



EVALUATION STUDY OF POST-STAGE II C.D. BLOCKS



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PREFACE

The Community Development programme was started with the object of creating a tempo of people's participation as supplementary to governmental efforts in improving the social and economic conditions of the rural people. The programme was started in 55 Community Project areas of India in October, 1952. National Extension Service blocks came into existence in 1953 where all the new areas selected for development were to continue for three years as N.E.S. blocks for which a budget provision of Rs. 4.5 lakhs per block was made. They were converted into blocks in intensive development for three years wherever the people's participation was encouraging and funds were available. At the end of the intensive development phase, they were developed according to the N.E.S. pattern and were known as Post-intensive blocks. From April, 1958, it was decided to implement the rural development programmes in two stages of five years instead of existing three phases, viz. N.E.S., Community Development and Post-intensive phase. After completing a period of ten years and passing through Stage I and Stage II, a block entered into Post-stage II phase when the block would have established a permanent unit of planning and development specially where Panchavati Raj had been introduced.

An assessment of the working of the Post-stage II blocks in its various aspects, has been attempted in this report, namely, the methods of organisations built up for planning and execution of development plans through the democratic agencies set up, the nature, content and tempo of development in different socio-economic fields at different stages of the blocks and impact achieved on the area and the people, adequacy of schemes and resources of the various development departments of the State Governments routed through the block agency in the Post-stage II blocks, impact of Panchayati Raj on the resources available at the block level for increasing agricultural production and for adequate growth of community organisations and participation in planning and developmental activities in agriculture, rural industries, education, health, communication and other fields.

A large number of important findings have come out of the survey undertaken in 39 selected blocks with 286 selected villages and 12,056 selected households covering various aspects of study. The findings and suggestions detailed in the various Chapters speak for themselves. It may, however, be observed that significant break-through has been achieved in respect of growth in agriculture, rural industries, trade and profession along with social activities. There seems, however, a vast scope for improvement in the working of plan programmes specially through the intensive efforts of Panchayati Raj Administration. Better levels of adoption of recommended doses of fertilisers, irrigation water, improved seeds in combination with improved practices can be canvassed more vigorously if the people feel that these are for their own benefit.

In bringing out this study to a successful conclusion we have received guidance, cooperation and active assistance from the field level, from a number of official and non-official agencies at the State, district, block and village levels, including a large number of agricultural and non-agricultural respondents. Such cooperation and assistance have been of great significance in bringing out the present report which has been prepared by all the Divisions of the Programme Evaluation Organisation. It is hoped that the report will be found useful by all concerned.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION, OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

Introduction :

1.1 The Community Development programme was initiated with the primary objective of involving community participation as supplementary to Government efforts in improving the social and economic conditions of the rural people. The programme was initiated in 55 Community Project areas all over India on 2nd October, 1952. Later in 1953, National Extension Service (N.E.S.) blocks were introduced. All new areas selected for development were to continue for 3 years as N.E.S. blocks with a budget provision of Rs. 4.5 lakhs per block. Later, if the people's response was encouraging and funds were available, they were converted into blocks of intensive development type for 3 years. These were Community Development (C.D.) blocks with a budget provision of Rs. 15 lakhs including N.E.S. stage for each block. At the end of intensive development phase, these were to be developed according to the N.E.S. pattern and were known as Post-intensive blocks. During the Second Plan period the budget provisions were reduced to Rs. 4 lakhs for a N.E.S. block and Rs. 12 lakhs for a Community Development block.

1.2 Later on from 1st April, 1958, it was decided to implement the programme in two stages of 5 years each instead of existing three phases viz. N.E.S., C.D. and Post Intensive Phase. The budget provision earmarked for a block for Stage I was Rs. 12 lakhs and for Stage II Rs. 4 lakhs. Besides this, from 1st April, 1959 one year pre-extension phase was also prescribed for a block before it entered into Stage I. Under the normal circumstances after completing a period of 10 years and passing through Stage I and Stage II, a block could enter into Post-stage II phase. By the time of completion of Stage II, the block would have established a permanent unit of planning and development especially in the areas where Panchayati Raj had been introduced. The routing of development funds through the block agency would have been also well established. As on 1st March, 1968 there were 1,717 blocks in Stage I, 2,207 in Stage II and 1,336 in Post Stage II and 4 blocks in the pre-extension phase.

Objective :

1.3 The objective of the study was to make an assessment of the working of the Post-stage II blocks in its varied aspects—the methods adopted, the organisation built up, the democratic agencies set up, the nature, content and the tempo of development in different fields of socio-economic activity at different stages of the blocks, and the impact

achieved on the area and the people. The study was intended to concentrate on the following major problem areas:—

- (a) the nature and extent of development of the physical and human resources that had taken place in the Post-stage II block areas (including coverage of areas and distribution of benefits);
- (b) the tempo of development activity achieved in the different stages of the block, the extent to which the schematic budget, the departmental funds and other resources had determined it, and the effect of conversion to Post-stage II on the tempo of work and the extension programme;
- (c) the adequacy of schemes and resources of the various development departments of the State Governments that were routed through block agency in the Post-stage II blocks with a view to ensuring maintenance of tempo of development already reached;
- (d) the impact of Panchayati Raj on the resources available for development in the block areas as well as on the block and development administration, with special reference to the efforts made for increasing agricultural production;
- (e) the growth of community organisation and participation in planning and developmental activities in agriculture, rural industry, education, health, communication and other fields;
- (f) the strength and weakness of the block organisation and personnel in the matter of area planning and extension work in the context of the annual plans and the Fourth Plan.

Sampling design :

1.4 The study was undertaken in the Post-stage II blocks of all the States excepting Nagaland, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. The National Sample Survey regions of the Indian Union have been grouped into 39 regions for the purpose of this study. From the list of Post-stage II blocks falling in each of these 39 regions, one block each was selected. In making selection, the eighteen blocks where the initial Bench Mark Survey [B.M.S.(I)] had been conducted in 1954-55 and the Bench Mark Repeat Survey [B.M.S.(R)] in 1959-60, were retained. These 18 blocks are spread over 14 States (excluding Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana and Nagaland) and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh. There was one block from each of these States and the Union Territory except Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, in each of which there were two blocks. Of these 18 blocks, 14 belong to the community projects series of 1952-53, 2 viz. Malavalli (Mysore) and Bhadson (Punjab) to the Pilot-Extension Projects (converted to N.E.S. blocks in 1954) and 2 viz. Ladpura (Rajasthan) and Ashta (Madhya Pradesh) to the National Extension Service blocks of the 1953-54 series. For the selection of blocks in the remaining 21 regions,

the blocks converted to Post-stage II before 1962 were included in the frame of selection. In those regions where such blocks did not exist, the condition of the date of conversion to Post-stage II was relaxed. From each of the 21 regions, one block was selected at random. The number of the Post-stage II blocks in the frame of selection and the names of the blocks selected are given in Appendix Table 1.1.

Selection of villages :

1.5 For the purpose of this study a village had been taken as a census village. In all 286 villages—118 from 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks and 168 from 21 new blocks had been selected. In the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks, the sample villages which were surveyed in 1954-55 and 1959-60 were selected in the study. For the selection of villages from 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks, in the survey of 1954-55, a two stage sampling design had been adopted. The first stage unit was the village and the second stage unit, the household. A block in this case was divided, in general, into six geographical strata of more or less equal population and one village was selected from each stratum with probability proportional to its population as per 1951 census. Only in Mohd. Bazar (West Bengal), Ashta (Madhya Pradesh), Bhadson (Punjab) and Pounta (Himachal Pradesh), the number of strata was respectively 10, 9, 9 and 5. Further in Pounta (Himachal Pradesh), two villages were selected from each stratum. In the Lakhipur block of Assam one stratum was dropped in the survey in 1959-60. Besides this, in Pounta (Himachal Pradesh), two villages selected were dropped at the investigation stage in Post-stage II study. In the listing of villages for a stratum those with population below 200 were excluded. For the selection of villages in the remaining 21 blocks, each block was first divided into 4 strata/homogenous groups of villages. Contiguous villages were placed in one stratum and they were preferably bounded by natural demarcations. Villages lying on both sides of the main road or canals were included in the same stratum. Each stratum was formed with more or less the same population of villages. Further, villages with population less than 250 were excluded from the frame of selection but care was taken to avoid exclusion of population to the extent of more than 10 per cent. In one block of Orissa and another in Uttar Pradesh the villages with population less than 50 were excluded from the list of villages and the remaining villages were formed into clusters having a population of at least 250. In Madras and Kerala, large sized villages were also included in the frame of selection but in the coastal region of Andhra Pradesh, villages with a population of more than 10,000 were excluded from the list. After forming such strata within these 21 blocks, two villages were selected at random from each stratum.

Selection of households :

1.6 The list of households of the village was initially classified into six categories, namely, (i) cultivator other than cultivator-cum-labourers and cultivator-cum-artisans (ii) cultivator-cum-labourers (iii) agricultural labourers (iv) cultivator-cum-artisans (v) other artisans (vi)

others. The number of households selected in a sample village was 40 on an average. The number selected from each category was determined on the basis of the proportion of households in that category to the total number of households in the village. For the categories (ii) to (v), the required number was selected at random from the list of the respective categories. For category (i), the list of such households was first arranged in descending order of their cultivated holdings and then divided into five equal sections. The number of pure cultivator households selected from each section was equal to one-fifth of the number in this category based on the principle of allocation mentioned before. The selection of pure cultivator households in each section was made at random. Besides, the selected households under these six categories, three leaders in agricultural production and animal husbandry were selected by the consensus method from each of the sample villages. Thus in all, 12,056 sample households were selected and canvassed in 286 villages in 39 selected blocks. This number included 4,837 households from 118 villages of B.M.S. (I) blocks. The number of selected villages and households in the sample blocks is given in Appendix Table 1.1.

Content coverage :

1.7 The data were collected at block, village and household levels. Besides the block schedule, block level notes were prepared by the Field Officers based on the questionnaires canvassed to 11 official and non-official functionaries such as BDO, President and Members of Block development committee/Panchayat Samiti and Chairmen of block level standing committee, A.E.O. and VLW. At the village level also notes were prepared on the developmental aspect by the Field Officers. The main chunk of information was collected through household and village schedules. In the block schedule, data were collected on land utilisation, sources of irrigation and area irrigated, major crops grown, communication facilities, tax and non-tax revenue, loans and grants, extent of development funds spent through block agency and directly by the departments, role of the block agency and the departmental agencies in the planning of schemes and particulars of the block staff.

1.8 The household schedule was devised for collecting information on various aspects of the households activities. There were eight segments H-I to H-VIII in the household schedule. A particular segment of household schedule was considered relevant only when the household was pursuing the activity for which the segment was meant. The household schedule H-I (Identification) was universally canvassed for all the sample households and was mainly meant for recording identification and demographic particulars, occupation and employment status of the members of the household. If any member of the household was engaged on industry or craft, the information regarding the hereditary nature of the industry/craft, motive power used, occupation and production status of the members pursuing the industry, extent

of financial assistance received and trends in wages, output and raw materials was collected through household schedule H-II (Rural Industries and Crafts). Employment and wage rate of the labour and employment and earnings of the persons engaged in trade, transport and professional service were covered in household schedule H-III (Labour, Trade, Profession and Transport). In the household schedule H-IV (Agriculture), data were collected on land holding, land utilisation, irrigation particulars, cropping pattern, adoption of improved agricultural practices, yield rates, extent and source of financial assistance etc. Household schedule H-V (Cooperatives) was meant for collecting information on the membership and credit obtained by each household from all types of cooperative societies. Details on the nature of taxes levied by the panchayats and extent of payment by the households were obtained through H-VI (Panchayats). The information collected in the household schedule H-VII (Social Aspects) included the details on participation in the village organisation and institutions, reasons for non-participation, health aspects, knowledge and adoption of family planning methods, possession and desire of consumer durables, views on C.D. programme. The last of the household schedule is H-VIII (Leaders in agricultural production and animal husbandry programmes). It contains background information of the selected leaders, adoption by them of improved agricultural/animal husbandry practices, their views on extension methods followed in the block, and their views on the block staff. The information at village level on various aspects was also collected in six segments of the village schedules, viz. V-I (Identification and general particulars), V-II (Agriculture), V-III (Rural industries and crafts), V-IV (Social Aspects), V-V (Panchayats) and V-VI (Cooperatives).

1.9 After holding the annual seminar and the three regional seminars wherein the instructions were given to the field staff for the collection of data the study was launched in the field in the month of November, 1964 in the selected blocks. The field work was completed in all the blocks in 1965 excepting Badgam (J.&K.) where it was completed by the middle of 1966.

1.10 It will not be out of place to mention that the P.E.O. was entrusted with the specific task of evaluating annually the community development programme and brought the results of the surveys and studies in the form of annual evaluation reports for submission to the Annual Conference on community development. In 1960-61 a shift had taken place in the selection of subjects for evaluation. Since then instead of studies confined to only community development programme, the P.E.O. had been taking up important plan programmes for intensive and comprehensive study. It was in 1964-65, the P.E.O. took up the study on the working of Post-stage II blocks as part of its normal activities.

1.11 The study of the working of Post-stage II blocks was quite ambitious covering the different aspects of the community development programme in a block during its various stages covering a period of more than 10 years. This necessitated evolving a number of instruments of observation to be used at various levels from a household upto a block. Data were not readily available and in many cases it was not available in the requisite form. In many cases a thorough search had to be instituted to trace the old records and progress reports of the block, changes in the functionaries in the block, and changes in the block boundaries added to the burden. Apart from the difficulties of collection of such voluminous data, the work on scrutiny and processing of data was also quite huge and considerable time had to be devoted to reconcile the inconsistencies and the gaps.

Procedure followed in the analysis of the report :

1.12 The data collected for the study being voluminous, an elaborate tabulation plan had to be prepared. In order to bring the report of a reasonable size without losing the information, it has been decided to proceed with a comparative analysis of the various aspects at 3 or 4 different time periods. In this analysis broadly block picture is built up followed by a comparative analysis of the position between the blocks as illustrations. For selected indicators the data contained in the Notes and Tables on Bench Mark Repeat Survey for 18 C.D. blocks were also utilised to present the trend over time. An analysis of the financial aspects also was attempted for some sectors.

Method of estimation :

1.13 Based on the sample design adopted in the study, the estimation procedure has been evolved for obtaining estimates of the various characteristics, the data relating to which were recorded in the household and village schedules. The tables present mostly the ratios, percentages and averages. The numerator and denominator are separately built up and one to one correspondence between the numerator and denominator at the level of entries is maintained. The estimates have been built up at three levels, namely (i) block (for each of the 39 selected blocks), (ii) 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks taken together, (iii) all Post-stage II blocks in the country. Household schedule—Since for the selection of households a self-weighting design upto the block has been adopted, for the i -th block the ratio.

$$R_i^H = \frac{Y_i^H}{X_i^H}$$

where Y_i^H and X_i^H are the simple aggregations based on the sample for the characteristics Y and X respectively i.e.

$$Y_i^H = \sum_{j=1}^{Si} \sum_{k=1}^{nij} \sum_{l=1}^{nijk} Y_{ijkl}^H$$

where (i) Y_{ijkl} is the entry for the l -th household of k -th village of j -th stratum of i -th block,

(ii) $nijk$ is the number of households canvassed in ijk -th village,

(iii) nij is the number of sample villages in the j -th stratum of i -th block,

and (iv) Si is the number of strata in the i -th block.

For the estimates for 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks taken together, the aggregated figures at the block level in the numerator and denominator for a block are inflated by using the corresponding multiplier to arrive at the block level estimates.

The estimates of ratios and average for the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks taken together R_o^H is given by :

$$R_o^H = \frac{\sum_i N_i^H Y_i^H}{\sum_i W_i^H X_i^H}$$

where W_i^H is the multiplier assigned to Y_i^H to obtain estimate for i -th B.M.S. (I) block for characteristic Y and so on.

The estimate for all Post-stage II blocks in the country R^H is given by :

$$R^H = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{39} W_i^R Y_i^H}{\sum_{i=1}^{39} W_i^R X_i^H}$$

where W_i^R is the multiplier for obtaining region level estimate from Y_i^H .

Village schedule :

The estimation formula for the block level estimate of ratios and averages R_i^V for the village schedule is given by :

$$R_i^V = \frac{Y_i^V}{X_i^V} \quad \text{where } Y_i^V = \sum_{j=1}^{S_i} \frac{1}{n_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{ij}} W_{ijk} Y_{ijk}^V$$

and Y_{ijk}^V is the entry for k -th village in j -th stratum of i -th block.

n_{ij} is the number of villages in j -th stratum of i -th block.

S_i is the number of stratum in i -th block.

W_{ijk} is the multiplier assigned to k -th village of j -th stratum in the i -th block to obtain stratum estimate.

The estimate for the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks taken together, R_o^V is given by :

$$R_o^V = \frac{\sum_i Y_i^V}{\sum_i X_i^V}$$

where i refers to the i -th BMS (I) block.

The estimate for all the Post-stage II blocks in the country R^V is given by :

$$R^V = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{39} W_i^V Y_i^V}{\sum_{i=1}^{39} W_i^V X_i^V}$$

where W_i^V is the multiplier for getting region level estimate from Y_i^V .

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER RELATED CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Data on demographic characteristics were collected in household schedule H-I, village schedule V-I and the household listing proforma. The aspects covered in this Chapter relate to age-sex composition of population, occupation, employment, operational holding, education, membership of village institutions and housing and village facilities. In this chapter the data for Post-stage II study refer to the year 1964-65, for B.M.S. (I) 1954-55 and B.M.S. (R) 1959-60. In respect of some important characteristics changes over time have been noted.

Age-sex composition :

2.2 Percentage of population blockwise according to the three principal age-groups namely, (i) 14 years and below; (ii) 15-54 years and (iii) 55 years and above in the Post-stage II study are given in Appendix Table 2.1. Nearly 92 per cent of the population belonged to the age-group below 55 years in 1964-65, the percentage in ~~age-group 14 years~~ and below and 15-54 years being 43 and 49 respectively. Taking into account, the results from the three surveys it was observed that the pattern of distribution of population according to the three principal age-groups underwent marked change. In proportionate terms, there was an increase of population in the age-group 14 years and below and also in the age-group 55 years and above in 1964-65 over 1954-55 to the extent of 3 and 6 per cent respectively. This may be due to the increase in the expectation of life over the ten year period. With the extension of medical facilities in the rural areas, the infant mortality rate had particularly gone down and consequently the pattern of age-distribution underwent change. The sex ratios in the various blocks are presented in Appendix Tables 2.1 and 2.2. The interesting feature was its uneven distribution in various States. Kerala and Orissa had more than 100 females per 100 males. During the Post-stage II period Garur Baijnath block (Uttar Pradesh) had more than 115 females per 100 males of all ages and more than 153 females per 100 males in the age-group 15-54 years. This was the highest sex-ratio recorded in the age-group, 15-54 years. These were also the highest sex ratios recorded in any of the blocks. The lowest sex-ratios were recorded in Badgam block of Jammu & Kashmir State at 80 females per 100 males for all ages and again 80 females per 100 males for the age group 15-54. Sex ratios in all the 18 B.M.S. blocks taken together did not undergo significant change in 1959-60 and 1964-65 compared to 1954-55 either for 'all ages' or for the age group of 15-54 years. However, the ratio was slightly higher in 1959-60 for both the above groups and in case of later age group it was even

more than 100. The ratios for the individual years respectively were 96.6, 97.4 and 95.5 for 'all ages' and 98.6, 101.2 and 97.2 for the age group 15-54 years. Significant increases in the ratio were recorded during the period in three blocks *viz.* Pounta (H.P.), Batala (Punjab) and Bhathat (U.P.) in respect of all ages, while similar position existed also for Pounta (H.P.) and Batala (Punjab) in the age group of 15-54 years.

Average size of household :

2.3 The average size of the household was the highest (6.6) in Bhurbandha block of Assam and Batala block of Punjab and the lowest (4.2) in Satyamangalam block of Madras. On the whole, the average size of household had shown an increasing trend over the survey periods. In the eighteen B.M.S. (I) blocks there had been an increase of the average size of household over the periods 1954-55 to 1964-65. The highest increase in the average size of household had been in Bhadrak (Orissa).

Households by occupation :

2.4 Appendix Tables 2.3 and 2.4 relate to the distribution of households for the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks, during B.M.S. (I), B.M.S. (R) and Post-stage II periods of investigation, and for 39 blocks during Post-stage II period of investigation respectively. The household occupation was taken to be the occupation of the head of the household. At the overall level, over the ten year period from 1954-55 to 1964-65, the percentage of households belonging to occupation categories like 'mainly owner cultivators', 'agricultural labourers', 'artisan crafts' and 'transport' had gone up. On the other hand, there was a decline in the proportion of households belonging to the occupation 'mainly tenant cultivator' over the same period. Out of the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks, the blocks in which the increase in the percentage of households belonging to 'mainly owner cultivator' category was comparatively high over the period from 1954-55 to 1964-65 were Banswada (A.P.), Lakhipur (Assam), Satyamangalam (Madras), Bhadson (Punjab) and Ladpura (Rajasthan). The percentages of households who were mainly owner cultivators were quite low in Chalakudy (Kerala), Batala (Punjab) and Bhadson (Punjab). The increases in the percentage of households of 'agricultural labourer' were mainly in blocks like Lakhipur (Assam), Pusa (Bihar), Malavalli (Mysore), Batala (Punjab), Bhadson (Punjab) and Bhathat (U.P.) over the period 1954-55 to 1964-65.

2.5 Broadly, no significant change was observed in the percentage of households having some subsidiary occupation over the ten year period in the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks taken together; it varied from 46 per cent in 1954-55 to 43 per cent in 1964-65. In 1964-65, there were four blocks in which more than 50 per cent of the households had some subsidiary occupation and there were three blocks in which less

than 25 per cent of the households were having any subsidiary occupations.

Number of earners per household :

2.6 Appendix Tables 2.5 and 2.6 present data on the number of earners or gainfully occupied persons per household for 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks and 39 Post-stage II blocks respectively. The number of earners per household in 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks did not undergo any change in the Post-stage II study period over B.M.S. (I) period and had remained the same at 2.1. Out of the 39 blocks, 29 blocks had the number of earners per household as 2 and above and the remaining 10 had it between 1.5 and less than 2, whereas the average size of household was 5.5. The blocks which had a very high average (3.1 to 3.2) of earners per household were Modasa (Gujarat) and Bhir (Maharashtra); on the other hand, the blocks which had a very low average (1.5 to 1.6) of earners were Pusa (Bihar), Bhadrak (Orissa), Sumerpur (Rajasthan), Dinhata (West Bengal) and Mohd. Bazar (West Bengal).

Population by occupation :

2.7 The percentage distribution of gainfully occupied population having subsidiary occupation by principal occupation groups and by subsidiary occupation groups for 39 Post-stage II blocks are respectively given in Appendix Tables 2.7 and 2.8. The percentage of gainfully occupied persons having subsidiary occupations for those with principal occupations as 'mainly owner cultivator' and 'agricultural labourer' were the highest at 45 and 28 per cent respectively in the Post-stage II blocks. The corresponding percentages were the highest at 43 and 31 per cent for the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks. The blocks which had a very high percentage of population having 'mainly owner cultivator' as their principal occupation but following some other subsidiary occupation were Jatara (75%) and Rajpur (84%) in Madhya Pradesh, Modasa (83%) in Gujarat and Bhir (80%) in Maharashtra. Similarly, in blocks like Morsi (Maharashtra), Junagadh (Orissa), Ekangar Sarai (Bihar), the agricultural labourers predominated in following some subsidiary occupation. At the overall level for the Post-stage II blocks, 29 per cent of the population reported some subsidiary occupation which was also the same for the total population of 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks. 29 per cent reported some subsidiary occupation in 1964-65. As between different principal occupation groups, non-cultivating owners and people pursuing transport occupations reported the lowest proportion as having any subsidiary occupation.

2.8 Of the total population of gainfully occupied persons having subsidiary occupations, 31 per cent had taken to cultivation as a subsidiary occupation and 36 per cent worked as agricultural labourers in Post-stage II blocks during 1964-65. The corresponding proportions for 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks were 36 and 30 per cent respectively. Thus land provided subsidiary occupation for about 67 per cent of the population in the Post-stage II blocks. This shows that even

among the section of the gainfully occupied population classified as non-agricultural, a large number of them supplemented their earnings from agriculture. A very high proportion of the population which had taken to cultivation as subsidiary occupation existed in Post-stage II blocks like Chalakudy (71%) in Kerala, Badgam (66%) in Jammu & Kashmir, Ekangar Sarai (64%) in Bihar, Sankarankoil (60%) in Madras. Again, agricultural labour population as subsidiary occupation predominated in Post-stage II blocks like Rajpur (83%) in Madhya Pradesh, Bhir (79%) in Maharashtra and Sorab (64%) in Mysore, Jatara (54%) and Abhanpur (51%) in Madhya Pradesh. Relatively high proportion of population having artisan craft as subsidiary occupation were in Modasa (33%) in Gujarat, Bhadson (25%) in Punjab, Garur Baijnath (22%) in Uttar Pradesh and Satyamangalam (22%) in Madras.

Employment status :

2.9 It may be interesting to note the change in the pattern of distribution of population according to employment status. The percentage distribution of population according to employment status presented in Appendix Table 2.9 shows that about half of the population were not in the labour force in the Post-stage II blocks. As expected, the males had a major share in the gainful employment status and the females, in the non-gainful status. Less than one per cent of the persons were unemployed in the Post-stage II blocks. In 19 out of the 39 blocks, the percentage of womenfolk employed as unpaid family enterprise worker was higher than that of the menfolk.

2.10 The percentage of population in the labour force in respect of the four categories of occupation namely, (i) pure cultivator, (ii) cultivator-cum-agricultural labourer, (iii) cultivator-cum-artisan and (iv) artisan separately for the 18 B.M.S. blocks indicates that there was an overall increase in the labour force during Post-stage II period as compared to B.M.S. (R) period amongst all the four principal occupation categories. In the majority of the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks the proportions of population in the labour force were on the increase under the four occupation categories. There was decline in the proportion in six blocks in each of the two occupations namely cultivator-cum-agricultural labourer and artisan. The tabulated data for the 39 Post-stage II blocks indicate that the proportionate share of labour force in the total population was slightly higher among cultivator-cum-agricultural labourer, 57 per cent closely followed by pure cultivator, 54 per cent, artisan, 53 per cent and cultivator-cum-artisan, 53 per cent.

Persons offering for wage employment :

2.11 The data collected for the study relating to the persons offering for wage employment gave an idea of potential wage labour available in the sample villages of the blocks selected. A comparison

over time from 1954-55, 1959-60 and 1964-65 has been made for 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks according to four main principal occupations, namely, mainly owner cultivator, mainly tenant cultivator, artisan and non-cultivating owner. The information has been compiled according to male, female and total for the four occupation groups. The overall percentages are recorded in Table 2.1 which reveals the nature of change over the three periods of investigation.

TABLE 2.1: *Percentages of persons offering for wage employment in four occupations in 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks*

Occupation	B.M.S. (1954-55) I			B.M.S. (R) (1959-60)			PS II (1964-65)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mainly owner cultivator	21.6	23.2	14.4	29.6	30.9	26.1	20.3	20.9	18.5
Mainly tenant cultivator	27.5	29.3	18.9	45.0	45.3	52.0	30.6	32.2	17.6
Artisan	36.9	45.5	19.9	43.4	53.2	28.1	46.4	51.9	29.9
Non-cultivating owner	13.2	14.4	11.8	22.6	23.6	21.5	9.0	6.5	13.1

The percentage of persons offering for wage employment had gone up in 1959-60 over 1954-55 in all the four occupations but the same had gone down over the period 1959-60 to 1964-65 in all the occupations except artisan. For the artisan occupation, there had been a progressive increase from 36.9 per cent in 1954-55 to 43.4 per cent in 1959-60 and 46.4 per cent in 1964-65. The proportion of females who offered for wage employment was quite high among mainly tenant cultivators in 1959-60 compared to those in 1954-55 and 1964-65. Average tenant farm was too small to provide continuous employment to both males and females of the family and to augment their income more female workers offered for wage employment. Another notable point which emerged indicates that the percentage among non-cultivator owner which offered for employment had decreased considerably in 1964-65. This possibly reflected the interest they had taken to work on their own farm in the middle of sixties instead of seeking work for wages outside.

2.12 Appendix Table 2.10 gives percentage of persons offering for wage employment by sex according to four occupational groups for 39 Post-stage II blocks. It is evident from the table that the proportion who offered for employment on wage employment was the highest among artisans while it was the least amongst non-cultivating

owners. Very high percentage of artisans was offering for employment in Jatara (80) and Rajpur (69) of Madhya Pradesh, Garur Baijnath (80) of Uttar Pradesh, Lakhipur (62) of Assam and Karveer (67) of Maharashtra.

Net operational holding :

2.13 The net operational holding was defined as cultivated land owned plus cultivated land leased in minus the cultivated land leased out. The data collected in the household schedule at the three points of time namely, 1954-55, 1959-60 and 1964-65 show that for the 18 B.M.S.(I) blocks as a whole, there was a gradual decrease in the average size of net operational holding (*vide* Appendix Table 2.11). The net operational holding per cultivating household declined from 2.7 hectares in 1954-55 to 2.4 hectares in 1959-60 and to 2.3 hectares in 1964-65. The decline may be accounted for by the implementation of land reform measures. Per cultivating household, net operational holding varied markedly among the blocks and there was a noticeable shift in the distributive pattern of the blocks as can be seen from Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.2 : *Distribution of 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks by size group of net operational holding per cultivating household*

Size—Group	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65
1	2	3	4
Below 0.8 hectare	0	0	1
0.8—1.2 hectares	2	3	3
1.2—2.0 hectares	3	5	3
2.0—4.1 hectares	6	4	5
4.1—10.1 hectares	7	6	6
TOTAL	18	18	18

Whereas in 1954-55 only 2 blocks had net operational holding per cultivating household below 1.2 hectares, in 1964-65 the number of blocks increased to 4. Among the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks relatively large net operational holding per cultivating household were noticed in the blocks like Manavadar (Gujarat), Rajpur and Ashta (Madhya Pradesh), Morsi (Maharashtra), Bhadson (Punjab) and Ladpura (Rajasthan).

2.14. Appendix Table 2.12 presents the average size of net operational holding per cultivating household in the Post-stage II blocks for the three broad occupation groups of the cultivating households. The average size of net operational holding was the highest (3.4 hectares) among pure cultivators followed by cultivator-cum-artisans (1.7 hectares).

As is expected, the group cultivator-cum-agricultural labour had the lowest (0.9 hectares) net operational holding per household. In the case of pure cultivators there were 15 blocks which had higher net operational holding per household than the average. The highest size, 9.7 hectares, was noticed in Gulbarga (Mysore) and the lowest, 0.6 hectares, in Garur Baijnath (U.P.), for cultivator-cum-agricultural labourer, there were 16 blocks which had higher net operational holding per household than the overall average of 0.9 hectares. The highest net operational holding per household (3.1 hectares) for the occupation group cultivator-cum-agricultural labourer was observed in Rajpur of Madhya Pradesh.

2.15 For a more equitable distribution of land holdings at the per capita level among the cultivating households, the land holdings of higher size should be possessed by bigger household. It is with a view to throw light on this, the data for the Post-stage II blocks were tabulated by size-group of households and size-group of net operational holdings. The overall percentage distribution of households by size of household and size of net operational holding is presented in Table 2.3.

TABLE 2.3 : Percentage distribution of households by size of household and size of net operational holding

Size group of net operational holding (hectares)	Size group of household				Total
	1—2	3—5	6—8	9 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below 0.4 hectare . . .	2.4	9.1	6.5	1.7	19.7
0.4—0.8 hectare . . .	1.4	7.1	5.3	1.6	15.4
0.8—1.2 hectares . . .	0.8	6.3	4.3	1.4	12.8
1.2—2.0 hectares . . .	1.1	7.4	6.6	2.6	17.7
2.0—4.1 hectares . . .	1.4	6.3	7.1	3.2	18.0
4.1—10.1 hectares . . .	0.7	3.7	5.6	3.7	13.7
10.1—20.2 hectares . . .	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	2.5
20.2 & above . . .	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
TOTAL . . .	7.8	40.5	36.3	15.4	100.0

About two-fifths of the cultivating households had the size ranging from 3 to 5 members and more than one-third of the cultivating households had 6-8 members per household. Nearly one-fifth of

the cultivating households had holding below 0.4 hectare, 18 per cent 2.0 to 4.1 hectares and another about 18 per cent 1.2 to 2.0 hectares. The proportion of households having net operational holding as 20.2 hectares or above turned out as 0.2 per cent. To test the hypothesis of independence between the size of holding and the size of household, X^2 has been calculated. The value of X^2 has been found as not significant, thereby indicating that the existence of dependence of the size of holding on the size of household was not tenable.

Concentration ratio :

2.16 The measure of inequality of distribution of net operational holdings would be the concentration ratio. If all the land holdings were of equal size, the concentration ratio would be zero; on the other hand if all the land were concentrated in one hand, the ratio would be 1. The figures for the concentration ratio of land holdings and changes in the ratio between three survey periods have been worked out according to the formulae

$$CR. = \sum_{i=1}^i \frac{9}{2} (p_i - p_{i-1}) (q_i + q_{i-1}) \text{ where } p_i = \sum_{j=1}^i P_j \text{ and } \sqrt{i} = \sum_{j=1}^i Q_j$$

and P_j - proportion of cultivator households in the j th group to total number of sample cultivator households.

Q_j = proportion of net operational holding held by cultivator households of j th group to total net operational holdings held by all sample cultivator households.

Blockwise concentration ratios are given in Appendix Table 2.13. The blockwise concentration ratios for 39 Post-stage II blocks are also presented in Appendix Table 2.14. For the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks, the overall concentration ratio of these blocks declined over time. The average size of the net operational holding had also declined over the three periods of investigation as can be seen from below.

Year	Average size of net operational holding	Concentration ratio
1954-55 B.M.S.(I)	2.7	0.58
1959-60 B.M.S. (R)	2.4	0.56
1964-65 (P.S. II)	2.3	0.53

Out of the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks, the concentration ratio went up in ten blocks over the period 1959-60 to 1964-65. The overall average of concentration ratio for the Post-stage II blocks was 0.54 in 1964-65. In nine blocks, the concentration ratio was above the average. Taking all the blocks into consideration, the concentration ratio is observed to be varying from 0.32 in Manavadar (Gujarat) and Dinhata (West Bengal) to 0.64 in Ekangar Sarai (Bihar).

Literacy level :

2.17 The percentage of literacy was 16.6 in 1951 and 24 in 1961 according to the Census. In 1961, literacy among males (34%) was substantially higher than the literacy among females (13%). Over the decade 1951-61, the female literacy went up from 8 to 13 per cent as against the male literacy from 25 to 34 per cent. The data on the growth in literacy in the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks are presented in Appendix Table 2.15. Over the period 1954-55 to 1964-65, the percentage of literates went up from 21 to 33 in the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks. Whereas there were only three blocks with percentage of literates as 25 or above in 1954-55, there were four such blocks in 1959-60 and as many as thirteen in 1964-65. It is significant that in all the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks, the proportion of literates among males in 1964-65 exceeded 25 per cent. There were ten and seven such blocks respectively in 1959-60 and 1954-55. Nearly three-fourths of the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks had the predominance of literacy among males to the extent of 35 per cent or more in 1964-65. The blocks like Banswada (A.P.), Rajpur and Ashta (M.P.), Malavalli (Mysore), Satyamangalam (Madras), Karveer (Maharashtra), and Pounta (H.P.) in which the percentage of literates was quite low in 1954-55 had a high rate of literacy in 1964-65 as compared to the blocks which had already high percentage of literacy in 1954-55. In general, the growth rate in the literacy over the decade 1954-55 to 1964-65 was uneven among the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks with the result that the inter-block variations in the percentage of literates had narrowed down. Among the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks, the index of inter-block variation reduced to .366 in 1964-65 from .527 in 1954-55.

2.18 In 1964-65 out of the 39 blocks, the percentage of literates for all ages was below 20 for ten blocks and between 20 and 39 for twentyfive blocks. For persons of the age-group 5-15, nearly half the blocks had percentage of literates ranging from 40 to 59, while only one third fell within the range 20 to 39. Most of the blocks had shown higher percentage of literacy in the age-group 5-15 than for the persons of all ages. This was so because more and more boys and girls were enrolled in educational institutions.

Level of education :

2.19 It is interesting to examine the levels of education attained by the literates in the different Community Development blocks. Four levels of education are considered for the purpose of grouping the literates into different levels. These are : (a) able to read and write but not passed primary (b) passed primary but below middle (c) passed middle but below matric (d) matric and above. The data on the percentage of literates who had attained different levels of education in 1959-60 and 1964-65 for the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks separately for males and females are presented in Appendix Table 2.16. For the 18 B.M.S. (I) blocks, the pattern of distribution of literates according to the four levels of education underwent significant change over the five year period from 1959-60 to 1964-65. Whereas there were 50 per cent

literate who were below primary in 1959-60, there were about 56 per cent of them in this level in 1964-65. Again, the proportion of literates in the level passed primary but below middle declined from 36 per cent in 1959-60 to 26 per cent in 1964-65. It appears that in view of the less extensive facilities for middle stage education, many boys and girls who had passed primary could not go for such education. Besides, a significant proportion of boys seems to have discontinued to join the hereditary pursuits. The prevailing social custom was another reason for not sending girls for middle stage education in the schools which were not located in the neighbourhood localities or habitations. By and large, the pattern changed in favour of the lowest and the high levels. This is reinforced from the pattern of distribution of literates according to different levels for the Post-stage II blocks for 1964-65 (*vide* Appendix Table 2.17). The two patterns—one for the 18 B.M.S.(I) blocks and the other for the 39 Post-stage II blocks for 1964-65 broadly agree. As between male and female, there was no significant divergence in the pattern of distribution according to level in 1959-60. In 1964-65 there were more literate females per 100 of them in both the educational levels passed primary but below middle and able to read and write but not passed primary, than the literate males per 100 correspondingly.

2.20 The data on the levels of education attained by the literates of different caste groups are given in Appendix Table 2.18. The caste-groups formed are (i) scheduled caste (ii) scheduled tribe (iii) backward class and (iv) others. Whereas about 5 per cent of the literates in the 'others' category passed matric, the corresponding proportions for scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and backward class are respectively, 2, 2 and 3. The literates of other caste-group attained education above primary standard in larger proportion than scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or backward class. The pattern of distribution of literates of the backward class according to the four levels of education tended to be more in the direction of higher education than those of the scheduled caste. The literates of the scheduled tribe category were relatively less educated than those of the scheduled caste category.

2.21 In the developmental activities, the functional role of the village institutional bodies plays an important part. The membership of households in such bodies throws light on the community's interest in such institutions for development. An idea of the proportion of households who had any member of the household as an executive member of Village Panchayat, Cooperative and Agricultural Production Committee is thus important. Percentage of households who were having any executive member in the said institutions for the Post-stage II blocks is presented in Appendix Table 2.19. The percentage of households having membership in Panchayat executive was 3.4 for the Post-stage II blocks. The highest percentage of nearly 17 was noticed in Akola (U.P.) and lowest 0.2 in Kollengode (Kerala). It was lowest in Kerala because the coverage of Panchayats were much

wider and the number of households covered by Panchayat were much more than that in other States. The percentage of households having one or more member in the executive committee of the co-operative was 2.4. The percentage was highest, 5.8 in Bhurbhandha (Assam) and lowest, 0.1 again in Kollengode (Kerala). In 23, out of 39 blocks, where the formation of the agricultural production committee was reported, the proportion of households having membership in such committees was about slightly above one per cent. The distribution of blocks by the percentage group of households having executive members in Panchayat, Cooperative and Agricultural Production Committee is given in Table 2.4.

TABLE 2.4: *Distribution of blocks by percentage-group of households having executive members in Panchayat, Cooperative and Agricultural Production Committee.*

Percentage-group	Panchayat	Cooperative	Agricultural Production Committee
1	2	3	4
Upto 1.00	3	7	12
1.01—2.00	10	7	4
2.01—3.00	14	14	3
3.01—4.00	5	5	3
4.01—5.00	3	2	1
5.01 & Above	4	3	0
TOTAL	39	38*	23

*Malavalli block of Mysore State is excluded.

Membership by principal occupation group :

2.22 The principle occupation group mainly 'owner cultivator' had the predominant share in the executive membership of the Panchayat. In the three blocks Junagadh (Orissa), Hindaun (Rajasthan) and Mauranipur (U.P.) all the members of the executive committee of Panchayats were from the households with mainly owner cultivator as occupation. With a view to examine whether the cultivators had more than their equitable share in the membership of the panchayats, the blocks were distributed by percentage of cultivator households and percentage of cultivator households in the executive of the panchayats, as in Table 2.5.

TABLE 2.5 : Distribution of blocks by percentage group of cultivators mainly owner cultivator and mainly tenant cultivator and percentage group of cultivators amongst the executive members of Panchayat

Percentage group of cultivators	Percentage group of cultivators amongst the executive members of Panchayat.					Total
	50.00 or below	50.01 to 60.00	60.01 to 70.00	70.01 to 80.00	80.01 to 100.00	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50.00 or below	1	1	3	5	4	14
50.01 to 60.00	..	..	2	2	5	9
60.01 to 70.00	..	..	..	..	7	7
70.01 to 80.00	..	..	1	..	5	6
80.01 to 100.00	..	..	..	..	3	3
TOTAL	1	1	6	7	24	39

It is evident that the cultivator households had more than their due share in the executive membership of the panchayats. Only in one block, they were under-represented and in 37 blocks, they were over represented in the executive committees of panchayats.

2.23 In the membership of the executive committees of the co-operative societies also the mainly owner cultivators had the predominant share. In the four blocks of Madhya Pradesh, the share of mainly owner cultivator households was even more than 93 percent. The percentage of households having membership in Agricultural Production Committees for different principal occupation groups shows that in five blocks, namely, Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh), Pusa (Bihar), Manavadar (Gujarat), Garur Baijnath (U.P.), Pounta (Himachal Pradesh), all the members were mainly owner cultivator households. It is expected that the cultivator households would have the dominant share in the membership of the Agricultural Production Committee. There are only two blocks where the share of cultivator households was 80 percent or less.

Membership by caste-group :

2.24 Appendix Table 2.20 presents the data relating to the representation in the executive bodies of the village institutions namely, panchayat and cooperative and in the agricultural production committee for different caste-groups. The scheduled caste households had no representation in the executive body of panchayat in five blocks namely, Badgam (J. & K.), Bhadrak (Orissa), Ladpura (Rajasthan), Chalakudy (Kerala) and Kollengode (Kerala). On the other hand, the major share in the executive body of panchayat in Dinhat (West Bengal) went to scheduled caste households. Representation of scheduled tribe households was noticed in twelve out of 39 blocks. In the four blocks namely, Bhurbhandha (Assam), Ormanjhi (Bihar), Ladpura (Rajasthan)

and Rajpur (Madhya Pradesh), the share of scheduled tribe households in the executive body of panchayat was substantial. In Rajpur (Madhya Pradesh) it turned out to be as high as 81 per cent. It is, however, to be reckoned with that the share of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households in executive bodies depends on the distribution of households by caste-groups.

2.25 There were four blocks, namely, Badgam (J. &K.), Chalakudy (Kerala), Satyamangalam (Madras) and Bhadrak (Orissa) where in the executive body of cooperative, all the members belonged to the group 'others'. There were only three blocks where the share of scheduled caste households in the executive membership of cooperative was more than 25 percent. On the whole, the representation of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households in the agricultural production committee turned out to be 11 and 3 per cent respectively. More than one-third of the members of agricultural production committee were from backward classes. The representation of scheduled caste households in agricultural production committee was found in ten blocks out of 23 blocks where such committees were reported to have been formed. At the overall level it appears that the share of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households in agricultural production committee was much low in comparison to their share in the executive bodies of panchayats and cooperatives.

Housing :

2.26 A house is defined as part of a building or the whole of it occupied by a single household. A pucca house is defined as one having masonry wall, a pucca foundation (plinth) and a permanent roof. Based on the data for all the 39 Post-stage II blocks it was found that about 28 per cent of the houses in the Post-stage II blocks were pucca. The highest percentage of pucca houses was in Garur Baijnath (U.P.) and the lowest in Dinhata (West Bengal). Over the period 1954-55 to 1964-65, the percentage of pucca houses went up significantly.

2.27 Appendix Table 2.21 shows the percentage of houses with smokeless ovens and with electricity. In these fields, little development had taken place since a very low percentage of houses with smokeless ovens and electricity existed in most of the 39 Post-stage II blocks. In regard to houses with smokeless ovens, the highest percentage of houses namely, 11 was found in Batala (Punjab) followed by about 7 in both Mauranipur (U.P.) and Pounta (H.P.). It was also observed that 23 blocks out of 39 Post-stage II blocks had no houses with smokeless ovens. Same was also true for the spread of electricity. The highest percentage (26) of electrified houses was found in Satyamangalam (Madras) followed by Batala (Punjab) where the percentage of electrified houses was 22. The lowest percentage (0.1) of electrified houses was found in Bhir (Maharashtra).

2.28 Electrification of villages was reported from the sample blocks of ten States. Taking all the ten States together into account, it appears that nearly 18 per cent of the villages in the Post-stage II blocks in these States were electrified in 1964-65. Among the twenty-three sample blocks in the ten States, none of the villages in seven blocks were electrified. In the remaining sixteen blocks, the percentage of electrified villages ranges from 100 in Chalakudy (Kerala), Kollengode (Kerala), Sankarankoil (Madras) and Batala (Punjab) to 10 or less in Bhir (Maharashtra), Ormanjhi (Bihar) and Dinhata (West Bengal). In case a village is electrified, the electricity may not be used for all the purposes like agricultural, industrial, domestic and street lighting. Out of the twenty-three blocks, the number of blocks where the electricity was used for domestic purpose in some villages was 16. The corresponding number of blocks for agricultural purposes was 14.

Location of villages :

2.29 Data had been collected for the selected villages in respect of their distances from block headquarters, V.L.W. headquarters, nearest branch-off point from metalled roads. The percentage distribution of villages by distance group from block headquarters is given in Table 2.6.

TABLE 2.6: *Percentage distribution of villages by distance-group from block headquarters.*

Distance-group	Percentage
1	2
Below 1 mile	0.1
1-3 miles	7.6
3-5 miles	15.4
5-10 miles	34.5
10-15 miles	18.5
15-20 miles	13.7
20-25 miles	5.7
25 miles & above	4.5
TOTAL	100.00

About one-third of the villages were situated between 5-10 miles from block headquarters. Within this distance group 5-10 miles from block headquarters, a very high percentage of villages (70 and above)

were located in blocks like Pithapuram (Andhra Pradesh), Ekangar Sarai (Bihar), Pusa (Bihar), Badgam (J.&K.), Satyamangalam (Madras), Junagadh (Orissa) and Dinhata (West Bengal). One-eighth of the villages were situated below 1 mile only in one block Kollengode (Kerala) because of the close contiguity in the dispersion of villages in Kerala.

2.30 A very large majority of the villages (84%) were situated within a distance of 4 miles from the V.L.W. headquarters and 16 per cent were located at a distance of 5 miles and above. There were some blocks where a very high percentage (60 & above) of the villages were located at V.L.W. headquarters themselves. Such villages were found in Pithapuram (Andhra Pradesh), Pusa (Bihar), Kollengode (Kerala), Sankarankoil (Madras) and Hindaun (Rajasthan). In Maharashtra, all the villages of the three blocks namely, Bhir, Karveer and Morsj were located at the V.L.W. headquarters. These were due to village revenue functionaries working as V.L.Ws in the State.

2.31 The distribution of the villages by distance groups from the nearest branch-off point from metalled road is presented in Table 2.7.

TABLE 2.7 : *Percentage distribution of villages by distance-groups from nearest branch-off point from metalled road*

Distance-group	Percentage
1	2
Below 1 mile	21.9
1-3 miles	41.9
3-6 miles	27.6
6-10 miles	5.9
10 miles & above	2.7
TOTAL	100.00

More than 90 per cent of the villages were located within 6 miles from a metalled road. Nearly two-thirds of them were within 3 miles from metalled roads. Within the distance group 1-3 miles away from a metalled road, a very high percentage (more than 90) of villages were found in Lakhipur (Assam), Kollengode (Kerala), Satyamangalam (Madras), Bhadrak (Orissa), Batala (Punjab), Pithapuram (Andhra Pradesh), Malavalli (Mysore) and Dinhata (West Bengal) and very low percentage (about 10) in Bhir (Maharashtra).

CHAPTER 3

COOPERATIVES AND PANCHAYATS

A. COOPERATIVES

3.1 The cooperatives have been assigned an important and vital role in assisting the C D Programm in the field of agriculture and rural industries besides fostering the cooperative spirit amongst rural people. How effectively have the cooperatives played this role during the Period 1952-53 to 1963-64 has been examined under the Post-stage II study.

3.2 The level of development in any field of economic activity is reflected, amongst other things, on the departmental funds invested in that field. The data regarding total funds of the cooperative department spent in the block, directly or through the block, on establishment, on schemes for strengthening of cooperatives, for disbursement of loans to the individuals etc. were collected through the block schedule. The cooperative department expanded its office establishment to control and implement the new role assigned to it during the three plan periods. The amount of funds it had to handle the activities it had to undertake expanded *pari-passu*. The variations in the above expenditure over the period are given in the table below :—

TABLE 3.1 : *Expenditure per block on establishment and contingencies at different points of time*

Items	Year				P. C. increase in col. (5) over col. (2)
	1953-54 (Rs.)	1956-57 (Rs.)	1962-63 (Rs.)	1963-64 (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Establishment .	2,484(24)	3,938(30)	10,732(35)	12,038(35)	484
2. Supplies and equipment.	2,874 (3)	4,964(8)	26,367(14)	23,486(11)	817
3. Works and their maintenance.	5,333(3)	5,945(5)	34,485(4)	32,910(5)	617

NOTE : Figures in brackets indicate the number of blocks reporting.

The average expenditure on office establishment per block had increased about five times, whereas the increase in supplies and equipment and works and their maintenance were eight and six times respectively, during the ten year period.

3.3 The first and foremost task with the department was the laying out of a network of sound and strong cooperatives at the base. In order that the societies could effectively handle the supplies of seeds and fertilisers, they were provided with loans and subsidies for the construction of godowns. To strengthen their working capital and to help them in enhancement of their 'maximum credit limit' the department extended its participation in the form of share capital contribution. The department was also advancing managerial subsidy to a number of co-operatives to employ manager/secretary for the proper maintenance of accounts and for the efficient functioning of the societies in the initial stage. The expenditure of the department on the revitalisation of its own institutions shows a rapid rise over the period as is clear from the table below.

TABLE 3.2 : *Expenditure of cooperative department per block on the revitalisation of institutions over different periods*

Items	Periods			
	1953-54 (Rs.)	1956-57 (Rs.)	1962-63 (Rs.)	1963-64 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Managerial subsidy	10,097	10,919	9,052	6,409
2. Share capital contribution . . . . .	..	45,000	10,687	17,088
3. Construction of Godowns :				
(a) Loans . . . . .	..	8,750	11,00	20,549
(b) Subsidy	3,500	4,744	8,585	9,100

It may be seen that the amount of managerial subsidy given per block had steadily decreased as the societies over period got on sound-footing and more developed financial viability. Share capital contribution by the department had also a downward trend on the same grounds. The construction of godowns, however, was also emphasised during this period and financial assistance in terms of loans and subsidy, were advanced rather liberally for the purpose.

3.4 The department was advancing loans to the individuals to meet their capital requirements for the development activities. In order to quicken the pace of agricultural development, loans were advanced for the installation of irrigation wells, pumpsets, tube-wells and for the purchase of agricultural implements and other equipments. Similarly, for the improvement of rural arts and crafts, loans were given for the purchase of improved tools and other raw materials. The major part

of these loans went into capital formation in the private sector. The table below gives the composition of the loan amounts in different years.

TABLE 3.3 : *Expenditure of cooperative department per block as loans to individuals at different points of time*

Type of loans	Year			
	1953-54 (Rs.)	1956-57 (Rs.)	1962-63 (Rs.)	1963-64 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Short term	1,83,899	3,56,709	8,95,568	12,12,397
2. Medium term	21,276	11,794	1,65,215	1,02,518
3. Long term	13,183	62,503	36,079	60,239

During the early years of C.D. programme, short term loans were predominant and the advances were made for the purchase of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc. During Stage II, the financial shortage was felt by the individuals for the purchase of improved implements, bullocks, etc. and substantial medium term loans were issued. During the period of ten years, both the amount of loans and the number of blocks distributing medium term loans went up manifold. The loan amount advanced per block had increased about eight times and the number of blocks distributing medium term loans increased from 2 in 1953-54 to 12 in 1962-63. The long term loans for land development and installation of tube-wells were also advanced by the cooperatives during this interval.

3.5 After the establishment of C.D. agency for rural development programme, different district development offices started channelising their development funds through the block agency. This procedure was strengthened after the introduction of Panchayati Raj. However, this practice could not be undertaken by the department of cooperation in view of its special characteristic of being a financial institution itself. This procedure was, however, adopted by the selected blocks of Rajasthan and Madras since 1959-60, while Kerala had adopted it later in 1962-63. The cooperative department in these three States were spending an equal amount directly also. The cooperative departments in other States did not route any funds through the block agency.

Coverage of Cooperatives in terms of villages and households :

3.6 The cooperatives had made impressive progress in their coverage both in respect of villages and the households during the period under reference. There are few areas where the cooperatives have

not yet been established. Out of 286 selected villages spread over 39 blocks, only 17 villages (6%) did not have the facility of cooperatives at all as late as 1964. The coverage of sample villages by different type of societies is given in Appendix Table 3.1.

3.7 In all 463 societies of different types were serving 269 selected villages. Service societies amongst them were the most common type constituting 55 percent. Service societies were operating in 82 percent of the villages and the remaining 18 percent did not have them but were being served by credit societies instead. It may be mentioned that credit societies have been gradually replaced by service societies.

3.8 The bigger villages generally had one society to themselves while small villages were grouped or attached to a bigger village in order to enjoy the facilities from a society. In case of service cooperatives, 65 percent of the villages had them located inside the village, and 28 percent were served by societies from outside the village. 7 percent of the villages were served by more than one service society located in or outside the village.

3.9 Industrial societies constituted 10 percent of the total societies serving sample villages. They were covering 33 sample villages mostly located in the selected blocks of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madras and Mysore States.

3.10 The societies serving the sample villages had an average membership of 159 in the last year of Stage I which increased to 224 in the last year of Stage II and was 254 in 1963-64. The service societies recorded the highest increase in average membership from 122 to 250 (more than 100%) during this period as can be seen from table below :

TABLE 3.4 : Average membership per society at different points of time

Type of society	Average membership per society in		
	Last year of Stage I	Last year of Stage II	1963-64
1	2	3	4
1. Service . . .	122	208	250
2. Credit . . .	107	167	199
3. Industrial	253	189	175
4. Others . . .	371	381	390
ALL TYPES . . .	159	224	254

The credit and other types of societies registered relatively smaller rise in membership during this period and industrial cooperative societies had shown a decline. For all societies the average membership per society in three points of time is given in Appendix Table 3.2.

3.11 The coverage of cooperatives amongst households during 1963-64 revealed that 31.5 percent of the total households canvassed were members of the credit and service societies, about 1 percent of industrial cooperatives and 3.7 percent of other societies. However, 1.9 percent of the respondents were found to be members of more than one society. Taking all societies together, 34.4 percent were members of one or the other cooperative society. The credit and service societies were more popular in the rural sector and had reported higher membership. The industrial societies were not meant for people in general, but considered against the relevant artisan households, its coverage was about 7.3 percent. The blockwise analysis of membership for all societies reveals that out of 39 blocks, the societies in 6 blocks recorded more than 50 percent of the respondents as members. In a majority of blocks, the percentage of membership was very low; Bhurbhandha (Assam) and Ormanjhi (Bihar) being at the bottom with about 11 percent membership for any kind of society. Almost the similar trend was noticeable in respect of credit and service societies with Ormanjhi (Bihar) and Kollengode (Kerala) blocks being at the lowest rung, about 5 percent in each. In 24 selected blocks the membership under industrial cooperatives was not reported at all. For other types of societies also, the situation was found to be no better.

3.12 The progress of coverage of selected households as members of cooperatives since the inception of C. D. programme, reveals that 18 percent of the present membership was continuing before the start of C. D. programme and about 82 percent households were enlisted as members during the working of C. D. programme. 24 percent of the households became members during Stage I, while 42 percent was enrolled during Stage II i.e. from 1957-58 to 1962-63. The table below gives the picture regarding the distribution of membership by year of membership.

TABLE 3.5 : *Percentage distribution of member respondents by year of membership*

Type of society	Percentage distribution of members			
	Before June 1952	Last year of Stage I	Last year of Stage II	1963-64
	2	3	4	5
1. Credit & Service	16.61	22.95	43.13	17.31
. Industrial	35.43	11.76	48.48	4.33
Others	23.30	30.15	33.49	13.05
4. Total Societies	17.83	23.56	42.21	16.40

3.13 Analysing the membership enrolment among the selected blocks, it was found that in 11 blocks, mostly in the States of Rajasthan, West Bengal and Assam, the entire membership was enlisted during the different stages of C.D. programme. While in 4 blocks of Bihar, U.P. and Himachal Pradesh, 50 percent of the membership was already on the roll before the commencement of C.D. programme (*vide* Appendix Table 3.3).

3.14 Generally, only one person from a household was a member of the cooperative society and, in most cases, he was the head of the household. Of late, more than one person from a single household became members of the society to avail of the higher credit limits and other facilities. 8 percent of the membership belonged to this category. Appendix Table 3.4 gives the percentage distribution of respondent households by membership/non-membership in different types of societies.

3.15 The composition of membership of cooperative societies has been analysed by occupation of the members. The table below gives the percentage membership in different occupational groups.

TABLE 3.6 : *Number of members per 100 households of various occupations for different types of societies*

Type of society	Occupations				
	Culti- vator	Agri. Labourers	Non-Agri. Labourers	Others	All occu- pations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Credit & Service . . .	44.65	11.99	15.88	16.28	31.84
2. Industrial . . .	0.42	0.00	0.00	2.90	0.78
3. Others . . .	4.07	1.52	1.92	3.98	3.36
4. All types . . .	46.75	13.38	17.80	22.88	34.35

It may be seen that 46.8 percent of the selected cultivator households reported as members of one or the other cooperative society and most of these households (44.7%) were members of credit service cooperative societies.

3.16 In 39 selected blocks, 45 percent to 50 percent of cultivator households had become members of one or the other cooperative society. In Karveer block (Maharashtra), as many as 88 percent of cultivator households had already become members of the cooperative societies, while in Ormanjhi (Bihar) the membership amongst cultivator households was only 6 per cent. The agricultural labourers were the least responsive to the cooperative societies. Only a small proportion of them (13 percent) enlisted themselves as members of the cooperative

and they were mostly members of credit and service societies. The highest performance in the coverage of agricultural labourer households was reported again in Karveer (Maharashtra) where 56 percent of the agricultural labourers were members of cooperatives. The least performance was reported from the selected block in Ekangar Sarai (Bihar). The non-agricultural labourers and households of other occupations showed relatively better response and membership amongst these occupations were 18 percent and 23 percent respectively. They were mostly members of credit and service societies. Appendix Table 3.5 gives the number of members per hundred households by occupation and caste for all societies.

B.M.S. Block Comparison :

3.17 Membership of cooperatives per 100 households in the sample villages was collected in the year 1959-60 B.M.S. (R) and comparison with 1963-64 data is available in respect of 14 B.M.S. blocks only. Out of these blocks, 8 showed an increase in the membership. The two B.M.S. blocks, Ashta and Rajpur in Madhya Pradesh and Mohd. Bazar in West Bengal showed an increase by three to five times and the increase was marginal in Karveer block of Maharashtra State. The membership decreased in respect of Banswada (Andhra Pradesh), Pusa (Bihar) Batafa and Bhadson (Punjab). For details Appendix Table 3.6 may be seen.

3.18 The membership of the societies was further analysed by size of holding of members. The table below gives the percentage of members in different holding groups.

TABLE 3.7 : No. of members per 100 households in different holding groups by type of society

Type of society	Size of holding groups					
	Below 0.8 hectares	0.8 -2.0 hectares	2.0-4.1 hectares	4.1-10.1 hectares	10.1 hectares & above	All size groups
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Credit & Service	27.30	42.07	45.09	51.33	56.49	31.84
2. Industrial .	0.59	0.88	0.49	0.30	0.00	0.78
3. Others .	3.08	3.51	3.40	4.75	6.24	3.36
4. All types .	29.19	44.12	46.81	54.09	59.53	34.35

Medium and big cultivators were attracted more towards the societies than the small cultivators particularly credit and service societies. While 29 percent of the small cultivators below 0.8 hectares were members of the cooperative societies, the membership amongst medium (between 2.0 to 10.1 hectares) and big cultivators (above 10.1 hectares) was roughly 51 percent and 59 percent respectively. Appendix Table 3.7 gives the number of members per hundred households by size of cultivation holdings for all societies.

3.19 The cooperative societies were found as popular amongst backward castes (Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Backward) as in the case of the people of 'other castes'. 30 percent households of backward castes were members of one or the other society, while the membership among the households of 'other castes' was 40 percent. The households of backward castes in Karveer block (Maharashtra) were found to be more active in the cooperative field and 62 percent had enrolled themselves as members of societies, while in the selected blocks of Bihar the membership of backward castes was roughly 5 percent.

3.20 The cooperatives have yet to bring a large number of non member households within its fold. Even after the working of C D programme for 12 years, 65 percent of the households had not yet become members of the cooperative societies. The reasons adduced by the different households for not becoming members were very significant. Roughly one-fourth of the non-members said that either the cooperative procedure was very cumbersome or other sources of credit were easily accessible or the loans and supplies from cooperatives were untimely. These reasons are cogent to draw the attention of the administrators for simplifying the cooperative procedures and for improving the working of the cooperatives. About 10 percent of the non-members as may be noticed from Appendix Table 3.8 expressed their unawareness of the existence of cooperatives in or around the village which call for more extension and publicity work on the part of field workers. Another 15 percent of the households furnished the reason as 'not interested/not needed'. It seems that more affluent sections of the village community were not interested in the societies and they did not like also to borrow because of social prestige. An equal proportion of non-members expressed the reason as 'factions/groups in the society', which was very much true as a disincentive for the members of the rival groups. A few more important reasons though put forward by a small proportion of non-members, were "small holdings/tenant", "repaying capacity limited", "headquarter not in the village", etc.

3.21 The development in respect of coverage of membership per society at different points of time had been uneven in the different blocks of the various states. The average membership per society in the last year of Stage I, was the highest in the case of Badgam block (J.&K.) but it had fallen from 585 to 423 in 1963-64. The rise in average

membership from last year of Stage I to 1963-64 had been phenomenal in case of Muranipur and Akola blocks (U.P.), Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh), Abhanpur and Rajpur (Madhya Pradesh). The rise in the membership had almost doubled in case of Lakhipur (Assam), Manavadar (Gujarat), Karveer and Morsi (Maharashtra), Gulbarga (Mysore), Bhadrak (Orissa), and Hindaun (Rajasthan) during this period. On the other hand, there had been a decrease in the average membership in Ormanjhi (Bihar), Pounta (H.P.), Kollengode (Kerala) and Mohd. Bazar (West Bengal). The volume of business for all societies had more than doubled in 1963-64 compared to the last year of Stage I. The rise in business was significant over the period in Mauranipur and Akola blocks (U.P.), Abhanpur and Jatar (Madhya Pradesh), and Chalakudy (Kerala). The increase in business was also noticeable in blocks such as, Pithapuram (Andhra Pradesh), Manavadar and Modasa (Gujarat), Sankarankoil and Satyamangalam (Madras), Karveer (Maharashtra), Gulbarga (Mysore), Bhadrak and Junagadh (Orissa) and Bhathat (U.P.). As against the general trend of increase, a decline in the business was reported by the societies in the selected blocks of Banswada (Andhra Pradesh), Bhurbhandha and Lakhipur (Assam), Morsi (Maharashtra) and Malavalli (Mysore) during the same period.

3.22 The growth in the coverage of villages by the different types of societies had been uneven in the different States and it had also been uneven in the different blocks of the same State. In the year 1963-64, almost all the selected villages of Pithapuram (Andhra Pradesh) Manavadar (Gujarat), Sankarankoil (Madras), Bhir (Maharashtra), Bhadson (Punjab) had the cooperative societies serving from within the village, and in Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh), Modasa (Gujarat), Badgam (J.&K.), Abhanpur and Astha (M.P.), and Mauranipur (U.P.) almost all the selected villages were covered by the societies located outside the village. On the other hand, it was observed that 7 out of 8 selected villages of Kollengode block in Kerala State had no cooperative society serving them and in the case of Bhurbhandha and Lakhipur blocks (Assam), Bhadrak (Orissa) and Mohd. Bazar (West Bengal) the selected villages were not covered by the service cooperative societies. Some of the selected villages in the three blocks of Bihar, Pounta (H.P.) and Batala (Punjab) did not have the facility of a cooperative society at all.

Borrowings from cooperatives and other sources :

3.23 This section deals with the borrowing of the selected households. The borrowings from the cooperatives by different occupational groups and by cultivators having different size of holdings over the period, from the last year of Stage I to 1963-64 have been studied. Outstandings and overdues with the borrowers and timeliness of loans have also been analysed. As to other sources, their importance as source of loan for production and consumption purposes has also been discussed.

3.24 The borrowings of the selected households from the cooperative societies in different occupational groups are given in the following table.

TABLE 3.8 : *Borrowing of the respondent members by occupation-All types of Societies*

Principal Occupation	Average amount borrowed per borrowing member		
	Last year of Stage I	Last year of Stage II	1963-64
1	2	3	4
Cultivators . . .	240.93	324.23	372.90
Agri. labourers . .	86.78	108.18	174.98
Non-Agri. labourers . .	123.98	191.36	181.23
Other occupations . .	166.83	246.45	253.55
ALL OCCUPATIONS . . .	223.28	300.77	341.67

It is seen that the average amount borrowed per borrowing member recorded a rise of more than 50 percent in all occupational groups from the last year of Stage I to 1963-64. The rise was comparatively higher among the agricultural labourer group over the period. Inter block variations, as may be noticed from Appendix Table 3.9 reveal that the maximum increase in the amount borrowed was reported in Manavadar block (Gujarat) from Rs. 249 to Rs. 857. On the other hand, the average amount borrowed in Lakhipur block (Assam) had gone down from Rs. 400 in Stage I to Rs. 61 in 1963-64.

3.25 The cooperative societies were mainly catering to the requirements of agriculturists, whether they were own cultivators or agricultural labourers as will be seen from the table below.

TABLE 3.9 : *Percentage of members borrowig and the average amount borrowed by occupation—All Societies, 1963-64*

Principal occupation	Percentage of members borrowing	Average amount borrowed per borrowing person
1	2	3
1. Cultivators . . .	57.10	372.90
2. Agri. labourers . . .	60.89	174.98
3. Non-Agri. labourers . . .	36.53	181.23
4. Other occupations . . .	44.31	253.55
ALL OCCUPATIONS . . .	55.48	341.67

Cultivators and agricultural labourers formed the highest percentage of borrowers. During 1963-64, roughly 60 percent of them borrowed from the cooperatives and the average amount borrowed per borrowing member varied between Rs. 175 to Rs. 373. Among the non-agricultural group, the percentage of borrowing members was roughly 40 and the average amount borrowed varied from Rs. 181 to Rs. 254.

3.26 Borrowers who are cultivators have been classified on the basis of their size of cultivation holding. The table below indicates the average amount borrowed per borrowing member in different size of holding groups.

TABLE 3.10 : *Borrowing of the respondent members by size of holding-All Societies*

Size of holdings (in hectares)	Average amount borrowed per borrowing member.		
	Last year of Stage I	Last year of Stage II	1963-64
1	2	3	4
Below 0.8 hectares	101.86	177.25	178.76
0.8 to 2.0 hectares	157.77	229.49	267.49
2.0 to 4.1 hectares.	208.81	309.13	371.76
4.1 to 10.1 hectares	327.80	439.54	544.53
10.1 hectares and above	608.55	682.16	943.23
ALL SIZE HOLDINGS.	223.28	300.77	341.67

The average amount borrowed was related to the size of holding and rose with the increase in the size of holding.

3.27 Amounts outstanding and overdue with the borrowers in the selected households are given in Appendix Table 3.10. It will be seen that the number of borrowers reporting both outstanding and overdues increased by over 300 percent though the average amount outstanding increased by 60 percent and that of overdues by 26 percent from the last year of Stage I to 1963-64. Almost the same trend was observed in respect of both the credit and service societies. Amongst the industrial and other societies the average amount of overdues came down to 50 percent over the period.

3.28 The households borrowing from the cooperative societies were asked whether the credit made available to them in the last year of Stage II and in 1963-64, was timely or not. Their replies have been

tabulated and given as Appendix Table 3.11. The disbursement of loans was reported to be generally timely in all types of societies except for occasional procedural delays reported mostly for industrial cooperatives.

3.29 Besides the support of institutional credit from cooperatives, the borrowers in the sample blocks still depended heavily for their credit requirements on the traditional and other sources like money-lenders, traders, relatives and Government taccavi. 56 percent of the borrowers were found in 1963-64, to be dependent on other sources for meeting their credit needs. These sources had met the total credit requirements of 60 percent of the borrowers and had been responsible for supplementing the cooperative credit to a varying extent as given in the Appendix Table 3.12. Money lenders and private traders amongst the different sources, continued to remain an important source of rural credit.

3.30 Borrowers in all the 39 blocks took recourse to the sources other than the cooperatives for their credit requirement. They were found to be in large proportions in the selected blocks of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, specially in Nandyal (A.P.) and Sumerpur (Rajasthan), where 93 percent and 90 percent of the borrowers respectively secured loans from other sources. At the other extreme, this proportion was very low in Lakhipur block (Assam) and Bhir block (Maharashtra) where 9 percent and 11 per cent of the borrowers respectively borrowed from other sources.

3.31 The credit needs for production purposes seemed to have been met mostly by the cooperatives and it was mainly for consumption and social needs that the borrowers looked to the sources other than cooperatives. The table below gives the percentage of borrowing by purpose.

TABLE 3.11 : *Percentage of borrowing by purposes from sources other than cooperative—1963-64*

Sources	Purpose of borrowing		
	Production	Consumption	Others
1	2	3	4
Money lenders & Private traders	10.40	34.95	5.03
Neighbours, other cultivators and relatives	8.58	29.42	2.65
Taccavi & Block	4.67	0.08	0.04
Other sources.	0.91	2.65	0.62
ALL SOURCES	24.56	67.10	8.34

It will be seen that 67 per cent of the borrowings drawn from other sources were meant for consumption and social needs while 25 per cent catered to production purposes.

Institutions : their functions, volume of business and staff :

3.32 The information on functions, volume of business and staff of the cooperatives serving the selected villages were collected through the village schedule and is analysed in this section.

3.33 The functions of the cooperatives have been broadly categorised and important amongst them are supply of short-term loans, distribution of agricultural inputs, supply of groceries and marketing of agricultural produce. The percentage of societies performing such functions are enumerated in the table below :

TABLE 3.12 : *Functions performed by type of societies*

Type of society	No. of societies	Percentage of societies reporting						
		Supply of S.T. loans	Supply of M.T. loans	Supply of seed fertilisers manures	Supply of groceries	Marketing of Agri. produce	Supply of food grains	Others*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Service.	228	93.0	26.8	42.1	18.7	4.4	3.1	13.3
2. Credit .	66	92.4	24.2	9.1	3.0	1.5	3.0	4.5
3. Other societies	97	21.6	6.2	8.2	12.4	6.2	3.1	72.2
ALL SOCIETIES	391	75.2	21.2	28.1	14.6	4.3	3.1	26.6

*Includes processing of agricultural produce, milk supply & supply of raw materials etc.

Supply of short term loans was the most important activity of the cooperatives and was reported by 93 per cent of both service and credit societies in all the 39 selected blocks. Distribution of agricultural inputs was the next important function which had been taken up by 42 percent of service cooperatives spread over 27 blocks and by 9 percent of credit cooperatives located in 2 blocks. Thus cooperatives in 10 selected blocks were not distributing agricultural inputs as late as 1964. The supply of groceries was handled mostly by the service societies, and credit cooperatives generally did not report this function. All the societies studied in the selected blocks of Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir and 50 percent in Punjab performed this function. Marketing of agricultural produce by the cooperatives did not make much headway though a small proportion of the societies in 9 selected blocks

took to this function. Appendix Table 3.13 gives the functions performed by cooperative societies, all types.

3.34 The cooperatives are essentially financial institutions and the volume of business transacted by them is an important indicator of their growth. The average volume of business reported by different types of societies is given in Appendix Table 3.14. The average volume of business for all societies had more than doubled from the last year of Stage I to 1963-64. The credit societies and other societies had also recorded the same degree of increase while the volume of business in service societies increased three fold during the period.

3.35 The average volume of business handled by a society was Rs. 17,910 in the last year of stage I and Rs. 36,890 in 1963-64. 40 percent of this turnover had been accounted for as issue of short-term and medium term loans to the individuals in both the years. Marketing of agricultural produce accounted for 5 percent of the total turnover in the last year of Stage I, while its proportion increased to 25 percent in 1963-64. The supply of seeds, fertilisers and manures also reported twofold increase in their share of business over the period.

3.36 Cooperatives are primarily financial institutions and therefore proper maintenance of accounts is essential for their successful functioning specially when the clientele are generally illiterate and backward. The financial viability of the cooperatives was not that sound as to afford a regular paid secretary despite the realisation of its importance and the need felt for such a functionary by the society. The Cooperative department had financial provision to advance managerial subsidy in order to help the cooperatives to employ secretaries in the initial years. The position in this regard as obtained in 1963-64 has been presented in Appendix Table 3.15. 56 percent of the societies were employing paid secretaries, while 33 percent of the societies had honorary secretaries and the remaining 11 percent had no secretary at all. Most of the societies had engaged secretaries paid or honorary, on part time basis as the number of transactions in a society were not large enough to keep them full time. However, where the working of the societies was well established as in Modasa block of Gujarat, paid secretaries were employed by the selected societies. The credit and service societies were generally found to employ a secretary as only 9 percent of them had no secretary, 24 percent of the industrial cooperatives and 19 percent of cooperatives of other types had, however, no such functionary. It was found that 61 percent of credit and service societies had paid secretaries, while 19 percent of industrial and 38 percent of other societies had also such a functionary.

3.37 The selected blocks in Bihar, West Bengal and J. & K. did not have paid secretaries in any of the selected societies but had only honorary secretaries. On the other hand in Manavadar and Modasa (Gujarat), Morsi (Maharashtra) and Batala (Punjab) all the selected societies had paid secretaries. Honorary secretaries were mostly part-time workers.

3.38 The secretary should be a literate person to be able to maintain the accounts and to conduct the affairs of the society and it was generally so in the societies studied. The educational status of the secretaries, however, was not very high. 6 percent of the secretaries, had the educational status as below primary, 24 percent below middle, 37 percent below matric and 30 percent matric and above. In some industrial cooperative societies, the secretaries were found to be illiterate but had employed Munim/clerk to assist them.

3.39 The bye-laws of cooperative societies provide for the employment of other staff besides the secretary. As already discussed, about 89 percent of the societies were reported to have secretaries either paid or honorary and 11 percent of them had no secretary at all. Of the total societies with or without secretary, 39 percent reported to have employed the other staff like accountant, cashier, Munim/clerk etc.

B. PANCHAYATS

3.40 Considerable importance, it is well-known, was attached to the role of the panchayats in mobilizing local resources and public participation for the execution of the community works in the community development programme. In view of this, it was decided to study some important aspects of the working of panchayats. In fact, working of all the 267 panchayats in the selected villages in 39 blocks was reviewed. A special questionnaire on panchayats was canvassed to the selected respondents.

Strength, term, mode of election and representation of special groups in panchayats :

3.41 Panchayats as unofficial traditional forum of group discussions and judgements are known all over this country. Institutional status was conferred to these bodies by the recent legislations in all the States. The recommendation of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee in 1958 calling for reorganisation of the panchayats into a three-tier structure and delegating more responsibility to these bodies, for efficient administration of the development programme were of considerable significance.

3.42 It was, however, noted that there were variations in the state enactments on the actual constitution of the panchayats. For instance, as to the strength of the Panchas the executive organ of the Gram Sabha consisting of all the eligible voters in the jurisdiction of a particular panchayat—it varied from 6 to 16 persons from State to State. Again, the term of the panchayats varied from 3 to 5 years. In prescribing the mode of election of the Panchas by the Gram Sabha, an overwhelming number of States preferred voting through secret ballots while in Jammu and Kashmir, it was through show of hands by the members of the Gram Sabha. Certain States provided for the direct election of the Sarpanch and the Upsarpanch along with the Panchas by the parent

body of Gram Sabha while other provided for indirect election of these two functionaries from amongst the Panchas. As to the reservation of seats for special groups like women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, most of the States fixed a quota of Panchas to be reserved for them. In the State of Bihar, while no quota was fixed, the Sarpanch was expected to ensure proper representation of these groups through cooperation. In the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and West Bengal, no provisions were made for the representation of the special groups. Thus, there were considerable lack of uniformity in the legislative provisions on the constitution of the Panchayats in the different States. It appears that the States decided on particular patterns on the basis of local considerations.

Frequency of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayats meetings :

3.43 Most of the State statutes provided for at least two meetings of the Gram Sabha in a year for discussions on the progress report, statements of income and expenditure along with audit reports, proposals for taxations etc. The State of Kerala, however, did not prescribe any minimum number of meetings for the Gram Sabha.

3.44 From the information collected during the study on the number of Gram Sabha meetings held, it is observed that in cases of the selected villages in the States of Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, not a single meeting of Gram Sabha took place during 1952-53 to 1963-64. Very few meetings were held during the above period in the selected villages of the State of Punjab. The situation, however, improved in the States only after the introduction of the Panchayati Raj. In any case, Gram Sabha remained more or less inactive during the period as the attendances in the meetings which took place were also far from satisfactory. Comparatively, the number of Panchayat meetings was more or less satisfactory especially after the introduction of the Panchayati Raj. It is, therefore, natural to arrive at the conclusion that the panchayats took decision on their own and the Gram Sabha had very little influence on panchayats in shaping their decisions.

Income of Panchayats :

3.45 The income of Gram Panchayats is derived mainly from two sources, viz., from the collection of the taxes, licence fee or cess levied by them and the grants-in-aid from the Government and other agencies (see Appendix Table 3.16). The panchayats in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal derived the major part of their income from their own resources (taxes etc.), while the Panchayats in the remaining States depended more on the *ad-hoc* grants from the Government. During the first year of the Stage I period, Panchayats in 16 blocks out of 21 functioning, derived their entire income from their own resources. The Panchayats in two blocks viz., Akola (Maharashtra), Junagadh (Gujarat) depended exclusively on the grants from the Government. In subsequent years, with

the increasing tempo of developmental work, the panchayats continued to increase their income through own resources and also received increasing amounts as grants from the Government. In 1963-64, only the panchayats in 3 blocks were found to have their entire income from their own resources. The only block where the panchayats of the selected villages did not have any income from their own resources was Ormanjhi (Bihar). The overall position in this regard is reflected in the table below :

TABLE 3.1 : *Estimates of income of selected Panchayats*

Period	Income from (in Rs.)		
	Own re- sources	Others	Total income
1	2	3	4
First year of Stage I period or 1952-53	3,275.60	861.00	4,136.60
Last year of Stage I period	17,112.00	9,528.60	26,640.60
Last year of Stage II period	36,844.45	24,775.95	61,620.40
Post-stage II period or 1963-64	41,443.10	17,737.05	59,180.15

Receipts from own sources :

3.46 The Gram Panchayats were empowered to levy certain taxes by the State Acts though the specific taxes varied from State to State. In addition, the panchayats were also allowed to levy tax on land revenue or rent and fees for the services rendered by them in the matter of providing civic facilities like drainage or supply of drinking water or street lighting etc. as the case may be.

3.47 It is observed that the selected Gram Panchayats in 21 blocks levied taxes etc. and were obtaining income from the collections thereof during the first year of Stage I period. By the end of last year of Stage I period, the number of selected blocks where panchayats were levying taxes increased to 31. During the last year of Stage II period panchayats in 37 selected blocks were collecting taxes. In 1963-64, i.e. the Post-stage II period, all the selected Gram Panchayats except in Ormanjhi (Bihar) levied taxes.

Types of taxes, fees etc. levied by the Panchayats :

3.48 House tax was levied in most of the blocks of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Tax on profession was levied in some blocks of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and West

Bengal. Licence fee was levied by the panchayats in Gujarat, Kerala, Madras and Mysore and in a few selected blocks of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. Land tax was levied by the panchayats of some selected blocks of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In some of the States like West Bengal, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan, the land tax was collected by the State Government along with land revenue. Miscellaneous levies like octroi in Manavadar block of Gujarat and on manufacture of bricks etc., in States like Madras, Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh contributed substantially to the income obtained by panchayats from their own sources. These miscellaneous levies were imposed in 17 blocks in the first year of the Stage I period, 25 blocks in the last year of the Stage I period, 34 blocks in the last year of the Stage II period, and 30 blocks in 1963-64.

Collections of taxes, levies etc. by the selected Panchayats :

3.49 Detailed information relating to the collection of taxes levies etc. by the selected panchayats are furnished in Appendix Table 3.17. It is observed that the panchayats in some of the selected blocks did very well in collecting taxes etc. during the period. The number of blocks which realised full levies during the first year of the Stage I, Stage II and Post-stage II were 13, 27 and 15 respectively. As to the payments of taxes by the respondents, it was observed that out of 3,987 respondents assessed for house tax in the selected villages in all the blocks, 22.8 per cent did not pay the tax at all, mostly in Gulbarga block (Mysore) and Bhadson block (Punjab). Vehicle tax was assessed for 789 respondents of which 6.5 per cent did not pay; of 240 respondents assessed for tax on profession, 16 per cent were defaulters. The licence fee was imposed on 180 respondents of which nearly one-third did not pay the same; 11 per cent of the 1,870 respondents on whom the holding tax was levied did not pay. A large number of defaulters reporting that they did not pay taxes as nobody approached them for collection while many respondents pleaded their incapacity to pay as reason for defaulting. Another important reason for non-payment was the disputed nature of assessment, levies and taxes on individuals.

Income from other sources :

3.50 Jatar, Rajpur, Bhadrak, Junagadh, Batala, Bhadson, Hindaun, Akola and Mauranipur were the 9 blocks which obtained Government grants during the first year of the Stage I period. Government grants were the only source of income during that period (see Appendix Table 3.18). Garur Baijnath, Bhathat, Ladpura, Morsi, Karveer, Satyamangalam, Ashta, Abhanpur, and the selected blocks of Kerala, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir joined this list at the end of the Stage I period. Eight more blocks like Nandyal, Lakhipur, Bhurbhandha, Dinahata, Sumerpur etc., obtained government grants during the last year of the Stage II period. The number of blocks obtaining these grants declined from 32 during the last year of Stage II to 30 in 1963-64. The amount of grants obtained by

panchayats from State Governments and other sources declined during this period as may be observed from the following table :

TABLE 3.2 : *Estimated grants received from different sources*

(Rs. in thousand)

Period	Amounts obtained from			Total
	Govt. grants	Panchayati Raj institutions	Others	
1	2	3	4	5
Ist year of Stage I or 1952-53	861.00	Nil	Nil	861.00
Last year of Stage I . . .	8,874.90	Nil.	653.70	9,528.60
Last year of Stage II . . .	23,897.00	111.80	767.15	24,775.95
Post-stage II or 1963-64 . .	17,151.00	341.30	244.75	17,737.05

Expenditure of the selected Panchayats :

3.51 With the increasing involvement of the panchayats in various activities and rise in their income through the collection of taxes etc. and receipt of grants-in-aid from Government and other agencies, the expenditure incurred by these bodies, quite naturally, went up considerably as revealed in the following table.

TABLE 3.3 : *Estimated Expenditure incurred by the Panchayats*

(Rs. in thousand)

Period	Estimated expenditure on					Total
	Establishment	Sanitation	Civic activities	Developmental activities	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ist year of Stage I or 1952-53.	1,301.9	231.1	1,199.4	876.5	104.3	3,713.2
Last year of Stage I.	5,147.7	4,476.0	4,529.8	5,600.9	2,086.5	22,561.3
Last year of Stage II.	8,579.5	10,394.9	10,238.1	23,065.2	66,616.0	58,893.7
Post-stage II or 1963-64.	10,106.2	5,941.5	13,325.9	26,207.4	9,120.2	64,701.2

In terms of totals, it is observed from the expenditure incurred by the selected panchayats that it increased by 6 times in the last year of the Stage I period, almost 16 times in the last year of the Stage II period and by more than 17 times during the Post-stage II period.

compared to the position at the beginning of the first year of the Stage I period of the blocks. The growth of expenditure of the panchayats was particularly significant during the Stage II period in conformity with the tempo of developmental activities of the time while such growth of expenditure between the Stage II and Post-stage II period was only marginal.

Pattern of Expenditures incurred by the selected Panchayats :

3.52 It is rather difficult to classify expenditures under developmental and non-developmental heads, the contents of different activities being somewhat overlapping, such divisions can only be done only on a broad basis. But, the limitations being there, such analysis in a general basis provides important indications as to the trend in the growth of the different items of expenditures over the reference period. Such trends may reflect the importance attached to the different types of activities undertaken by the panchayats. An analysis of the different kinds of expenditures incurred by the selected panchayats shows that, by and large, increasing emphasis was being given on such activities which could be taken as developmental by nature. The expenditure on the non-developmental account such as establishment formed 35.1 percent of the total expenditure during the first year of the Stage I period. Since then, although it increased in absolute terms with the increase in income, it accounted proportionately for smaller percentages of the totals, being 22.8 and 14.6 percent during the last year of the Stage I period and Stage II period respectively. During the Post-stage II period, the corresponding percentage further scaled down to 15.6 percent of the total expenditure. Compared to this, it is observed that the expenditure having a bearing on development, increased by 6 times during the last year of the Stage I period, 26 times in the last year of the Stage II period and almost 30 times during the Post-stage II period, compared to the position prevailing during the base period, i.e., the first year of the Stage I period of the blocks. In terms of percentage to the totals, the expenditures on the developmental activities of the selected panchayats formed 23.6 percent of the total expenditure during first year of the Stage I period. Such percentages increased to 24.8, 39.1 and 40.5 during last year of the Stage I, the last year of the Stage II and Post-stage II periods respectively. In the selected Panchayats in the Blocks Badgam (J.&K.), Ekangar Sarai (Bihar) and Akola (Uttar Pradesh) the expenditure on developmental activities accounted for more than 75 percent during the last year of Stage II period of the blocks concerned, while the selected panchayats in Pithapuram (Andhra Pradesh), Ekangar Sarai (Bihar), Bhathat (Uttar Pradesh), and Mauranipur (Uttar Pradesh) reported similar expenditures during Post-stage II periods of the blocks concerned. It is also observed that the panchayats gave considerable attention to the civic and sanitation activities as well as to the maintenance of the assets created as a result of the plan activities in their jurisdiction such as roads, bridges, social education centres etc. though the limitation of resources stood in their way.

CHAPTER 4

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

A. BLOCK ADMINISTRATION

4.1 The fundamental criterion for efficient administration is that it keeps its organizational structures and procedures geared to the achievement of the programme it administers. The starting point, therefore, for evaluating the administration of the community development programme is to consider the objectives of community development and then to find out to what extent the administrative arrangements have helped in the achievement of these objectives.

4.2 The main objective of the community development programme was to build up a self-reliant community which would not only be conscious of its needs but would have the necessary drive, initiative and ability to satisfy its needs. In order to achieve this objective it was considered necessary firstly, to undertake a number of development programmes that would provide employment, help to bring about an increase in incomes and satisfy the needs of the community. Secondly, it was considered necessary to provide the requisite administrative framework for implementing the various development programmes and, finally, to provide for the requisite institutions.

Historical Background

1952-53 Community Projects :

4.3 It was decided to undertake a programme on a 'pilot project' basis. Each project was to consist of about 300 villages, with a population of about 2.90 lakhs and a budget of about Rs. 65 lakhs for three years.

1953-54 Community Development blocks :

4.4 In 1953 it was decided to take up further 55 projects but it was considered advisable to reduce the size of the project unit and call it a 'Community Development Block'. The block area was to consist of a population of about 66,000 and the budget provision for a block was Rs. 15 lakhs for three years. The change in the organizational pattern was possibly governed by the need to reduce the area and make the block area more compact.

1953 N.E.S. and C.D. Programme :

4.5 In 1953 a plan was drawn up to provide for the following :

- (a) establishment of a permanent National Extension Service agency with the Development Block as the lowest administra-

tive-cum-development unit all over the country in a phased programme within a reasonable span of time;

- (b) provision of a suitable specified budget allotment for each such development block for intensive activities for a specified period; and
- (c) provision for reversion of the block to the National Extension Service stage after the intensive phase (called the Post-intensive stage) as a permanent measure.

It was also decided that areas already covered by the 1952-53 pilot projects or 1953-54 community development blocks should be treated as having already entered their intensive stage.

4.6 The programme now drawn up provided for the following stages of development of every block :

- (i) There was to be no pre-extension stage.
- (ii) The National Extension Service block was to be a permanent pattern so far as the personnel was concerned and a provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs for a period of three years made for this stage.
- (iii) During the intensive stage of development or Community Development block stage, there was a budget provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for a period of three years and some additions to medical and veterinary staff.
- (iv) When the block reached the Post-intensive stage, the permanent extension staff was to be retained. A small provision of Rs. 30,000 per year was also made for community works and social education activities.

4.7 While drawing up a phased programme for the Second Five Year Plan in 1955-56, it was considered advisable to reduce the financial provision for National Extension Service blocks to Rs. 4 lakhs and the Intensive stage to Rs. 12 lakhs. The organizational structure, however, remained the same. It was also decided that the conversion from the Extension stage to Community Development stage should depend upon the performance of individual blocks, and only those blocks which had become ripe for the Intensive stage should be given the advantage of the additional financial provision.

4.8 The next important stage in the evolution of the programme was the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehata Committee Report submitted to the Government in 1957. According to this Committee, each block would have three stages only:

- (i) Pre-extension stage for one year with a budget provision of Rs. 18,000 for doing only preliminary work. A skeleton staff of one B.D.O., one A.E.O. and five Gram Sewaks was to be

provided to do the spade work for the agricultural extension programme.

- (ii) Stage I with a budget provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for a period of five years without distinction as to Extension and Intensive stage. During this period the provision for staff etc. was the same as for a normal Community Development block.
- (iii) Stage II which corresponds to the Post-intensive stage of the old pattern with a budget of Rs. 1 lakh per annum. During this stage the staff of the National Extension Service pattern was to be retained on a permanent basis. This new pattern was to be applicable only to blocks started in April, 1957. The Community Development blocks already in operation were expected to follow their own pattern and enter Stage II after 5 years of their original inauguration as a National Extension Service block.

Administration of Community Development blocks :

4.9 The administration of Community Development blocks may be examined from the point of view of (1) the factors influencing the performance of the block staff, (2) the responsibility for planning and execution of different schemes and (3) the effect of Panchayati Raj on the block administration.

Block staff—qualifications and training of B.D.Os. and A.E.Os.

4.10 The Block Development Officer is the key functionary in the block. The progress of the block programmes depends to a considerable extent on him. His functioning, in turn, depends upon a number of factors like educational qualifications, training, age, etc. As regards the educational qualifications of the B.D.Os in position during the different stages of the selected blocks, 21.5 per cent were having post-graduate and 66.3 per cent graduate qualifications to their credit. The rest of the officers were under-graduates. All the officers excepting two for whom necessary information could be collected were duly trained. Analysing the age-distribution of these officers, it is found that officers in the age range of 36 to 40 years predominated. As to the departments of origin from which the officers were drafted to the block, it is observed that 37.8 per cent of them came from the Revenue Department while 12 and 12.4 per cent belonged to the Administrative Services and Department of Community block respectively. The remaining officers were drafted, to mention in order of importance, from the Agriculture, Planning, Co-operation and Education Departments. It is further significant to note that the turnover of these officers serving in any block for less than one year continued to increase over the stages of the blocks.

4.11 Continuing further with the analysis of similar data collected for another important functionary of the block team, namely, the Agricultural Extension Officers, it is found that 4.6 per cent of such officers

had post-graduate, 68.4 per cent graduate and 27.2 per cent undergraduate qualifications. Of the undergraduates, 50 per cent were diploma holders. Of these officers who were required to undergo prescribed departmental training, 16.6 per cent did not receive it till the date of the survey. The age distribution of the officers shows the predominance of the officers in the age range of 25 to 30 years during all the stages of the selected blocks. Analysis of the data collected on the turnover of these officers reveals an increase in the frequency of transfers during Stage II as compared to Stage I, but a decline in the same during Post-stage II as compared to that of Stage II.

Effect of Panchayati Raj on the block staff :

4.12 Out of the 39 blocks selected for the study, Panchayati Raj had been introduced in 30 blocks during the reference period; out of these 30 blocks the block staff did not experience any change in their working conditions in 4 blocks. In the remaining 26 blocks the consensus was that working in an institution which consisted of elected people involved a tremendous amount of tact and understanding. The officials had to adjust themselves to the thinking of the non-officials acquaint the non-officials with administrative procedures and rules, implement the resolutions passed by the Panchayat Samiti and make efforts to ensure that the Panchayat Samiti moved in the right direction. All these tasks involved a careful weighing of delicate balances and placed the officials under considerable strain.

4.13 The effect of Panchayati Raj on the working of the B.D.O. depended to a large measure upon the personality of the B.D.O. and the relationship established between the B.D.O. and the non-officials. This also held good for the other block officials. In some blocks the consensus of opinion was that there was greater freedom of work under Panchayati Raj while in some other blocks just the opposite view was held. The Presidents of Panchayat Samitis were said to have interfered with the day to day working of the Samitis. The B.D.Os and other staff were reported to be drawn into local politics and this adversely affected the extension work.

4.14. The arrangement to which the B.D.Os were very sensitive was the writing of their confidential reports by the Presidents of the Panchayat Samitis. While objective criteria were laid down for writing the confidential reports of the B.D.Os, the general feeling among them was that, in practice, several subjective factors came into play in the writing of confidential reports. In the Panchayat Samitis where the non-officials were divided among themselves the position of the B.D.O. became still more difficult.

4.15 The district officials were the reviewing officers and the B.D.Os hoped that they would support them. The support of the reviewing officer, however, could not expunge the remarks made by the reporting officers and, therefore, the B.D.Os invariably always felt insecure. It may also be mentioned here that the Presidents of some of the Panchayat Samitis felt that the I.A.S. or State Civil Service

officers posted under them did not care for their remarks. Little weight was felt to have been given to their remarks by the State Governments.

4.16 The tour programmes of the B.D.Os and his casual leave were sanctioned by the Presidents of the Panchayat Samitis. This administrative control, along with the writing of the confidential reports by the Presidents worked, it is reported, in the direction of making the B.D.Os, by and large, lose their initiative and confidence.

Relationship of block staff with district officials :

4.17 The relationship of the block staff with the district officials was examined in terms of the supervision and guidance the block staff received from the district officials. A consensus approach was adopted to determine the comparative position relating to the supervision and guidance of the block staff before Panchayati Raj, after Panchayati Raj and in the Post-stage II period. There was no uniform pattern and the position differed from block to block. In some blocks there was no change after the introduction of Panchayati Raj and Post-stage II. In the blocks where the guidance received from the district officials was good, continued to be good, while in the blocks where the guidance had been indifferent, the indifference continued. Some blocks, however, reported an improvement in the guidance after the introduction of Panchayati Raj while others reported a deterioration.

Time dispensation of the B.D.Os :

Field Work :

4.18 The block level officers, namely, B.D.Os, A.E.Os, etc. had to attend to different types of work in the discharge of their respective duties. For instance, these officers had to undertake field work, attend meetings, prepare reports to be sent to district headquarters, etc. They had also to attend to a number of miscellaneous work as and when called upon. During the study, an attempt was made to obtain an idea of the time disposition over the different types of work for the B.D.Os and A.E.Os in the selected blocks. It is perhaps too much to expect that the officers would keep accurate records of the work done every day or the time spent on them, and to that extent, the data collected should be taken as indicative of the actual state of affairs in general terms.

4.19 The analysis of the time disposition of the B.D.Os and A.E.Os, reveals that a large majority of them spent about 50 per cent of their time on field work and 50 per cent distributed on meetings, preparation of records, compilation of data and miscellaneous work. Extreme variations have also been noted in this matter as some of the officers were reported to have spent as much as 72 per cent of the time on field work or 88 per cent on miscellaneous work. Leaving apart the extreme cases, it is observed that, by and large, the Block

Development and Agricultural Extension Officers evenly distributed their time over field work and meetings, preparation of reports and miscellaneous work.

Calibre of the B.D.Os and A.E.Os :

4.20 The opinion of the non-officials was sought on the calibre of the B.D.Os and A.E.Os in terms of technical competence, devotion to duty, initiative in work, willingness to take responsibility and capacity to win the confidence of the cultivators. It is not possible to rank or group blocks on the basis of the differences in qualifications of these officers. It can, however, be stated that in a majority of the blocks the consensus of opinion was the A.E.Os and B.D.Os possessed the above qualifications in varying degrees and were generally good. In some of the blocks, however, the consensus of opinion was that the B.D.Os and A.E.Os lacked these qualities and were generally poor in calibre. In a majority of the selected blocks the consensus was the B.D.Os and A.E.Os were excellent in programming and executing their work.

Contact of the Agricultural Extension Officer with the people :

4.21 In some of the blocks the majority view was that the contact of the Agricultural Extension Officers with the people improved over the different stages of development of blocks. The contact of A.E.O. with the people improved definitely in Post-stage II as compared with Stage I in a number of blocks. The usefulness of A.E.O. was increasingly realised in Post-stage II in many of the blocks while it became comparatively less only in a few blocks. In fact, the functioning of the A.E.O. depended in some measure upon the availability of agricultural supplies. The majority view was that when the supply position of agricultural inputs improved, the people naturally wanted to contact the A.E.O. The supply of agricultural inputs having greatly improved during Post-stage II as compared to Stage I and Stage II, the A.E.O. gained popularity in the blocks in the Post-stage II period and his usefulness fully realised. On the whole the majority view was that A.E.Os were usually good in programming and execution of agricultural plans and capable of winning confidence of the cultivators.

Conditions of work of A.E.O. :

4.22 The conditions of work were reported unanimously to be favourable for the A.E.Os taking initiative and having drive in development activities of the block. The conditions of work in the initial stages of the blocks were less favourable. But with the passage of time when the A.E.Os settled down to the discharge of their duties for the welfare of the people, the importance of the A.E.Os was realised in stages. On the whole, the majority view was, that the A.E.Os were useful and beneficial at the block level.

Calibre of the V.L.Ws. :

4.23 In a large majority of the blocks, the consensus was that the V.L.Ws were technically competent, ~~were devoted to their duty~~ and they had the capacity to win the confidence of the cultivators. The relationship with members of the Panchayat Samitis was generally satisfactory. In a few blocks, however, the V.L.Ws were not considered very competent and in some other blocks the relationship of the V.L.Ws with the members of the Panchayat Samitis was not very satisfactory.

Views of the V.L.Ws regarding conditions of work :

4.24 A large majority of the V.L.Ws canvassed were of the opinion that the condition of service were unsatisfactory. There were no chances of promotions and facilities like accommodation and education were lacking, the amount of paper work required of them was extremely heavy and they were detracted from the extension work. Another difficulty faced by them was that they could not ensure supplies and credit for implementation of production plans. Frequent transfers also adversely affected their work, because as a result of transfers, they could not fully understand the local problems. The V.L.Ws also tended to get drawn into politics and they found it difficult to please both the official and the non-official bosses. There was a great deal of interest in physical progress reports and supervision was extended, by and large, to spectacular items of work.

The effect on agricultural extension work of combining revenue and extension functions :

4.25 Divergent views were expressed on the effects of the combination of the revenue functions with extension functions. One view was that the V.L.W. got power as a result of revenue functions and he could function as a more effective extension worker. The other view was that most of the time of the V.L.W. was taken up by revenue work and, because of his association with revenue work, the villagers do not look upon him as an extension worker.

Roles of blocks and departments in planning and execution of development schemes :

4.26 In the initial years of the C.D. blocks records of income and expenditure were not maintained properly. The survey had, therefore, to face this limitation while collecting information on finances of the C.D. blocks. The planning of schemes for a block was, however, done under three broad categories—(i) schemes not included in the schematic budget but executed through the block agency, (ii) schemes not included in the schematic budget and executed directly by the department, and (iii) schemes included in the schematic budget of the block. Planning of schemes not included in the schematic budget was done at the State level by the departments of the State Government. The concerned departments carried out the financial and technical scrutiny.

and fixed up the targets. These schemes mainly related to the social welfare of the people in some selected blocks, loans and subsidies under rural housing and cooperation, minor irrigation, khandsari sugar, cotton extension programmes and animal husbandry schemes like poultry farms, grants for breeding bulls, free bull programmes, supply of birds, social education, adult literacy etc. In some of the blocks, however, although the planning was done at the State level, the targets were fixed by the block/panchayat Samitis or Zila Parishads. Even financial and technical scrutiny was allowed to be carried out at the block/panchayat level and the execution of such schemes was done by the block/panchayat agency. In some cases it was observed that the targets relating to the schemes for the supply of birds, seed farms, pesticides, green manure seeds, soil conservation and nutrition programmes were fixed by the departments concerned and the blocks or Panchayat Samitis were responsible for proper execution of the schemes. This way the blocks or the Panchayat Samitis acted merely as an agent of the State Government and the people did not have naturally enough enthusiasm in participating in the programmes.

4.27 Planning of schemes not included in the schematic budget of the blocks and executed directly by the department was done in respect of many schemes relating to minor irrigation, poultry, health centre, roads, secondary education, adult education (Adult Literacy Board), oil ghani (Khadi & Village Industries Board) in some of the selected blocks. The people in the villages no doubt stood to gain from the execution of such schemes, but their participation in the scheme was not noticed to be very intimate. In some of the blocks schemes for agriculture, crop finance, sugarcane development, medium irrigation, improvement of tanks, loans for wells, oil engines etc., provision of primary health centres, and drinking water wells were all executed directly by the departments concerned. The blocks were asked to fix up the targets and prepare financial estimates of expenditure. The execution of such scheme was made the joint responsibility of the department and the block or Panchayat Samitis, as the case may be.

4.28 For planning of many schemes included in the blocks schematic budget, the fixing of targets of financial and technical scrutiny was the responsibility of the departments concerned while the execution of the schemes was left to the block agency. Such schemes related mostly to construction activities, provision of agricultural supplies and subsidies, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, purchase of equipment for demonstrations, free supply of horticulture inputs, free supply of equipment for training of artisans etc. While implementing such schemes the block agency felt to be sufficiently responsible. In such cases, good and bad cases of democratic decentralised planning were noticed, depending upon the quality of people responsible for planning and execution of the development schemes at the block level.

Panchayati Raj and Community Development administration :

4.29 The relationship between Panchayati Raj and Community Development administration may be considered for some States.

Maharashtra :

4.30 The Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act of 1961 came into force in the State with effect from 1st May, 1962. The administration and execution of the C.D. programme which was hitherto carried on by the districts and blocks, respectively, was transferred to the Zilla Parishads under Section 100(1)(b) of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act 1961.

4.31 The Panchayat Samitis enjoyed full powers for the execution of the programme though the State Government had the power to issue directives to these bodies in the interests of state and national objectives and policies.

4.32 The transfer of the C.D. programme to the Zilla Parishad for execution through the Panchayat Samiti introduced some changes in the administration of the development blocks. The blocks were no longer independent administrative units and did not have a staff meant exclusively for the C.D. programme. The Panchayat Samitis were the administrative units for the implementation of the C.D. programme but as local government units they were assigned other functions also in the civic and other spheres. While the pattern of staffing of the blocks earlier depended on the stage of development of the blocks, the staffing pattern depended upon the size of the population. For this purpose, the Panchayat Samitis were classified into eleven categories with population ranging from 40,000 to 2,00,000.

4.33 Since the Panchayat Samitis were elected non-official bodies, the need for Block Development Committees at the block level was no longer felt and they were, therefore, abolished. The entire block work was integrated with the Taluka Panchayat Samitis.

4.34 A new pattern of village level workers was also evolved by integrating the cadres of the former V.L.Ws, Talathis, Patwaris and the Village Panchayat Secretaries. This integrated service was created to look after three functions at the village level—(1) development (2) collection of land revenue and maintenance of land records and (3) secretariat work of village panchayats.

4.35 Prior to the introduction of the Panchayat Samiti, the C.D. programme was determined according to the decisions taken by the block administration in consultation with the Block Advisory Committee. The real authority for implementation vested in the B.D.O. But after the introduction of Panchayati Raj in the State, the decisions on planning and implementation were taken by the Panchayat Samiti which was also empowered to fix priorities in respect of the various schemes to be implemented in the area. Within the financial resources available, the Panchayat Samitis could sanction any schemes and modify and adjust the priorities subject to the overall pattern prescribed under the C.D. programme for the area.

4.36 The Zilla Parishad was allotted grants by the State Government under the various plan schemes and these were passed on in turn to the Panchayat Samitis. The Zilla Parishad had also the necessary powers to raise its own resources by means of taxes, fees, etc., and by tapping other sources of revenue and income. The Zilla Parishad had under it the necessary complement of subject matter specialists who were the district heads of different departments for implementing the district level schemes and guiding the Panchayat Samitis in implementing the schemes in the respective areas.

4.37 It was reported that the functional coordination in respect of most of the schemes improved with the transfer of schemes and the technical officers concerned, to the Zilla Parishads. Functional coordination at the village level was reported to be poor and this hampers the progress of work in spite of the greater involvement of the Panchayat Samiti and the Zilla Parishad in the planning and execution of certain schemes. The programme of giving loans for irrigation wells, oil engines, electric motors, land improvement measures, registered as significant progress because of the improvement in functional coordination and simplification of procedures. All the loan applications were collected, processed, scrutinised and recommended by the B.D.O. The verification of loans in all such cases was done by him as enquiry officer in this regard. For the first time single unified targets for different items of irrigation and land improvement works were given to the blocks, and this helps in a comparatively more effective implementation of the programme.

4.38 On the other hand, the programme of social education (except for adult literacy) suffered severely after the formation of Zilla Parishads. In some districts (e.g., Poona) the programme of fertilizer distribution is not carried out satisfactorily. The requirements of the block were adequately and timely assessed by the Panchayat Samitis, but the District Sales and Purchase Union which had the monopoly of fertilisers was not reportedly very helpful.

4.39 Prior to Panchayati Raj, the District Administration was in contact with the Gram Panchayats through the Village Panchayat Officer. After the introduction of Panchayati Raj, the Extension Officer (Panchayats) in the Panchayat Samiti kept contact with the Panchayats for guiding their work. At the Panchayat level there was an increasing awareness for availing of the new opportunities and the contact of the B.D.O. increased as a result of the association of non-official members of the Panchayat Samiti with development. The Panchayats were reported to be receiving more guidance in development work from the non-official members of the Panchayat Samiti.

4.40 The integration of revenue, Panchayat and development functions at the ground level reportedly improved recoveries of taxes of the village panchayat. The new functionary under the integrated scheme was designated Senior V.L.W., Junior V.L.W. or Assistant

V.L.W., according to his length of service in the department. Each panchayat was given at least one V.L.W. under the scheme, panchayats with a population of more than 2,500 but less than 3,500 are given 2 V.L.Ws. while panchayats with a population of more than 3,500 are given 3 V.L.Ws.

4.41 The working of these functionaries was subjected to a lot of criticism in the State. It was stated that each functionary had naturally more aptitude for the work of his parent department and was not suitable for an integrated role. The old V.L.W. showed better adaptability, although he still needed more experience in revenue work in order to make a success of it. The Talathis ignored the extension work and did not like the overlordship of the Sarpanch and other members of the village panchayat. The collection of land revenues and recoveries of loans suffered, but the recoveries of panchayat taxes improved. The alleged corruption among the revenue functionaries was also reduced.

Gujarat :

4.42 Panchayati Raj was introduced on 1st April, 1963. Under the Gujarat State Panchayat Act, the Taluka Panchayat was expected to pool the funds and the staff of all the development departments operating at the Taluka level and prepare and execute a consolidated programme for the development of the area. The staff and funds of the C.D. blocks were merged into the respective Taluka Panchayats. The Block Development Officer worked as the Chief Executive of the Taluka body.

4.43 The schematic budgets provided by the Centre and the State Governments were handed over to the Taluka Panchayats and they were expected to supplement them with their own resources and carry out a consolidated programme based on local needs and priorities. The general rules and conditions applicable to the spending of funds of the schematic budget were binding on the Taluka Panchayats also so far as the C.D. programme is concerned.

4.44 Panchayati Raj was expected to concretise the idea of functional coordination by bringing together the staff of the different development departments and pooling the resources; it was further expected that the block would function as a basic and effective unit for planning and development.

4.45 In actual practice, however, neither of these expectations seemed to have been fulfilled. The departmental staff continued to make a distinction between the departmental activity and the block programmes. The district officers tended to feel that their responsibility was mainly to the departmental programmes while at the block level it was the block staff which was primarily responsible for the block programmes. The block agency was still looked upon as an intruder interfering in the execution of the departmental programmes.

4.46 Each head of the department had in view of these difficulties, been asked to visit at least half the number of District Panchayats in the State each year. The visit was to involve not merely a formal discussion with the President and/or the concerned development department. The head of the department was expected to call a meeting of the District Panchayat Standing Committee for the subject with which his department was concerned and make a detailed review of the progress and problems of planning and execution involved and make a note of them for action at his level. Likewise the Regional or Divisional Officer of the department had to visit all the District Panchayats in his jurisdiction at least once a year and review the position in the same manner as prescribed for the head of the department.

4.47 As far as the non-officials were concerned, it was stated that they were more conscious of their rights and powers than their duties and responsibilities. Political and personal affiliations were also said to influence their actions and decisions. They appeared to take comparatively more interest in transfers and promotions rather than development activities.

Rajasthan :

4.48 Prior to the formation of Panchayat Samitis in 1959-60, the funds were allotted to the blocks in accordance with the schematic budget. Funds for some of the departmental schemes were earmarked for the block area but they were not physically transferred to the block authorities and the drawing and disbursing powers for these funds were either given to the revenue officers or remained with the departmental officers.

4.49 After the formation of Panchayat Samitis, the development schemes of the various departments were integrated at the block level and the funds provided for these schemes were transferred to the Panchayat Samitis. The drawing and disbursing officer is the B.D.O. or the Vikas Adhikari. Experience showed that the members of the Panchayat Samiti were more interested in schemes which involved the disbursement of money. In many cases the financial assistance given had been mis-utilized but the members of the Samiti did not take action against the defaulters. The members of the Panchayat Samiti had, by and large, not shown much interest in schemes like the popularisation of cultural practices or the laying-out of demonstrations. The general consensus of opinion was that the formation of Panchayat Samitis had brought in a lot of politics, favouritism and nepotism.

Uttar Pradesh :

4.50 After the introduction of Panchayati Raj the B.D.O. was required to work under the general control of the Pramukh of the Kshetra Samiti, while the other block level staff continued to work under the general control of the B.D.O. Political alignments among the block officials were reported to be disturbing the development activities in the block.

4.51 There was evidence that the tussle between the B.D.Os and the Pramukhs was growing and the Pramukh had emerged as a powerful non-official, loans and grants were reported to be sanctioned to the supporters of the Pramukhs and withheld from others.

4.52 The B.D.O's annual work was assessed by the Pramukh, but the opinions of the District level officers were also invited, and the Commissioner had to record his opinion after taking into consideration the remarks of the zonal officers which were separately sent to him. At no stage has the Pramukh's entry been eliminated. The Pramukh's comments were also called for in the assessment of the A.E.O's work. The interest of the members of the Panchayat Samiti was, by and large, restricted to the distribution of taccavi and other loans and grants and supplies.

4.53 With the introduction of Panchayati Raj, the Panchayats were reported to have grown weaker rather than stronger, the reasons were said to be increase in factionalism and the emergence of the Sarpanch as a powerful personality.

Andhra Pradesh :

4.54 The members of the Panchayat Samiti were reported to be taking a keen interest in the preparation of the block plans. There was no delay in the sanction of loans but it could not be said that the sanction of loans had always been impartial. It was alleged that the loans were sanctioned for the relatives and friends of the members of the concerned Standing Committees. In the selection of sites for new works, it was also stated that, by and large, the villages belonging to the group of the President of the Samiti were selected. The members of the Panchayat Samiti had taken only a casual interest in other development programmes that did not involve the disbursement of money.

B. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Trend of aggregate expenditure in blocks by stages :

4.55 The total amount spent in a block in any given year is made up of expenditure from the block funds and expenditure from the departmental funds. The expenditure from the block funds means expenditure from the block schematic budget and expenditure from the Panchayat Samiti budget in States where Panchayati Raj has been introduced. The departmental expenditure means all expenditure which is incurred by a department. The expenditure may have been incurred directly by the departments or may have been incurred through the block agency. The combined figure for the total expenditure of the block and the department was not available for Stage I for 13 out of the 39 selected blocks. In the Stage II period, the expenditure had generally increased over the Stage I period but the pattern varied in the Post-stage II period.

4.56 In 10 blocks the expenditure decreased in the Post-stage II period. These blocks were in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Orissa, whereas in

the other 16 blocks the expenditure in the Post-stage II period increased as compared to the Stage II period. (Appendix Table 41)

The Programme content of expenditures :

4.57 In Stage I the highest priority was given either to education, irrigation or agriculture. Education received the greatest importance in Pithapuram block of Andhra Pradesh, all the selected blocks of Gujarat, the Chalakudy block of Kerala, Ashta block of Madhya Pradesh, all the selected blocks of Maharashtra and West Bengal and the Junagadh block of Orissa. Social education was generally given a marginal importance in all the selected blocks.

4.58 The highest priority was accorded to irrigation in the Pusa block of Bihar, Malavalli block of Mysore, Hindaun block of Rajasthan and Mauranipur block of U.P. An importance almost equal to that of education was given in the Pithapuram block of Andhra Pradesh, Ashta block of Madhya Pradesh and Bhir block of Maharashtra. The highest priority was given to agriculture in Ekangarsarai block of Bihar and Ladpura block of Rajasthan.

4.59 Roads and communications were considered most important in the Jatara block of Madhya Pradesh, Gulbarga and Malavalli blocks of Mysore, Akola and Garur Baijnath blocks of U.P.

4.60 Other programmes like village and small industries, housing, welfare of backward classes and rural electrification were given very little importance in almost all the selected blocks. It follows, therefore, from the above analysis that efforts in Stage I were directed largely to either making the people receptive to the programme for community development or creating facilities like irrigation or roads and communications that would eventually help in the development of the block area.

4.61 In Stage II, as compared with Stage I there was an increase in the relative emphasis on education, agriculture, roads and communications; health and rural sanitation was also given more importance as compared to Stage I.

4.62 In the Post-stage II period there was a stoppage of funds from the block schematic budget. The development activities continued as the departmental funds from the respective departments helped to finance these activities. The social welfare activities which were, by and large, financed from the block schematic budget suffered during the Post-stage II period. It follows, therefore, that there had been a marked change in the programme content of the community development programme during the Post-stage II period.

Expenditure on establishment, works, supplies and equipment :

4.63 The general picture for a majority of the blocks as can be seen from Table 4.1 is that the greater part of the expenditure was made up of establishment and works and comparatively very little had been spent on supplies and equipment.

TABLE 4.1 : Distribution of blocks by percentage group of expenditure, itemwise to total expenditure for different years.

Year	Establishment					Works					Supplies and Equipment				
	Less than 25	25-49	50-74	75-100	Less than 25	25-49	50-74	75-100	Less than 25	25-49	50-74	75-100	Less than 25	25-49	50-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1953-54*	.	.	.	7	14	8	5	4	12	12	5	33	1	..	..
1955-56**	.	.	.	11	12	10	3	5	11	15	4	33	1	2	..
1956-57	.	.	.	6	20	9	2	6	13	17	1	32	4	1	..
1959-60	.	.	.	7	11	14	5	9	16	7	5	34	2	1	..
1960-61	.	.	.	6	12	17	2	6	18	9	4	34	3	..	..
1961-62	.	.	.	3	20	13	1	8	14	14	1	32	1	..	..
1962-63	.	.	.	5	15	16	1	11	11	13	2	36	1	..	..
1963-64	.	.	.	6	13	13	5	14	9	12	2	33	2	2	..

*Data N. A. for 5 blocks for Establishment and Supplies and Equipment and for 6 blocks for Works.

**Data N.A. for 3 blocks for Establishment and Supplies and Equipment and for 4 blocks for Works.

N.B.—Data N. A. for 2 blocks for 1956-57 and onwards,

The relative shares of the departmental and block expenditure :

4.64 With the exception of Junagadh block in Orissa during Stage I where approximately one third of the total expenditure in the block area was made up of departmental funds the general picture is that two-thirds or more of the total expenditure in the block area was accounted for by departmental funds. In the Post-stage II period, the relative contribution of the departments to the total expenditure had gone up because the blocks did not have funds from the block schematic budget. This position was particularly marked in the Ashta block of Madhya Pradesh and Gulbarga and Malavalli blocks of Mysore where the departmental expenditure formed about 99 per cent of the total expenditure.

The relative shares of departmental expenditures incurred directly and departmental expenditures incurred through the block :

4.65 It was envisaged that with time the blocks would increasingly assume responsibility for local development. One of the ways of finding out the extent to which the blocks had assumed this responsibility was to look into the magnitudes of the departmental expenditures that had been routed through the block agency and the expenditures that had been incurred directly by the departments.

TABLE 4.2 : *Distribution of blocks by percentages of direct departmental expenditure to total departmental expenditure in the block*
Stage I

Year	Percentage groups				
	Less than 30	30-49	50-69	70-89	90-100
1	2	3	4	5	6
1953-54*	1	36
1955-56**	..	1	1	1	35
1956-57	1	28
1959-60	1

*N. A. in case of 2 blocks.

**N.A. in case of 1 block.

In Stage I, as is seen from Table 4.2 the blocks hardly assumed any responsibility for expenditure over and above the expenditure from the block schematic budget.

TABLE 4.3 : Distribution of blocks by percentage of direct departmental expenditure to total departmental expenditure in the block
Stage II

Year	Percentage groups				
	Less than 30	30-49	50-69	70-89	90-100
1	2	3	4	5	6
1956-57	10
1959-60	1	6	31
1960-61	1	3	4	31
1961-62	1	2	6	19
1962-63	1	1	3	12
1963-64	1	2

N.B.—In 1961-62 and onwards the remaining blocks entered Post-stage II.

In Stage II, as shown by Table 4.3 the tendency had been in the direction of the block taking over some responsibility as there was a reduction in the relative magnitude of the expenditure incurred directly in the blocks by the departments.

Allotment and expenditure from the block schematic budget :

4.66 The allotment and expenditure from the block schematic budget showed that the expenditure had not been evenly spread out in relation to the allotments. It is observed that either smaller amounts than the amounts allotted had been spent or there had been a rush of expenditure. In the Stage I period, the blocks had adequate funds. In the Stage II period, however, the funds were adequate for some blocks while other blocks were faced with shortages. If we take the annual allotment from the block schematic budget at Rs. 1 lakh per year and examine the expenditure in relation to the allotment, we find that out of 32 blocks reporting, 15 blocks had expenditure of more than 100 per cent in relation to the annual allotment, while 17 blocks had expenditure of less than 100 per cent. The expenditure of more than 100 per cent in relation to the allotment was possible because unspent amounts from the previous years were permitted to be carried forward. The expenditure of amounts larger than the allotment for the year and the fact that there were unspent balances, shows that these blocks were not faced with any shortages.

4.67 The 17 blocks which had expenditure of less than the planned allotment in the last year of Stage I had spent more than the permitted allotment in the earlier years and this is an indication of

the fact that their expenditure needs were more than the allotment or, in other words, these blocks faced shortages of funds. The extent of the shortage may be judged from the fact that in the last year of Stage II, 3 blocks incurred expenditure equal to 40 per cent of the planned allotment, 2 blocks incurred expenditure in the range of 40 to 60 per cent, 7 blocks in the range of 60 to 80 per cent and 5 blocks incurred expenditure above 80 per cent but below 100 per cent planned allotment.

4.68 Since the flow of funds from the schematic budget stopped in the Post-stage II period, and the blocks were not able to raise adequate resources from their own funds, they were faced with shortages of funds and had, therefore, to cut down on a number of developmental activities.

Relative significance of loans, grants and subsidies :

4.69 The most important source of finance to blocks was grants in Stage I as well as in Stage II. Next in order of importance were loans, and these were followed by subsidies.

Effect of Panchayati Raj on financial procedures and block finances :

Panchayat Union schematic budget :

4.70 Before the introduction of Panchayati Raj the expenditure in a block from its own resources was regulated in accordance with the block schematic budget on an all India pattern. When Panchayati Raj was introduced, the resources of the Panchayat Samitis were added to the funds allotted under the block schematic budget; the block budget thus consisted of funds from the block schematic budget and the resources raised by the Panchayat Samitis.

4.71 The State of Madras evolved the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget pooling the local revenues which the Panchayat Unions and the Panchayats could raise for providing matching contributions by the State Government for various items of work. The Panchayat Unions had to work out the plan with reference to the guidelines suggested in the Panchayat Schematic Budget, without looking to the different departments of the Government for direction and financial support. This reform brought about an enlargement of finance resources available at the block level and imparted a large measure of flexibility and independence. The expenditure was meant not only for continued maintenance of existing works and services at the level reached at the end of the Second Plan period but also for development of new works and new services. This excludes (i) expenditure on staff, (ii) provision for loans, (iii) expenditure on primary health centres and (iv) village industries programmes. Additional funds were specially provided for capital outlay on rural welfare works and for accelerating the production of village industries, agriculture and animal husbandry. Formulation of the Panchayat Development Block Schematic Budget for the 5 years did not automatically constitute financial sanction for

incurring expenditure on any of the schemes included therein. The Government had powers to revise the classification of Panchayat Development Blocks and to sanction grants at various rates for different classes of Panchayat Development Blocks. This brought about a change in the departmental operation and control of Community Development expenditures; the Block Development Officers ceased to be the drawing and disbursing officers of the State funds so far expenditures on works were concerned. The grants in the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget corresponding to village works, social education, women and children's welfare and agriculture incurred initially from the Panchayat Unions funds were re-imbursed by the Revenue Divisional Officer under irrigation, health and rural sanitation, education and communication, social education, agriculture and animal husbandry. The schemes under rural arts & crafts industries were implemented by the State Khadi & Village Industries Board through the Agency of Panchayats Unions while loans were kept outside the schematic budget and disbursed directly by the B.D.Os. The expenditure on block staff and construction of staff quarters was debited directly to the State funds.

4.72 Prior to the entry of the blocks into the Post-stage II period the cost of maintenance of the blocks' staff was shared between the Centre and the States out of C.D. grants. In absence of funds from the Centre the burden of maintaining the establishment of Community Development seemed to prove too heavy for the State Governments.

Income of Panchayat Samitis :

4.73 The income of Panchayat Samitis was obtained from taxes, cesses, share revenues and grants-in-aid. The total receipts of Panchayat Samitis showed that the receipts were fairly substantial with which the Panchayat Samitis might be able to finance the development needs. A closer look at the source of income, however, showed a very heavy reliance on grants-in-aid. For a large majority of Panchayat Samitis the grants-in-aid were more than 75 percent. Receipts from tax revenues were usually 20 percent of the total receipts or even less. Non-tax revenues formed a very insignificant amount. This showed that the Panchayat Samitis were not financially self-reliant. As the grants-in-aid were usually given for specific purposes, they imposed serious limitations on the freedom of development programmes drawn-up by the Panchayat Samitis and there was hardly any room for flexibility.

CHAPTER 5

AGRICULTURE

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

5.1 In this Chapter an attempt has been made to evaluate the progress of agriculture in the Post-stage II blocks. Data have been collected through schedules and questionnaires designed for the purpose at three levels, viz. block, village and household. These have been supplemented by block notes, replies to questionnaires etc. prepared on the basis of discussions with local officials. The sample consists of 39 blocks (including 18 blocks covered under the Bench Mark Surveys conducted in 1954-55 and 1959-60), 286 villages and 8,768 cultivating households, of whom at the aggregate level 51.5 per cent were small, 27.1 per cent medium and 21.4 per cent large cultivators. The distribution of the sampled cultivators under the three groupings in different blocks is given in Appendix Table 5.1. In arriving at these groupings the cultivators who had size of holding equal to the average size of the holding of the block were taken as medium size cultivators and those falling below and above the average size were taken as the small and large cultivators respectively.

TABLE 5.1 : *Distribution of households in three size groups*

Size group	All Blocks Percentage 18 B.M.S. Percentage blocks			
1	2	3	4	5
Small	4,512	51.5	1,306	53.0
Medium	2,376	27.1	948	27.8
Large	1,880	21.4	655	19.2
TOTAL	8,768	100.0	3,409	100.0

Evidently, in the sample of cultivators we find a larger proportion of small cultivators which is almost double that of the medium and more than twice that of large cultivators. The extent of development indicated by these cultivators in various groups, the adoption of various practices by them, coverage in area, distribution of benefits, their attitude towards investment in agriculture, etc. were the main subjects looked into in this study. The data generally cover four main time periods viz. the first year of the block, the last year of Stage I, the last year of Stage II and 1963-64 (Post-stage II).

5.2 The background information of the blocks, the extent of irrigation, extension efforts and role of leaders in agricultural production are discussed in following pages :

Land use pattern in the selected blocks :

5.3 The pattern of land use obtaining in the selected blocks for four time periods of study is given below :

TABLE 5.2 : Land use pattern in selected blocks during different time periods

Land utilisation	Percentage of geographical area during			
	First year of Block	Last year of stage I	Last year of stage II	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
1. No. of relevant blocks	30	31	37	39
2. Percentage area under				
(a) Forests	8.6	9.1	12.8	13.0
(b) Not available for cultivation	13.0	11.8	11.0	11.0
(c) Cultivable waste	7.0	7.0	3.5	3.5
(d) Permanent pastures	7.6	8.6	7.7	7.8
(e) Misc. tree crops	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6
(f) Fallow other than current fallow	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.0
(g) Current fallow	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.2
(h) Net sown area	56.1	54.8	57.0	56.9
(i) Area sown more than once	6.1	8.1	8.7	9.1
3. Intensity of cropping (percentage)	111	115	115	116

The land utilisation details in the above table have been presented as percentage to total geographical area. Definitions of forest area, net sown area, net cultivated area, gross cropped area etc. are the same as are generally adopted for standard land use classification. Data were not uniformly available for all the blocks during each of the time periods, mainly because of changes in the geographical area which took place from time to time as a result of reorganisation of blocks. This is also true in the case of changes in the proportion of area put to different uses especially forest area, area not available for cultivation etc. It was noticed that at each of the last two points of time, the

net sown area increased by about 2 per cent over the same for the previous stage. Barring the above and a 2 per cent reduction in area not available for cultivation during the two later periods of time, very little variation in the land use pattern at different points of time could be observed.

5.4 Between blocks, Garur Paijnath (61%), Nandyal (54%), Badpura (39%), Ashta (31%), Banswada (24%) and Kollengode (22%) had the highest proportion of forest area. Fallow land other than current fallows had been on the decline mainly in blocks like Banswada, Bhurbhandha, Ormanjhi, Badgam, Ashta, Morsi, Gulbarga and Hindaun but in a few blocks like Jatara, Rajpur and Sumerpur slight increases in such land had also been noted.

5.5 Increase in the net sown area may be considered as a fairly reliable indicator of increase in agricultural production. An increase of 20 per cent in the net sown area during each of the last two points of time indicated in the above table was possible mainly as a result of such increases in Hindaun, Sumerpur, Gulbarga, Satyamangalam, Bhurbhandha, Badgam and Bhadson blocks ranging between 10 per cent at Hindaun and 20 per cent at Bhadson. In another 13 blocks also proportionately more (2% to 7%) areas had been brought under the plough. It was also revealed that in a few blocks there was a drop in the net sown area which was rather perceptible in Ormanjhi block where it declined from 67 per cent to 44 per cent of the total geographical area. In this block, the fallow land other than current fallow was also high at 7.5 per cent which had been surpassed only by Bhir (12%), Sumerpur (16%) in 1963-64.

5.6 The areas under double or multiple cropping had also registered a steady growth since the inception of the blocks; from 6.1 per cent the double cropped area had improved to 9.1 per cent in 1963-64. This increase had been more pronounced in blocks like Pithapuram, Bhurbhandha, Akola and Bhathat. The highest proportion of area cropped more than once during 1963-64 had been in Dinhat block (44%) followed by Ekangar Sarai (41%), Kollengode (37%) and Abhanpur (32%). This was also high at 20 to 30 per cent in Pithapuram, Pusa, Chalakudy, Satyamangalam, Bhathat and Akola. Three blocks namely, Badgam, Satyamanglam and Hindaun, however, indicated a marked decline in area sown more than once.

5.7 The intensity of cropping in these selected blocks stood constant at 115 during the last years of stage I and stage II but progressed to 116 in 1963-64 (Post-stage II). Eight blocks, viz. Bhurbhandha, Ekangar Sarai, Pounta, Kollengode, Abhanpur, Satyamangalam, Hindaun and Dinhat disclosed a cropping intensity of 140 per cent or more during one or more periods under study, the highest being in Satyamangalam (Madras) (167) during last year of Stage I and Kollengode in Kerala (165) during 1963-64. A comparison of the proportion of the area

sown more than once to gross cropped area at the time of B.M.S. (I), B.M.S. (R) and Post-stage II study, is available in Appendix Table 5.2. During the Post-stage II period, it has been noticed that the index (B.M.S. as the base period) has indicated a drop by 2 points since B.M.S. (R). This fall was mainly due to the decline in the proportion of area sown more than once to the gross cropped area in blocks like Banswada, Ashta, Karveer, Morsi, Lakhipur, Chalakudy and Rajpur. In a few blocks like Pusa, Satyamangalam, Batala, Bhadson, Ladpura, Bhathat, Malavalli, Bhadrak and Mohd. Bazar the index of change indicated an upward trend since B.M.S. (R). However, on the whole, the change was extremely marginal so as to indicate a definite trend.

Cropping pattern of selected crops :

5.8 The cropping pattern of the selected crops obtained in the blocks during the four time periods is given below :

TABLE 5.3 : *Percentage area under different crops to gross cropped area and area under the crop irrigated*

Crops	First year of Block			Last year of Stage I		
	No. of relevant blocks	Area as percentage of total cultivated area	Irrigated area as percentage of cultivable area	No. of relevant blocks	Area as percentage of total cultivated area	Irrigated area as percentage of cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Paddy	20	25.0	55.2	21	16.4	46.1
2. Wheat	17	5.4	35.1	19	6.6	30.2
3. Jowar	16	15.9	1.0	17	14.0	1.8
4. Maize	8	1.7	3.1	10	2.7	5.2
5. Sugarcane	10	1.6	97.2	9	1.1	89.9
6. Cotton	7	5.2	5.1	7	4.7	11.7
7. Groundnut	11	3.3	3.7	11	4.8	1.8

TABLE 5.3—(contd.)

Crops	Last year of Stage II			Post-stage II (1963-64)		
	No. of relevant blocks	Area as percentage of cultivated area	Irrigated area as percentage of crop area	No. of relevant blocks	Area as percentage of total cultivated area	Irrigated area as percentage of cultivated area
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Paddy	30	22.3	38.0	30	22.0✓	37.5✓
2. Wheat	22	7.5	46.9	22	7.3✓	48.6✓
3. Jowar	19	15.0	1.4	19	14.4✓	2.0✓
4. Maize	11	2.4	10.9	11	2.3✓	10.0✓
5. Sugarcane	11	1.4	93.5	11	1.5✓	94.6✓
6. Cotton	9	4.3	13.6	10	4.8✓	19.4✓
7. Groundnut	12	6.6	0.5	13	7.0✓	1.5✓

Data are not available uniformly for all blocks and for all the four time periods. In some blocks certain crops are not significant and therefore, the data presented in the above table pertain to the remaining blocks only. Thus, the percentage of area to the gross cropped area under four cereal crops and three cash crops and the proportion of irrigated area to the total area under these crops may be seen from the above table.

5.9 It may be observed that there had been a drop (3%) in the area under paddy but wheat registered an improvement in this respect between the first year of the block and 1963-64. Similarly, the area under paddy irrigated disclosed a decline from 55 per cent to 38 per cent, mainly due to decline in Abhanpur (M.P.), Sorab (Mysore) and other blocks while the same under wheat improved from 35 per cent to 49 per cent, mainly due to improvement in Modasa (Gujarat), Morsi (Maharashtra), Junagadh (Orissa), Ladpura (Rajasthan), Mauranipur (U.P.) and other blocks. Blockwise it will be noticed that in blocks like Banswada, Ekangar Sarai and Badgam, there was a gradual increase in proportionate area under paddy and almost the entire paddy area in these blocks was irrigated. A sizeable percentage of area under wheat had been reported from Ashta, Pounta, Ladpura, Batala, Garur Baijnath, Akola and Bhadson (about 35% at Ashta to 17% at Bhadson). Most of it at Bhadson, Akola and Batala was irrigated. However, the proportion of area irrigated under wheat was less than

2 per cent at Ashta, 12 per cent at Pounta and 25 per cent at Garur Baijnath.

5.10 The area under jowar was almost constant at 15 per cent of the gross cropped area but the percentage area irrigated improved by one per cent between the two points of time. For the cash crops, there was no proportionate increase in area under it as well as in area irrigated. Karveer and Batala had large proportion of area under sugarcane and the whole of it or almost all of it was irrigated. Area under cotton remained constant at 5 per cent or less of the gross cropped area. But the irrigated area covered by it progressed to 19 per cent from 5 per cent. In two blocks viz. Modasa and Satyamangalam the area under cotton disclosed a rising tendency and in one block, Manavadar, the area declined while in three other blocks (Rajpur, Morsi and Bhadson) this fluctuated, probably due to changes in the pattern of cropping.

5.11 A comparative statement of the gross cropped area under the three foodgrain crops (*i.e.* paddy, wheat and jowar) and the two commercial crops (sugarcane and cotton) selected for this analysis at the time of the three studies is presented in Appendix Table 5.3. For this purpose the 18 blocks have been classified into three groups on the basis of the proportion of gross cropped area under foodgrain crops at the time of B.M.S. (R). It has been observed that in the case of paddy, there was hardly any difference in the proportion of paddy area under the gross cropped area at the time of B.M.S.(I) and B.M.S.(R) but between B.M.S.(I) and Post-stage II studies, there was a fall of about 2 per cent and in the case of jowar by about 3 per cent. Wheat, however, registered an improvement of 4.5 per cent at the time of B.M.S.(R) and 3 per cent at the time of Post-stage II study. In the case of sugarcane and cotton, there was no perceptible difference.

5.12 The proportion of gross cropped area under foodgrain crops has been specially tabulated for three studies in Appendix Table 5.4. It is indicated that the proportion of gross cropped area under foodgrain crops have registered a decline of about 9 per cent between B.M.S.(I) and Post-stage II periods and consequently, the index of change has also recorded a drop of about 10 per cent between B.M.S.(I) and Post-stage II studies. This was caused mainly due to the fall in the proportion of area under the foodgrain crops to gross cropped in most of the blocks except in Ashta, where there was a slight improvement and four other blocks (Lakhipur, Pusa, Bhadrak and Mohd. Bazar) where it remained almost constant. This fall in the proportion of area under foodgrain crops was conspicuous at Manavadar where from 53 per cent at the time of B.M.S.(I) it declined to 8.9 per cent at the time of Post-stage II; the same was also noticed at Rajpur where the index showed a drop by 23 points.

5.13 A comparative picture of the percentage of gross cropped area under foodgrain crops separately for small, medium and large cultivators in the 18 B.M.S. blocks during the three studies, is presented

in Appendix Table 5.5. It has been observed that at the time of Post-stage II study the small cultivators in blocks like Bhathat, Pounta, Manavadar, Rajpur, Morsi, Bhadson, Malavalli and Satyamangalam had 10 per cent to 47 per cent less of their area covered by foodgrain crops than at the time of B.M.S.(I), the highest fall being at Manavadar (47%) and Rajpur (25%). In the case of medium cultivators, this was so in Satyamangalam, Malavalli, Pounta, Manavadar, Rajpur, Bhadson, Bhathat and Ladpura (15% to 48%). For the medium cultivators also this was more in evidence at Manavadar, Rajpur and Pounta blocks. The proportion of gross area under foodgrain crops of the large cultivator also indicated a shrinkage (10% to 41%) in areas like Karveer, Bhathat, Pounta, Manavadar, Rajpur, Bhadson and Ladpura blocks; Manavadar leading with 41 per cent.

Operational holding per respondent in the selected block :

5.14 The land holding position like the operational holding, the proportion of area leased out and the area leased in by the respondent cultivators may now be examined. Appendix Table 5.6 indicates the differences in this regard among the selected blocks. It has been observed that during 1963-64, the average operational holding stood at 3.0 hectares per cultivating household while it had leased in 9.9 per cent of the operational holding and leased out 3.4 per cent of its total holding. It was only in 11 blocks, Nandyal, Manavadar, Ashta, Rajpur, Bhir, Morsi, Gulbarga, Bhadson, Ladpura, Sumerpur and Mauranipur, that the average operational holding had been 4.1 hectares or above; the highest in this regard being at Gulbarga (8.9 hectares). In four blocks viz. Badgam, Chalakudy, Karveer and Garur Baijnath, the average operational holding per cultivating household was less than 1.0 hectare. The lowest in this regard was in Garur Baijnath (0.6 hectare) probably because of the hilly terrain of the area and parcellation of land, among the members of the families. The average area of cultivated holding per household during the two earlier studies, viz. B.M.S.(I) and B.M.S.(R) and the present study with the index of change since B.M.S.(I) in 1954-55 as the base year, is presented in Appendix Table 5.7. Here the blocks have been grouped into two; group I includes all those blocks considered to be relatively backward and group II not so backward. The value of gross agricultural produce per capita was Rs. 200 for all the 18 B.M.S. blocks at the time of the first B.M.S. (1954-55). This criterion was adopted for classifying the blocks into two groups. Blocks with less than the average were placed in group I and those above the average in group II.

5.15 The Appendix Table 5.7 discloses that the average cultivated holding in the 18 blocks stood at 2.4 hectares during B.M.S.(R) and 2.5 hectares in Post-stage II periods though the same was slightly high at 2.7 hectares in the earlier period. Only in two blocks, Banswada and Bhadson, the average size of cultivated holding had gone up while in other blocks it remained constant or marginally declined. On the whole, the index of change had gone up by 1.5 points since B.M.S.(R). The proportion of owned and self operated area during the three points

of time with the index of change is presented in Appendix Table 5.8. It is observed that the area owned and self operated has been on the increase during Post-stage III period, indicative of the reluctance of owners to lease out land because of land reform legislations. The cultivators in 18 blocks improved the size of their owned and operated holding by 7 per cent during 1963-64 as compared to 1954-55. Between B.M.S.(R) and Post-stage II the index indicated a rise of 9 points. Barring Lakhipur, Karveer, Batala and Bhadson, all the other blocks disclosed that the cultivators had more than 90 per cent of their owned land under self operation in 1963-64. Appendix Table 5.9 depicts the percentage of area held on lease to operational holding and the percentage of area given on lease by cultivating households in the 18 B.M.S. blocks during B.M.S.(R) and Post-stage II periods. The area held on lease declined in 13 out of the 18 blocks; the highest decline of 19 per cent was reported from Chalakudy followed by Bhadson with 14 per cent while the increase in the leased in area did not exceed 3.5 per cent at Rajpur and 3.4 per cent at Satyamangalam.

5.16 With regard to the area leased out, the position in these 18 blocks pointed to a decrease of one per cent since B.M.S.(R); in 4 blocks (Pusa, Bhathat, Manavadar and Rajpur) no leased out area was reported in 1963-64 though in Pusa during B.M.S.(R), 6.7 per cent of the total owned area was reported to have been leased out. Of the remaining, 5 blocks indicated an increase in this respect; the highest being at Satyamangalam (4.1%), followed by Lakhipur (3.6%). The rest of the nine blocks recorded a decline in leased out land with Karveer leading (13%). Apparently, the reluctance on the part of the land owning class of cultivators to give their land on lease due to obvious reasons stands revealed.

5.17 A short analysis of the land use pattern of the selected households would be useful. In Appendix Table 5.10, this has been presented separately for three types of cultivators during 1963-64 of which the following is an extract:

TABLE 5.4 *Details of land use pattern of the respondent cultivators in 1963-64*

Details	Size group of holding		
	Small	Medium	Large
1	2	3	4
1. No. of households	4,512	2,376	1,880
2. Per capita cultivated holding	0.19	0.53	0.92
3. % net sown area to cultivated holding	99.4	99.7	98.8
4. % area sown more than once to net sown area	25.0	18.3	20.3
5. % area sown more than once to gross cropped area	20.0	15.4	17.0
6. Intensity of cropping	124	117	118

Evidently, the per capita cultivated holding was 0.4 hectare or more among the small cultivators only in four blocks (Manavadar, Gulbarga, Bhadson and Ashta) where as in two other blocks (Chalakudy and Garur Baijnath) it was extremely low at 0.04 hectare. The medium cultivators in two blocks (Morsi and Gulbarga) had a per capita holding of 1.2 hectares or more while in blocks like Badgam, Chalakudy, Karveer and Garur Baijnath it was less than 0.2 hectare. Four blocks reported a per capita cultivated holding of 2.4 hectares or more for large cultivators (Morsi, Gulbarga, Sumerpur and Mauranipur), Morsi block leading with 2.9 hectares per head. The lowest per capita cultivated area in this respect among the large cultivators had been noticed in Garur Baijnath (0.21 hectare), Badgam (0.26 hectare), Karveer (0.29 hectare), and Dinahata (0.35 hectare). This was obviously due to the fact that the families of owners of large agricultural holdings were very big.

5.18 In the case of small and medium cultivators, all or almost all of their cultivated holdings had been sown whereas in the case of large cultivators the difference of one per cent between their holding size and the sown area have been disclosed. Small cultivators in two blocks (Pusa-84% and Chalakudy-94%) and medium cultivators in Chalakudy (95%) and large cultivators in two blocks (Chalakudy-86% and Sankarankoil-94%) had covered only less than 95 per cent of their per capita cultivated holding by crops during 1963-64; in the case of Chalakudy there was no difference between all groups of cultivators; all of them could sow crops only on less than 95 per cent of their holding.

5.19 It seems that the proportion of double cropped area to the net shown area was higher for small cultivators than the other two: the medium cultivators had the lowest percentage (18.3%) in this regard. Among the selected blocks, no area was under double cropping during 1963-64 for all types of cultivators in Karveer, for medium cultivators in Bhadrak and Mauranipur and for large cultivators again in Mauranipur. This was less than one per cent in the case of small cultivators in Morsi, Sorab, Bhadrak and Mauranipur and high at 78.8 per cent in Kollengode, 87.9 per cent in Dinahata and 98.8 per cent in Ekangar Sarai. For medium cultivators also this was less than one per cent in Morsi and Sorab blocks and for large cultivators again at Morsi and Bhadrak blocks. It emerged that medium cultivators at Ekangar Sarai, Kollengode, Pithapuram and Dinahata had double cropping on a large scale (91% in Ekangar Sarai to 71% in Dinahata). The large cultivators had also more than 60 per cent of their net sown area under multiple cropping, in Dinahata, Pithapuram, Ekangar Sarai and Kollengode (63% to 70%). For comparison purposes, a special table indicating the net cultivated area and net shown area per head at the time of B.M.S.(I), B.M.S.(R) and Post-stage II study along with the index of change, is presented in Appendix Table 5.11. It has been observed that on an average, a cultivator in the 18 blocks had 0.03 hectare more of net cultivated land at the time of Post-stage II

study than at the time of B.M.S.(I). This was possible inspite of the index indicating a downward trend in blocks like Lakhipur, Pusa, Pounta, Rajpur, Karveer, Malavalli, Bhadrak and Bhathat. The net sown area per head also disclosed an improvement of 0.04 hectare mainly due to increase in the net shown area in blocks like Banswada, Ashta, Satyamangalam, Morsi, Batala, Bhadson and Mohd. Bazar; this increase in four blocks (Mohd. Bazar, Bhadson, Batala and Morsi) was somewhat pronounced.

B. IRRIGATION

5.20 Minor irrigation programme has received increasing attention during the successive plans. The Annual Plan for 1968-69 particularly emphasised that "successive droughts in 1965-66 and 1966-67 affecting most parts of the country highlighted the role of minor irrigation works like wells, tubewells and pumpsets in providing quick and assured irrigation."* The role of minor irrigation is all the more important when the shift in emphasis from extensive to intensive irrigation is taken into account. The principle of supplemental irrigation to tide over the deficiencies of the irrigation systems and to help in introducing double and multiple cropping, has also been fully accepted. Ever since the inception of the community development programme a certain amount of emphasis has been laid in providing irrigation facilities to the cultivators to improve their production potential and provision has always been made in the schematic budgets of the blocks for the same. Information on problems of minor irrigation gathered from the selected Post-stage II blocks, is analysed in the following paragraphs.

5.21 Of the 39 blocks covered by this study, the data on minor irrigation has been presented for 22 blocks only and that too not uniformly for all time periods. Either data were not available for large stretches of the reference period or the available data were vitiated by the inclusion of expenditure on public works, major irrigation, maintenance works etc. or of establishment charges. An abstract of the available data (Appendix Table 5.12) is presented in the following table :

TABLE 5.5 : *Average expenditure for minor irrigation works and its percentage distribution on different heads*

Period/Stage of Block	No. of relevant blocks	Average expenditure on minor irrigation (Rs.)	Percentage expenditure on		
			Estab-lishments	Works	Supplies/equipment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. First year of the block	11	79,398	10.8	86.4	2.8
2. Last year of Stage I.	9	1,40,713	9.5	85.7	4.8
3. Last year of Stage II .	20	99,114	12.3	80.4	7.3
4. 1963-64	22	1,34,686	11.8	80.7	7.5

*Annual Plan, 1968-69—Page 37.

Though some improvement in the average expenditure incurred per block over a period of time has worked out, there appears to be no definite trend in the expenditure on extension of minor irrigation. However, there seems to be a better realisation of its importance as larger expenditure per block is noted during 1963-64. The dispersion of this on the three main heads viz. establishment, works and supplies/equipment, disclosed that the main emphasis was on works programme and that in none of the four time periods the expenditure on this head was less than 80 per cent. As time progressed, the emphasis on supplies or provision of equipment also registered a growth (from 2.8 per cent in the first year it improved to 7.5 per cent in 1963-64) probably because of subsidies or loans for works as well as supply of pumpsets etc. Consequent on the increase in the development component in the outlay for minor irrigation, the overhead charges on establishment expenditure also naturally registered some growth.

5.22 The household data with regard to the level of irrigation available in the Post-stage II blocks for 1963-64 may be looked into in the light of the above discussion. Of a total of 8,768 cultivating households canvassed in 39 Post-stage II blocks covered by this enquiry, 60.6 per cent indicated that some proportion of their holdings was irrigated in 1963-64. Among them 45 per cent represented small, 29.6 per cent medium and 25.4 per cent large cultivators. In the 18 B.M.S. blocks, of the 3,410 cultivating households, 58 per cent had irrigated holdings of whom 45 per cent were small, 30 per cent medium and 25 per cent large cultivators. In this respect, there appears to be very little difference in the proportion of different types of cultivators in the 18 B.M.S. blocks and those in all the blocks. It has been noted that in Bhurbhandha and Lakhipur blocks of Assam, Pusa block of Bihar, Morsi block of Maharashtra and both the selected blocks of Orissa, very few respondents reported irrigated areas in their holdings. This holds good in the case of Chalakudy and Kollengode blocks of Kerala also because these are mainly rainfed areas.

5.23 Information on the area irrigated by different sources during the four time periods covered by the study was also gathered from the blocks. The proportion of area irrigated is as follows :

TABLE 5.6 : Percentage area irrigated by different sources in selected blocks

Sources/time period	Percentage area irrigated by				
	Tubewells	Wells	Tanks	Canals	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. First year of the block	9.5	19.4	13.8	43.7	13.6
2. Last year of Stage I	12.3	26.7	16.1	27.4	17.5
3. Last year of Stage II	21.7	23.8	12.7	33.3	8.3
4. Post-stage II/(1963-64)	23.8	21.4	15.4	32.1	7.3

5.24 In the case of tubewells, there has been a steady trend for wider coverage as time progressed; from 9.5 per cent in the first year of the block it gradually rose to about 24 per cent of the total irrigated area in 1963-64 (Post-stage II period). But, in the case of tanks as well as canals the percentage area irrigated by them recorded a fluctuating trend though since the last year of stage I it was more or less steady.

5.25 Tubewell irrigation has been mainly reported from Pusa (Bihar), Batala and Bhadsan (Punjab) and Dinahata (West Bengal) blocks. Though some other blocks have also indicated some areas covered by tubewell irrigation, it did not go above 16 per cent of the gross irrigated area during any of the time periods. In Batala and Bhadsan, it may be mentioned here that the area irrigated by tubewells and other wells is not separately available. Wells were responsible for irrigating larger areas in Manavadar and Modasa blocks of Gujarat and large areas in Ashta, Jatara and Rajpur blocks of M.P., Bhir and Morsi blocks of Maharashtra, Gulbarga block in Mysore, Hindaun and Sumernpur in Rajasthan (for Sumernpur this was not available separately for tubewells and wells) and Bhathat and Mauranipur in U.P. Sizeable proportion of irrigated area in Sorab block of Mysore, Banswada of A.P., Ashta of M.P., Junagadh of Orissa, Nandyal of A.P. and Batala of Punjab were served by tank irrigation. Other areas and blocks did not figure much in this respect. Mention may be made here that though in the initial year of the C.D. programme about 90 per cent of the irrigated area in Mohd. Bazar was served by tanks, subsequently, it dropped and in 1963-64, it stood at 15 per cent of the gross irrigated area; the main reason for this being the Mayurakshi system covering a major proportion of irrigation.

5.26 An appreciable size of canal irrigation has been reported from some of the blocks from 10 States. Thus, about 60 per cent or more of irrigated area was covered by canals in all the three selected blocks of A.P., both the blocks of Kerala, Abhanpur in M.P., Satyamangalam in Madras, Malavalli of Mysore, Ladpura in Rajasthan, Akola, Garur Baijnath and Mauranipur of U.P. and Mohd. Bazar in West Bengal. The data do not reveal much variation between different points of time except in the case of Nandyal and Pithapuram in A.P., Abhanpur in M.P., Ladpura in Rajasthan, Akola and Mauranipur in U.P. and Mohd. Bazar in West Bengal where the spread of canal irrigation was more pronounced. In Badgam block of J. & K., it would appear that there was a sprout in the spread of canal irrigation but this could be adduced to the reduction in the number of villages covered by the blocks where large areas were not covered by such irrigation systems. In Mohd. Bazar almost the entire area irrigated by tanks came under the Mayurakshi scheme.

5.27 Other sources like streams, springs etc. served for irrigating the entire area in Bhurbhandha block of Assam and Pounta in H.P. during all the four time periods. Sizeable areas in Ekangar Sarai and

Ormanjhi blocks in Bihar, Badgam in J. & K., Karveer in Maharashtra and Bhadrak in Orissa were also irrigated by these sources.

5.28 The study also disclosed the proportion of area irrigated in the respondents' holding by different sources in 1963-64. The information collected for some of the recognised sources of irrigation like wells fitted with electric/oil engine pumps, other wells, tanks, canals and other sources like streams, springs etc. are indicated below :

TABLE 5.7 : *Area irrigated by type and size groups of holdings*

Type of irrigation facility	Proportion of area (gross) irrigated by type of cultivators		
	Small	Medium	Large
1	2	3	4
1. Wells with oil engines/electric engines	2.1	4.1	13.3
2. Other wells	33.4	43.8	23.5
3. Tubewells	1.9	2.6	8.0
4. Tanks	22.8	12.4	16.8
5. Canals	36.4	31.2	33.5
6. Others	10.8	5.9	7.1

As the same piece of land is irrigated by more than one source, break-ups in the above table may be equal to or more than the gross irrigated area of the cultivators. The above table shows that canal irrigation claimed a large percentage of total irrigated area of all cultivators. It is indicated that the small cultivators had proportionately more canal irrigation than the large and the medium size groups. In this respect, however, the selected blocks in Assam, Bihar and Gujarat, two blocks each in Maharashtra (Bhir and Karveer) and Mysore (Gulbarga and Sorab), one block each in Madras (Sankarankoil) and West Bengal (Dinhata) do not figure at all.

5.29 Next to canal irrigation, other wells followed by tanks, have claimed larger areas in the respondents' holdings than the other types of irrigation facilities. In the case of wells, small and medium size groups of holdings have reported proportionately more areas than the large, while tanks irrigation claimed higher proportions of farm areas of small and large cultivators. Well irrigation covered larger proportions of the gross irrigated areas of the three types of cultivators in the selected blocks of Gujarat, Madras and Rajasthan, 3 out of the 4 selected blocks of M.P. and one block each in Kerala (Chalakydy), Maharashtra (Bhir), Mysore (Gulbarga), Punjab (Bhadson) and U.P. (Mauranipur). In the case of tank irrigation the same was the position in both the selected blocks of Orissa, one block each in A.P. (Banswada), M.P. (Ashta), Madras (Sankarankoil), Mysore (Sorab) and U.P. (Bhathat). Other sources of irrigation like springs, rivulets, streams, etc. figured mainly in Badgam (J. & K.), Karveer (Maharashtra) and

two blocks each in U.P. (Bhathat and Garur Baijnath) and Bihar (Ekangar Sarai and Ormanjhi). The small cultivators seemed to have availed of this source of irrigation more than the other two categories.

Area irrigated by ownership of sources :

5.30 The proportion of area irrigated by sources owned by different agencies may now be reviewed. This information gathered from the selected villages is presented below :

TABLE 5.8 : *Percentage area irrigated by all sources owned by different agencies in 1963-64*

Ownership of irrigation sources	Percentage area irrigated in	
	All blocks	18 B.M.S. blocks
1	2	3
1. Panchayats	3.4	3.1
2. Government	57.4	61.1
3. Private	38.9	35.3
4. Cooperatives	0.3	0.5

Panchayats and cooperative agencies did not figure much as owners of irrigation facilities. On the other hand, private and Government agencies owned most of the minor irrigation system in the villages covered by the study and between the two sets of blocks there was very little deviation in this regard. Panchayats as owners of irrigation sources mainly figure in Ormanjhi block of Bihar, Lakhipur block of Assam, Garur Baijnath and Bhathat blocks of U.P. In 8 more blocks where the panchayats are mentioned as owners of irrigation facilities, covered only less than 9 per cent of the total irrigated area. Co-operative owned irrigation systems mainly in Karveer (Maharashtra) covering 23.6 per cent and in Rajpur (M.P.) with about 8 per cent of the total irrigated area. Government sources were responsible for irrigating 35 to 100 per cent of the area in 7 blocks, viz. Banswada, Nandyal, Pusa, Pounta, Abhanpur, Malavalli and Sorab while they were responsible for 50 per cent or more of irrigated land in another 9 blocks. In all the selected blocks of Maharashtra and Gujarat, Government owned irrigation sources did not figure whereas the private sources figured to some extent. The private sources had irrigated some areas also in 14 other blocks. Thus, by and large, the Government and the private sources were mainly responsible for covering about 96 per cent of the total irrigated area in the selected blocks.

5.31 Financial assistance in the shape of loans/subsidy had been extended to improve or create irrigation facilities. The present study disclosed that 2.6 per cent of the small cultivators, 8.4 per cent of

the medium and 13.4 percentage of the large cultivators received financial assistance upto 1963-64.

TABLE 5.9 : *Percentage of households receiving financial assistance and poportion of assistance received from Block and Department separately upto 1963-64*

Details	Type of cultivators		
	Small	Medium	Large
1	2	3	4
1. Percentage of households receiving financial assistance	2.6	8.4	13.4
2. Proportion of financial assistance.			
(a) from block	54.8	55.6	57.5
(b) from department	45.2	44.4	42.5

5.32 Between the blocks, it has been revealed that no assistance had been extended to any of the cultivators in both the blocks of Assam, Pounta block of H.P., Pusa block of Bihar and Badgam in J. & K. Further, such assistance either from the block agency or the department had not been extended to the small cultivators in Banswada and Nandyal blocks of A.P., Chalakudy and Kollengode in Kerala Sorab and Malavalli blocks of Mysore, Bhadrak and Junagadh blocks of Orissa, Bhathat, Garur Baijnath and Mauranipur blocks of U.P. Ekangar Sarai in Bihar, Karveer in Maharashtra and Batala in Punjab.

5.33 The households getting financial assistance had received some proportions of the same as loan and some as subsidy. It had also been indicated that quite a large number of recipients did not get such aid in time. The following table would indicate the factual position for all the blocks :—

TABLE 5.10 : *Proportion of loan and subsidy to total cost of the works and proportion of households reporting time lag*

Details	Households in the size groups		
	Small	Medium	Large
1	2	3	4
1. Number of households in size groups . .	4,512	2,376	1,880
2. Percentage receiving financial assistance .	2.6	8.4	13.4
3. Percentage of loan to total cost of irrigation works	49.4	54.6	64.7
4. Percentage of subsidy to total cost . .	0.6	2.7	4.1
5. Percentage of households reporting time lag.			
(a) No time lag.	3.5	2.2	8.0
(b) Upto one year	71.9	74.5	71.9
(c) Above one year	24.6	23.3	20.1

Evidently, small farmers in all the blocks had a lesser share of the financial assistance extended to the cultivating classes for extending or improving irrigation facilities; they got about 15 per cent or less loan amount to the total cost than the large cultivators and 5 per cent less than the medium ones. With regard to the subsidy also they were less fortunate than the others. When the large cultivators got 4.1 per cent of the total cost of irrigation facilities created by them as subsidy, the small cultivators received only 0.6 per cent.

5.34 Cultivators in all the three size groups received all their expenditure on minor irrigation as loan in Abhanpur (M.P.) and Sumerpur (Rajasthan). In Ladpura (Rajasthan) cultivators in both small and large groups received much more than the expenditure on minor irrigation presumably because they got aid from more than one source. This was so in the case of large cultivators of Kollengode block of Kerala and Sorab block of Mysore also. But, in the case of medium size group of cultivators in Ladpura, this covered only 51 per cent of their expenditure on irrigation works. Small cultivators in Manavadar and Modasa of Gujarat, Ashta, Jatara and Rajpur blocks of M.P., Bhir and Morsi blocks of Maharashtra, Gulbarga of Mysore and Dinhata and Mohd. Bazar of West Bengal, also received high proportions of their expenditure for creating and improving of minor irrigation facilities.

5.35 Medium type of cultivators in both the blocks of Gujarat, Ashta, Jatara and Rajpur blocks of M.P., Satyamanagalm of Madras, Bhir and Morsi in Maharashtra, Gulbarga in Mysore, Junagadh in Orissa and both the blocks of Punjab, Mauranipur in Uttar Pradesh also received 50 per cent or more of their expenditure as loan amount.

5.36 In the case of large cultivators, the proportion of loan amount to the expenditure on minor irrigation works was high at 90 per cent or above in the case of Chalakudy (Kerala) Rajpur (M.P.) and Morsi (Maharashtra). In other areas like Pithapuram in A.P., Modasa in Gujarat, Jatara in M.P., Satyamangalam in Madras, Bhir in Maharashtra, Gulbarga and Malavalli in Mysore, Bhadrak in Orissa, Batala and Bhadson in Punjab, Akola and Garur Baijnath in U.P. and Dinhata in West Bengal, this was high at 70 per cent or above.

5.37 The receipt of assistance was not always timely. Time lag of one year or more than one year had been reported from various blocks and by all the three types of cultivators. Those who reported no time lag formed a very insignificant number receiving aid from all the three categories of cultivators. A time lag of upto one year had been reported by a majority (more than 70%) of the three types of respondents. A delay of more than a year in respect of this facility varied between 20 per cent in the case of large cultivators and about 25 per cent in the case of small cultivators.

5.38 A time lag of the order of upto one year had been mainly reported by small cultivators from Manavadar and Modasa in Gujarat,

Jatara block in M.P., Bhadson in Punjab and Hindaun in Rajasthan. More or less the same blocks as well as Ladpura in Rajasthan, reported time lag of this order in the case of medium size cultivators also. With regard to large cultivators, this level of time lag had mainly been indicated from cultivators in Modasa in Gujarat, Jatara in M.P. Sankarankoil in Madras, Morsi in Maharashtra and Bhadson in Punjab.

5.39 A time lag of more than one year was mainly noticed in the case of small farmers from Rajpur in M.P. and for medium cultivators from Rajpur in M.P. and Akola in U.P. For large cultivators also the same order had been reported from Akola in U.P., Rajpur in M.P., Malavalli in Mysore and Batala in Punjab.

Irrigation Potential :

5.40 In consultation with the technical staff of the Department of Irrigation and officials and non-officials including the block overseer an attempt was made to estimate the scope of extending irrigation soil conservation and reclamation in these Post-stage II blocks. As regards irrigation, the data received from different blocks indicated a fairly wide scope for extending the area under irrigation by different sources. Based on such data the blocks covered by this study have been grouped into size ranges of additional area that could be brought under irrigation as given below :—

TABLE 5.11 : *Distribution of blocks according to size ranges of irrigation potential*

*Jpto 404.7 hectares				405.1—2023.4 hectares	2023.8—4046.9 hectares	Above 4046.9 hectares
Ormanjhi, Pusa and Garur Baijnath				Nandyal, Abhanpur, Ashta, Rajpur, Sankarankoil, Satyamangalam, Gulbarga, Sorab, Hindaun and Akola	Bhurbhandha, Lakhipur, Ekangar Sarai, Manavadar, Morsi, Malavalli, Bhathat, Sumerpur, Mauranipur and Mohd. Bazar	Banswada, Modasa, Bhir, Karveer, Junagadh, Batala, Bhadson, Ladpura and Dinhat

The above grouping covers only 32 blocks. There was very little information from the remaining 7 blocks. Evidently, 20 of the blocks covered by the enquiry had indicated scope of bringing additional areas of 404.7 to 4,046.9 hectares under irrigation. Some of the blocks have reported very high area in hectares; for example, Modasa in Gujarat reported a potential of 15,479.2 hectares, Dinhat in West Bengal 12,747.6 hectares, Bhir in Maharashtra 21,853.0 hectares and Bhadson in Punjab 25,201.8 hectares.

5.41 The major sources mentioned in this connection to irrigate this additional potential were mainly wells or tubewells except in Sorab, Junagadh and Garur Baijnath where wells and tubewells could not be sunk because of rocky soil conditions. Other major sources mentioned in this connection were tanks, pumpsets, lift irrigation and canals.

5.42 Minor irrigation has received increasing attention during the successive Plan periods. Irrigation works like wells, tanks, tubewells, etc. have been covered under the community development programme implemented in the block areas. Of the 39 blocks covered by this study, block level expenditure data were available for 22 blocks only and that too not uniformly for all time periods. It had been observed that in these blocks more than 80 per cent of the expenditure was incurred on works and expenditure on establishment charges did not go beyond 12 per cent during any of the three time periods. At the household level, about 60 per cent of the respondents had some part of their holdings irrigated. The bulk of the irrigated area of the cultivator respondents had been served by canals, wells and tanks, in that order. Wells fitted with oil/electric pump-sets covered mainly irrigated areas of large cultivators. With regard to ownership of irrigation sources, the Government was responsible for 57 per cent of the area covered and private sources for 39 per cent; in this regard panchayats and cooperative sources did not figure to any appreciable extent (4% only). For the creation or improving of irrigation facilities, about 3 per cent of the small, 8 per cent of the medium and 13 per cent of the large cultivators got some financial aid. These proportions varied from block to block depending upon the availability of funds etc. The blocks had given slightly more aid to large cultivators than to small and medium ones while the reverse was true in the case of departmental aid. The bulk of the aid was in the shape of loans and the subsidy content was extremely meagre. More than 70 per cent in each category of cultivators seeking loans had to wait a year for the same and more than 20 per cent of them had to wait for more than one year. On the basis of data collected at the block level, there existed fairly good scope for extending the area under irrigation in most of the blocks (32). Thus though there had been an increase in the area irrigated through various sources, it had yet to go a long way to cover the entire cultivable area in most of the blocks.

C. EXTENSION EFFORTS

5.43 This section analyses the efforts made by the various agencies to popularise the programme, the cultivator's views about the successful extension methods, agencies whose advice was readily acceptable, the technical competence of the V.L.W. to give advice and guidance, demonstrations laid, the role played by A.E.O. and the V.L.W. in demonstration programme, preparation of household plans and the role of the Gram Sahayak in the extension effort.

The content of the programme :

5.44 It has been observed that in all the Post-stage II blocks except Sankarankoil, Dinahata, Modasa, Manavadar and Bhurbhandha, hardly any change had taken place in the content of the programme. The main agricultural practices propagated by the various extension agencies and adopted by varying proportions of cultivators in these blocks were (i) specific varieties of improved seed, (ii) replacement of seed after a specified period, (iii) application of prescribed doses of chemical fertilisers, (iv) scientific preparation of compost, (v) plant protection measures like preventive and curative treatment of seeds/crops, (vi) use of improved implements, (vii) green manuring and (viii) following the practices as demonstrated. By and large, there was very little change in the content of the programme and the various agencies were engaged in popularising the same through different methods.

Successful extension methods :

5.45 The respondents views about the success of the various extension methods adopted to induce the cultivators to accept the new improved practices and the technical competence of the V.L.W. in handling all improved practices like popularising improved seed, the correct dosage of fertilisers, new fertilisers, improved implements, plant protection measures etc. can now be examined.

TABLE 5.12 : *Percentage of households reporting successful extension methods in respect of various improved practices*

Type of cultivator	Type of improved practices	extension methods				% of hhs. considering V.L.W. as knowledgeable person
		Demons- trations	Meet- ings	Use by other progres- sive culti- vators	Cinema shows	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Small	Improved seeds .	33.3	37.7	34.8	1.5	72.1 ✓
	Fertiliser dose .	36.1	38.4	34.4	1.5	71.7
	New fertiliser .	34.7	36.4	35.4	1.6	71.5
	P. P. measures .	32.6	37.7	34.7	1.8	71.5
	New implements	28.8	34.2	35.9	1.6	68.9
	Other practices .	30.5	36.1	35.9	1.5	69.2

TABLE 5.12 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Medium	Improved seeds	44.6	39.0	29.9	1.3	74.1
	Fertiliser dose	49.5	39.1	31.2	1.2	73.7
	New fertiliser	48.1	36.0	31.1	1.3	73.3
	P. P. measures	44.9	40.0	30.1	1.5	63.7
	New Implements	41.2	34.4	32.9	1.2	71.1
	Other practices	42.2	37.6	34.1	1.0	71.7
Large	Improved seeds	42.7	35.5	29.7	1.4	77.8
	Fertiliser dose	45.7	36.2	30.6	1.2	77.4
	New fertiliser	43.3	33.2	30.1	1.4	76.7
	P. P. measures	42.3	35.7	29.2	1.7	77.8
	New implements	38.6	31.5	30.3	2.0	76.7
	Other practices	42.1	35.8	31.2	1.7	77.4
Total	Improved seeds	38.0	37.5	32.4	1.4	73.7
	Fertiliser dose	41.5	38.1	32.8	1.4	73.3
	New fertiliser	39.8	35.6	33.2	1.4	72.9
	P. P. measures	37.7	37.8	32.4	1.7	73.3
	New implements	33.9	33.7	33.9	1.6	71.0
	Other practices	36.9	36.4	34.5	1.4	71.5

It may be seen that about 32 per cent to 42 per cent of the cultivator households had mentioned demonstrations, meetings and discussions and adoption by nearby progressive cultivators as successful extension methods in respect of various improved practices. In this regard, demonstration had the pride of place (34% for new implements and 42% for fertiliser dose) as the most helpful extension method. In the case of cinema shows all types of cultivators had a poor view about its efficacy to induce adoption.

5.46 Among the different types of cultivators, the proportion of those in the medium group reporting demonstrations and meetings as more helpful in extending adoption of all practices exceeded the other two groups. But in the case of small cultivators use by other progressive neighbours was found to be more effective.

5.47 The blockwise picture revealed an uneven distribution amongst cultivators in various blocks with regard to different extension methods. If one method was considered to be successful in one block, the same was not so with the cultivators in another block. Demonstration had been reported, by far as the most successful method by the cultivators (over 70%) in blocks like Badgam, Malavalli, Jatara, Rajpur, Batala, Sorab and Bhadson, in respect of one or more improved practices; the highest being in Bhadson (94%) for all the practices mentioned above. But the same method was reported to have not succeeded in blocks like Banswada (1.0%) and Bhathat (0.4%) for all the practices.

5.48 High percentage (70 and above) of cultivators from Ladpura, Sumerpur and Bhathat considered meetings as effective extension effort for one or more practices. But it was considered unsuccessful in Pusa, Abhanpur, Junagadh, Akola and Mauranipur in the case of improved seeds, fertiliser dose, extending new fertilisers and plant protection measures. Meetings again were not considered as adequate extension medium in blocks like Bhaurbhandha, Pusa, Abhanpur, Junagadh, Akola, Mauranipur and Mohd. Bazar for popularising improved implements as well as other cultural practices. The percentage reporting in all these blocks for both these practices was less than 30 per cent. High percentage (more than 70%) of cultivators from Banswada, Nandyal, Pusa, Manavadar, Bhathat and Mauranipur (Bhathat leading with about 100%) considered that the adoption of new improved practices by other cultivators as a more successful extension method for one or more items. However, the percentage of cultivators mentioning this as a successful method was 20 or less in blocks like Pounta, Chalakudy, Kollengode, Hindaun and Satyamangalam in respect of one or more items.

Technical competence of the V.L.W. :

5.49 The cultivators' views about the technical competence of the V.L.W. to give guidance and advice on the use of improved seeds, prescribing the correct dose of fertilisers, popularising new fertilisers, plant protection measures, new implements and other practices have been also presented. It has been observed that about 70 per cent or more of the cultivators considered the V.L.W. as knowledgeable and competent to guide and advise them on all improved practices. The proportion of big cultivators considering the V.L.W. as competent in respect of all the practices except plant protection measures was the highest (77% to 79%) and the lowest in this regard was the small cultivators (62% to 72%). For plant protection measures, however, the medium cultivators lagged behind (only 64% considered them to be competent).

Agencies popularising the programme :

5.50 Having had an idea of the cultivators views about the different extension methods adopted to implement the programme, it would be

useful to have a view of the various agencies popularising the programme.

TABLE 5.13 : Percentage of households reporting agencies whose advice was readily accepted

Type of cultivator	Agency	Type of practice						
		Improved seeds	Fertiliser dose	New fertilisers	P. P. measures	New implements	Other Practices	Disease control
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Small	Block	30.9	31.4	31.5	30.9	30.6	32.5	10.5
	Agr. Deptt.	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	..
	Progressive cultivators	49.4	47.2	47.7	44.3	43.3	46.5	23.6
Medium	Block	40.6	42.5	42.2	40.3	40.6	43.9	12.4
	Agr. Deptt.	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	..
	Progressive cultivators	41.0	37.4	38.1	37.9	35.8	36.7	17.5
Large	Block	50.3	51.4	52.0	51.6	51.4	52.7	13.1
	Agr. Deptt.	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.9	..
	Progressive cultivators	32.1	30.9	31.0	30.8	30.2	30.4	14.5
Total	Block	37.3	38.3	38.4	37.5	37.4	39.5	11.5
	Agr. Deptt.	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	..
	Progressive cultivators	43.7	41.3	41.8	39.9	38.7	40.7	20.1

Evidently, the block staff (including the V.L.W.) and progressive cultivators were the two main agencies whose advice was more readily acceptable to cultivators in respect of all improved practices. A larger percentage of small cultivators (43% to 49%) mentioned the progressive cultivators as the agency whose advice was readily acceptable to them while large cultivators lagged behind in this regard with 30 per cent to 32 per cent. On the contrary, large percentage of the big

cultivators had indicated the block staff as the agency whose advice they would accept while the small cultivators indicated the lowest preference (30% to 31%) for this agency. Among the selected blocks Abhanpur, Bhaurbhandha, Malavalli and Mauranipur had reported high percentage (above 70%) for the block as the agency whose advice was readily acceptable in respect of one or more practices. Among the cultivators with large holding the block agency was mentioned by high proportions from Bhadrak (87% to 97%) for these practices. In the case of medium and small cultivators it was Abhanpur block which led with 88 per cent and 70 per cent respectively.

5.51 The proportion of cultivators accepting the Agriculture Department advice was very low, (almost nil) in various selected blocks, the highest being in Garur Baijnath (20%) followed by Bhadson (15%) and Bhadrak (13%) in respect of improved seed.

Demonstrations laid in the villages :

5.52 The above analysis points to the utility and efficiency of demonstration as a successful extension method. The data collected during the enquiry from the village and the number of demonstrations laid and completed for selected crops (Paddy, Wheat and Jowar) are presented in Table 5.14 for 1963-64. In this connection data available as per records and the actual number of demonstrations laid and completed were separately collected.

TABLE 5.14 : *Number of demonstrations laid and completed during 1963-64*

Crop	No. of relevant block	As per record		As per actuals	
		Laid	Completed	Laid	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paddy	24	345	337	321	314
Wheat	14	46	44	48	47
Jowar	7	16	16	7	7

It has been observed that according to records 345 demonstrations for paddy had been laid in the selected villages whereas actually, information gathered at village level indicated 321 as laid. In this respect, no demonstration had been reported from 15 blocks for paddy. The largest number of demonstrations were reported from Pithapuram, followed by Satyamangalam and Chalakudy. In blocks like Lakhipur, Nandyal and Garur Baijnath more demonstrations than the figures recorded had been laid and completed for this crop. In Batala block though two demonstrations were laid and completed actually, the

same had not been recorded. Demonstrations for wheat were laid only in 14 blocks and for jowar in 7 blocks.

Role played by A.E.O. and V.L.W. in laying demonstrations :

5.53 In laying demonstrations, the two main functionaries of the block initially connected with planning and execution are the A.E.O. and the V.L.W. The assessment of the role played by the Agriculture Extension Officer and the V.L.W. in laying demonstrations had been made in terms of villages in which they performed some functions before, after and during the demonstrations.

TABLE 5.15 : *Percentage of villages visited by A.E.O. and V.L.W. in laying demonstrations*

Year	Percentage of villages visited					
	A.E.O.			V.L.W.		
	Pre-de- monstration	During dem- onstrations	Post dem- onstration	Pre-dem- onstration	During dem- onstrations	Post de- monstration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62 . .	9.2	19.6	5.0	23.7	20.8	8.5
1962-63 . .	10.1	25.5	7.2	31.2	25.9	13.0
1963-64 . .	14.9	29.4	9.6	35.2	31.3	15.7

The above analysis shows an upward trend in the activities of both A.E.O. and V.L.W. in laying demonstrations from year to year. The number of villages where they played some role had steadily increased during the period. Three visits at least were considered necessary. During the pre-demonstration visits all the preliminary arrangements like selecting the plots, procuring the inputs etc. had to be made. During the demonstrations better attention was called for to see that the preparation of the soil, the sowing of the right quantity of seed, application of fertilisers, plant protection measures etc. were undertaken as per schedule and the cultivators were informed of the various operations and their timeliness as and when these took place. This was the time when the cultivators were allowed to watch the growth of the crop in the demonstration plots in comparison with that of the control plot. The post demonstration visits were required after the crops had been gathered so that he might explain to the cultivators the improved yield resulting from the processes adopted. Thus, these visits would serve as object lessons for the villagers to adopt the various items demonstrated.

5.54 The Table 5.15 reveals that the A.E.O. played some significant part only during demonstrations. On the other hand, the V.L.Ws

were equally active both before and during demonstration period. The visits during demonstration period were particularly significant in as much as that was the time of main operations at the field level. Among the blocks, Pithapuram reported the highest percentage of villages visited during all the periods by the V.L.W. This percentage was also high in blocks like Ekangar Sarai, Pounta, Chalakudy, Satyamangalam, Batala, Bhadson and Sumerpur during one or more periods. In the case of the A.E.O. also the percentage of visits was high in Pithapuram (96%) during demonstration period followed by Pounta (80%) and Kollengode (60%).

Change in the pattern of demonstration :

5.55 The enquiry revealed that there was some change in different types of demonstrations laid and that the A.E.O. and the V.L.W. had some role to play in the change of pattern at different periods of time.

TABLE 5.16 : *Percentage of villages reporting change in the pattern of demonstration*

Period	Type of demonstration		
	Material	Method	Result
1	2	3	4
Stage I	45.2	20.1	16.2
Stage II	48.1	23.3	21.7
Post-stage II (1963-64)	33.4	21.3	36.8

It may be observed that the types of demonstrations laid have been grouped into three (i) those laid to demonstrate the use of different materials like seed, fertilisers, organic manure etc., (ii) those laid to demonstrate methods of cultivation like J.M.P.C., preparation of compost, etc. and (iii) demonstrations aimed particularly to show the results. Thus, during Stage II period about 48 per cent of the villages indicated some change in the pattern of demonstration of the use of materials, which during the subsequent period came down (33%). But in the case of method demonstrations the percentage of villages reporting some change was more or less the same during the three periods of time. However, changes in results demonstrations had increased considerably since Stage I period.

5.56 Blockwise, it may be noticed that in Pithapuram, Ekangar Sarai, Pusa, Kollengode, Sankarankoil, Satyamangalam, Malavalli, Sorab, Sumerpur, Bhadson and Mohd. Bazar, all the villages reported change in the pattern in respect of one type of demonstration or other during one or more periods. Percentage of villages reporting this was also high (80% to 90%) in blocks like Ormanjhi, Manavadar, Chalakudy, Batala, Akola and Garur Baijnath for one or more types of demonstrations. Two blocks Bhurbhandha and Morsi did not report any change at all in the pattern of demonstrations laid during the three

periods of time. With regard to the roles played by the A.E.O. and the V.L.W. in changing the pattern of demonstration during the three periods of time, it could be observed, that they played the least role during the Post-stage II period. This may be so because by that period, the content of agricultural programme had become more or less specific as compared to earlier years and there remained little scope for these functionaries to introduce any changes. In blocks like Pithapuram, Ekangar Sarai, Pusa, Sankarankoil, Satyamangalam, Sorab, Bhadson and Mohd. Bazar, all the villages indicated that the A.E.O. and V.L.W. had played some role in changing the pattern of demonstration during the three periods of time.

How the results were demonstrated :

5.57 The demonstrations to be effective should have been watched by the cultivators at the field level. The three main methods used for making the demonstrations effective were (1) showing the growth of the crop in the field of the villagers (2) making the cultivators compare the crop with that in the control plot and (3) actual assessing of the yield in the presence of the cultivators. The picture emerging at the all block level may be seen from the following table.

TABLE 5.17 : *Percentage of villages indicating methods used for the demonstration of results*

Period	Percentage of villages reporting		
	Showing the growth of the crop	Comparing with the control plot	Assessing the yield
1	2	3	4
Stage I	44.9	30.2	29.5
Stage II	46.4	34.2	30.8
Post-stage II	43.0	28.9	30.1

*The break-ups may add up to more than 100 as some villages have reported more than one method.

In a large number of villages, demonstrations were done by showing the growth of the crop in plots. The other two methods were utilised in more or less even proportion of villages during the three periods of time. Among the selected blocks, Satyamangalam reported the use of all the three methods in all the selected villages during all the three time periods. Other blocks reporting high percentage of villages for one or more methods under study were Ekangar Sarai, Sorab, Mohd. Bazar, Ormanjhi, Chalakudy, Abhanpur, Sankarankoil, Bhadson and Garur Baijnath during the Post-stage II period.

Preparation of household production plans :

5.58 Preparation of production plans also plays a significant role in popularising the various programmes. To build up realistic targets

also, household farm plans are required. In preparing such plans the area and type of land under the holding, cropping pattern and the inputs which the cultivator could absorb had to be taken into account. To make such plans reasonably accurate, the farmers had to be assisted by the staff of the block, agriculture department, cooperative etc. The fact that farm plans had been prepared only for 4.3 per cent of the cultivators households in the sample indicates the disinterestedness in the preparation of such plans by the cultivating classes in these areas. Between different type of cultivators 8 per cent of the large size group had prepared such plans and the main agency helping them was the block including the V.L.W. About 5 per cent of the medium cultivators and about 3 per cent of the small cultivators had also prepared such plans and the block, including the V.L.W. was the main agency helping them. About 30 per cent of the respondents reporting preparation of plans did not seek any aid; they themselves did so. As the farm plans were closely linked with cash and kind loans extended through co-operatives, they had to prepare plans. About 60 per cent of those preparing plans also disclosed that their plans were linked with cash/kind loans. Evidently, the preparation of farm plans had to go a long way if it should be of help in implementing the programme.

Role of Gram Sahayaks :

5.59 In the extension efforts of the C.D. programme, the Gram Sahayaks training have acquired a special significance. Though it was expected to train the village leaders or progressive cultivators in the use of various practices as per criteria laid down in the manual, in practice, the training programme was open to anybody ready to undergo the training. In these camps, a number of topics like the use of good seed, chemical fertilisers, plant protection measures, Japanese method of paddy cultivation, line sowing, dibbling and use of green manure were mainly discussed. In some areas, topics like water management, drainage, dry farming, etc., were also included in the course. In the household schedule, some relevant data with regard to this training were collected. It may be pointed out that the proportion of households participating in the Gram Sahayaks Training Programme was extremely low; it covered only 5.3 per cent of the total number of households selected for the study. In blocks like Nandyal, Pusa, Modasa, Badgam, Abhanpur, Sumerpur and Dinahata none of the selected cultivator respondents had undergone any training. Except in Pithapuram, Kollengode, Jatar, Rajpur, Satyamangalam, Gulbarga, Junagadh and Ladpura, in other blocks the proportion of cultivator respondents undergoing training was not more than 10 per cent. The largest number reporting training as Gram Sahayaks was at Ladpura (30%) followed by Junagadh (24%). Those trained indicated their adoption of some of the practices they learnt at the training camps. Of the 5 items analysed (fertilisers, J.M.P.C., line sowing, dibbling and use of green manure) it has been observed that only 2 per cent had gone in for use of fertilisers and 1.3 per cent for application of green manure. The other practices learnt in the training camps had been adopted by only less than 1 per cent of them.

5.60 In this connection, the consensus of opinion of officials and non-officials obtained during the course of the enquiry disclosed that the Gram Sahayaks had not been very effective except in Lakhipur, Jatara, Ashta, Gulbarga, Bhadson, Batala and Bhathat in promoting improved agricultural practices. It was pointed out that during the training programme they were not informed about practices which they did not know and consequently they had nothing new to teach the villagers. Another limitation was the short duration of the training programme during which it was difficult to assimilate all that was taught. All types of cultivators, who were not necessarily leaders underwent the training irrespective of their interest or competence to propagate what they learnt.

D. ROLE OF LEADERS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

5.61 From its inception, the C.D. programme had recognised the importance of the role of the village leaders as initiators of new practices and radiators of new ideas. At the village level, the practices they adopt and the views they express have an abiding influence over the rank and file. Compared to other villagers they are expected to have adopted various improved agricultural practices and have obtained high yields from their cultivation. It was, therefore, considered worthwhile to select two or three leaders from each of the selected villages and canvass a schedule designed for them.

Selection of leaders :

5.62 These leaders were selected from two groups of leading cultivators; one based on the respondents' list of leaders from whom advice was sought by them and the other the list of progressive cultivators maintained by the block/V.L.W. One of the three leaders so selected had to be a leader of Animal Husbandary Programme. However, this group was too small and in most of the blocks, there was no leader in Animal Husbandry. Thus, a total of 710 leaders in agricultural practices from the 39 blocks were interviewed. It may be pointed out that in all villages and blocks, the requisite number of leaders was not forthcoming. For example, in Ormanjhi block of Bihar, only one leader household was available.

5.63 These leaders in agricultural production were considered to be knowledgeable persons having adopted improved agricultural practices and had obtained from their fields very high yield at least for one of the important crops of the village as compared to other cultivators. In this study information regarding their background such as, hereditary occupation, educational standard, annual income, membership of village institutions, their training, knowledge and adoption of recommended practices and the efforts made by them to popularise various improved practices in the village as well as their views on distribution of improved inputs, methods followed in dissemination of knowledge, methods adopted by officials in giving guidance and impressions about the competency and outstanding features of the work of the block staff were collected and analysed.

5.64 Of the 710 leaders selected for the study, 13.4 were Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. About 16 per cent of them were illiterates. In a number of blocks, the leadership was found to be of recent origin. The gross annual incomes of the leaders were collected and distributed into 4 broad categories. It was observed that 58 per cent of the leaders had income comparatively on the lower side and only 11 per cent of them belonged to the highest income bracket.

5.65 Almost all the leaders selected had cultivation as their main hereditary occupation. They continued to take active interest in farming and attend to their own farms instead of relying on tenants. About 44 per cent of the leaders possessed mechanical appliances and 10 per cent of them undertook land improvement measures like soil conservation/reclamation.

5.66 As to the participation of the leaders in development programme by becoming registered growers or laying demonstration, it is observed from the relevant information collected, that 22 per cent laid demonstrations and 12.7 per cent became registered growers for the different crops. The table below indicates that the largest percentage of leaders undertook seed multiplication and laid demonstration for the two crops, paddy and wheat.

TABLE 5.18 : *Percentage of registered growers among leaders and those laying demonstration*

Details	Percentage	
	Registered growers	Laying demonstration
1	2	3
1. Proportion of leaders	12.7	22.0
2. For Paddy crop	58.9	48.1
3. For Wheat crop	28.9	31.4
4. For Jowar crop	3.3	7.7
5. For Maize crop	7.8	9.6
6. For Sugarcane . . . . .	..	4.5

5.67 Data collected on the membership of the leaders in village institutions like panchayats, cooperatives etc. indicate that a little over 68 per cent of the leaders were members of one village institution or other. About 36 per cent of the selected leaders were members of panchayats and 25.5 per cent were members of the co-operatives. 20 per cent of the leaders were associated with Bhajan Mandalis and

such other socio-religious groups in the villages. The training aspect of the leaders was also probed into for different fields viz. the training programmes for Gram Sahayaks, cooperatives, panchayats and others. It was found that in all only 21 per cent of them received training of which 11.5 per cent received training as Gram Sahayaks, 5.6 per cent in panchayats and 2.3 per cent in co-operation. It may be pointed out here that the training programme intended to equip the leaders with the necessary knowledge so as to facilitate their functioning as leaders more effectively had yet to go a long way to achieve the objective.

5.68 During different Stages of the blocks, financial assistance for various purposes like acquiring of pumpsets, construction of tube-wells, construction of percolation wells, purchase of agricultural implements etc. as received by the leaders were collected and analysed. It was found that 19.7 per cent of the leaders availed of such financial assistance during Stage I, 23.4 per cent during Stage II and 16.0 per cent during Post-stage II.

Improved practices adopted by the leaders and their views thereon :

5.69 The block extension agencies had been recommending the adoption of different levels of inputs, improved cultural practices and mechanical appliances and other agricultural implements to the farmers for increasing the yields of the crops. Data were collected about the extent of adoption of such recommendations by the leaders. It was observed that the recommended seeds had found ready acceptance among the leaders as 70 per cent of them growing paddy, wheat, maize, cotton and groundnut had adopted improved seeds. The growers of jowar and sugarcane, however, did not seem to have equal enthusiasm about the seeds recommended for these two crops. The acceptance of recommended chemical fertilisers were also encouraging. The plant protection measures recommended for the protection of the crops from pests and diseases were quite popular with leaders as also the recommended cultural practices. The improved implements had mixed reception among the leaders and many of the leaders did not find them suitable after adoption. Of the reporting leaders, about two-thirds had expressed satisfaction about the recommendations in respect of seed and plant protection measures. Nearly one-half to two-third of them, however, did not favour the application of the recommended doses of fertilisers.

Leaders' views on the distribution of various inputs and supply arrangements :

5.70 In the blocks the various agricultural inputs had been distributed to the cultivators through a number of institutions like block/department—village institutions like cooperatives and panchayats and other local agencies as they existed. The present study tried to elicit the reactions of the leaders on the efficiency of the distribution arrangements made. It is observed that 35 per cent of the leaders taking seed from block/departmental stores were satisfied while 49 per cent

considered the panchayatys and cooperative stores to be satisfactory. Fertiliser supply by block/department was considered satisfactory by 41 per cent of the reporting leaders and an equal number indicated the supply through the village institutions also satisfactory. In course of the study, a few of the leaders commented on the quality of seeds supplied by the institutions as also the inconvenient location of the supply points, irregularity in the supply line or the time consuming procedure involved.

Views on methods of guidance given by the extension agency :

5.71 New agricultural practices like use of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers and plant protection measures required a considerable amount of guidance by the extension agencies for adoption of the cultivators. They had to be educated about the utility of such practices and if the leaders were to act as extension agents, it is of utmost importance that they should be sufficiently briefed by extension staff. How far this dissemination of knowledge by the extension staff had been effective may be judged from the views expressed by the leaders. From the information collected during the interviews held with the leaders during the study, discussion/meeting and demonstration emerged as the two main media capable of disseminating knowledge among the beneficiaries who are expected to adopt improved practices as most of the leaders thought that these were indeed useful methods for spreading knowledge in the rural area. Analysing the views of the leaders on the efficacy of the different media of communication adopted, it is observed that a large majority of them were not impressed by them for reasons of poor organisation. It emerges that efforts should be made to make the discussions as well as demonstrations more effective and purposeful by the extension staff.

5.72 Of the block staff, the three functionaries who had to come into close contact with the villagers were the B.D.O., the A.E.O. and the V.L.W. How far these functionaries had carried the spirit of the C.D. programme to the four corners of the block could be better gauged from their contact with the villagers. The leaders' capacity to identify them was considered as a broad yardstick to measure the extent of the contact of these functionaries with the villagers and the people. In this respect only those officers who had served at least for one year during any one of the three stages were considered. From the information collected it is observed that fairly large proportion of leaders could identify both V.L.Ws and B.D.Os but surprisingly enough, A.E.Os appeared to be the least known of the three functionaries. Probably, this is due to the fact that A.E.O. had a larger beat than the V.L.W. and might have been loaded with other work restricting his visits to the field as often as required.

CHAPTER 6

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE

A. LEVEL OF ADOPTION OF IMPROVED PRACTICES IN POST-STAGE II BLOCKS

6.1 The progress of agriculture has to be examined in the light of adoption of improved practices and investment in agriculture. Raising agricultural production with a view to meeting the shortfall in supply has been always the major objective of all the Plans. In achieving this objective, one of the main hindrances faced was the willingness or otherwise of the farmer to adopt the various improved items of inputs like good seed, chemical fertilizers, plant protection measures and other agricultural practices conducive to maximise production. This section presents data on acceptance of these items by the growers of selected crops for three years, 1961-62 to 1963-64, which generally coincides with the early period of Post-stage II. In measuring this progress of adoption, a cultivator who had gone in for an improved practice on however small a portion of his cultivation holding, was deemed to have adopted the same. This adoption is generally in terms of households as well as area covered.

Use of improved seed :

6.2 The economic importance of improved varieties of seed in accelerating production is a well recognised fact about agriculture and is universally known to the cultivating classes. They are aware of the merits of good seed and its response to other inputs resulting in highly increased production. Appendix Tables 6.1 to 6.7 would indicate the extent of this adoption for the selected crops of which the total position obtaining for all the blocks is summarised below :—

TABLE 6.1 : *Percentage of respondent households reporting use of improved seeds of selected crops and area covered*

Crop	% of households using improved seed			% of area under improved seed		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. (a) Paddy (irrigated.) .	53.8	54.3	57.7	50.0	51.0	52.1
(b) Paddy (unirrigated.) .	12.7	13.8	15.4	7.0	7.9	9.4
2. (a) Wheat (irrigated.) .	66.9	68.0	69.6	74.3	73.8	75.9
(b) Wheat (unirrigated.) .	48.4	49.0	51.1	60.7	57.5	60.7
3. Jowar	13.9	14.8	16.3	16.1	17.4	19.2
4. Maize	5.7	6.5	7.0	5.6	6.2	6.8
5. Sugarcane	82.1	80.5	82.3	97.4	83.7	81.9
6. Cotton	73.6	74.8	74.3	80.8	81.4	82.3
7. Groundnut	25.4	24.1	25.7	17.4	18.0	19.6

The above table discloses a high level of adoption both in terms of number of households and area coverage for irrigated paddy and irrigated wheat among cereals, sugarcane and cotton among commercial crops.

Paddy :

6.3 For paddy as well as wheat the coverage by improved seeds in irrigated and unirrigated lands had been considered separately. In the case of irrigated paddy the percentage using improved seed showed a slightly rising trend both in the number of households as well as area covered. But when the adopters increased by about four per cent, the improvement in area was only to the extent of 2 per cent between the two points of time. From the Appendix Table 6.1 it has been observed that about 70 per cent or more households growing paddy in Banaswada, Nandyal, Pithapuram blocks of Andhra Pradesh, Satyamangalam of Madras, Malavalli of Mysore and Batala and Bhadson of Punjab had covered the same proportion (70%) of their paddy land with improved varieties of seed.

6.4 Adoption of improved seeds for unirrigated paddy was very much low as compared to the irrigated variety both in terms of households and area coverage. However, slight increase (2% in households as well as in area) both in adopters and coverage could be noticed in this respect. Blockwise details indicate that in 12 blocks (Banaswada, Manavadar, Badgam, Ashta, Rajpur, Sankarankoil, Satyamangalam, Bhir, Morsi, Gulbarga, Bhadson and Akola) improved seed was not used for unirrigated paddy crop. Appreciation in the percentage of unirrigated paddy growers going in for improved seed had been reported from seven blocks (Kollengode, Bhathat, Jatara, Pusa, Sorab, Mohd. Bazar and Chalakudy) varying from 16 per cent at Kollengode to 38 per cent at Chalakudy in 1961-62. By 1963-64, the proportion of users among the un-irrigated paddy growers in Chalakudy touched about 42 per cent. With regard to the area coverage, these blocks had a lead; Chalakudy had 34 per cent of the area in 1962-63 and 42 per cent in 1963-64.

Wheat :

6.5 The level of adoption of improved wheat seed on irrigated land was high during all the three years compared to other cereal crops. In blocks like Manavadar, Modasa, Ashta, Rajpur, Batala, Bhadson, Ladpura and Bhathat, the number of adopters as well as the area covered was proportionately high (more than 50%); in Pusa, Bhadson, Batala and Bhathat both the indicators were about 90 to 100 per cent during each of the three years. In the remaining blocks the improvement was only marginal and so not very perceptible. For unirrigated wheat, improved seed covered about 75 per cent of the users in four blocks, Batala, Bhadson, Pounta and Astha and the area so covered was about 70 per cent or above; in Batala, both accounted for all the growers and all area under the crop.

Jowar :

6.6 There was only marginal improvement in the use of improved jowar seed in terms of cultivators who raised the crop. It covered about 14 per cent in 1961-62 and 16 per cent in 1963-64. During the same period the area covered by improved seed of jowar also progressed by about 3 per cent. Sizeable cultivators of jowar using improved seeds were reported from Nandyal (72% in 1963-64), Ashta (about 35% during all the three years) and Gulbarga (about 19% in 1963-64). In the remaining blocks, this was low at less than 15 per cent during 1963-64.

Maize :

6.7 The remaining foodgrain crop, maize, had only a marginal improvement of one per cent in terms of adopters among the growers. Among the blocks, Pusa could indicate about 67 per cent adopters covering about 80 per cent of the area in 1963-64. Batala block in this respect lagged behind with 10 per cent or less of growers as well as area in each of the three years.

Sugarcane :

6.8 This crop had not been reported from 13 blocks. During all the three periods of time, the proportion of users of improved sugarcane sets remained almost constant at about 80 per cent while the area so covered declined from 97 per cent in 1961-62 to 82 per cent of the sugarcane area in 1963-64. In four blocks (Batala, Bhadson, Pounta and Bhathat), almost all cane growers (95% or more) had gone in for improved cane sets covering almost the same level of area under it (95% to 100%). This was also high in Pithapuram and Karveer; in Karveer all were growers of improved cane during the three years but in 1963-64 the area covered declined. In another block (Sorab) though the percentage of adopters slightly increased, the area covered indicated a decline; it fell from 66 per cent to 31 per cent between two points of time. In the remaining blocks, the proportion of cane growers among the respondents was less than 22 per cent except in Mohd. Bazar where about 42 per cent raised the crop. But the adopters of improved seeds among them were extremely meagre, except in Banswada where about 90 per cent or more used improved seeds.

Cotton :

6.9 This crop had been reported by the respondents from 16 blocks of which the use of improved seed was indicated only from 14 in 1963-64. In these blocks, the highest proportion of users (85% and above) had been from Modasa, Rajpur, Satyamangalam, Morsi, Bhadson and Sumerpur and in another two blocks, Bhir and Manavadar, it was somewhat less at about 70 per cent. With regard to the area coverage also these blocks indicated a high proportion (about 85% or above). In one block, viz. Bhir, though there was an increase of 2 per cent during 1963-64 in the number of households using improved seed, the area so covered dropped by about 28 per cent.

Groundnut :

6.10 The level of adoption of improved groundnut seed stood almost constant at 25 per cent of the groundnut growers during all the three years under discussion, but the area under it showed a marginal increase of about 2 per cent. In this connection it may be observed that this crop had not been reported by any of the respondents from 18 blocks and during 1961-62 respondents from only 9 blocks indicated the use of improved seed on some portion of their land under groundnut. In subsequent years two more blocks, viz. Sankarankoil and Pounta reported that a few of the cultivators had used improved groundnut seed. Among blocks where cultivators used improved groundnut seed, it is disclosed that in Pithapuram and Satyamangalam, about 90 per cent of the growers of this crop had gone in for improved seed while at Bhadson and Rajpur, this adoption covered 55 per cent and 33 per cent respectively during each of the three years. In the rest of the blocks, the proportion of adopters was very much low except perhaps in Manavadar where 15 per cent of the groundnut growers used improved seed. With regard to the area coverage, Pithapuram and Satyamangalam led with about 90 per cent or above during each of the three years, while at Bhadson, it remained almost constant at 55 per cent of the area under the crop. Slight fluctuations in the area so covered in blocks like Rajpur, Manavadar etc. were observed which may probably be due to adjustments in the cropping pattern.

Use of treated seed :

6.11 The advantages of seed treatment as a preventive plant protection measure had been well recognised. The study also covered the acceptance of seed treatment by the respondent cultivators in respect of the selected crop. Data so collected for three years are also presented in Appendix Tables 6.1 to 6.7 of which the following is a summary.

TABLE 6.2 : *Percentage of households among adopters of improved seed using treated seed*

Crops	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4
Paddy (Irrigated)	7.1	8.8	8.2
Paddy (Unirrigated)	5.1	3.9	4.3
Wheat (Irrigated)	7.4	7.9	9.0
Wheat (Unirrigated)	14.2	15.7	16.5
Jowar	63.8	70.6	68.0
Maize	2.1	2.6	10.4
Sugarcane	1.4	2.2	3.1
Cotton	19.9	20.0	22.2
Groundnut	4.5	5.1	6.6

The use of treated seed by those cultivating households who had gone in for improved seeds was extremely limited in respect of the cereal crops except in the case of jowar, where treated seed had been used by about 60 to 70 per cent of all those who had gone in for use of improved seed. Next to jowar such treatment had been observed in the case of unirrigated wheat growers (14% to 17%) during each of the three years.

6.12 In the case of paddy irrigated in Abhanpur and Sankarankoil, about 60 per cent or more of adopters of improved seed used treated seed. In the case of remaining blocks, except in Bhadrak where 50 per cent of adopters used treated seed in 1963-64, this was very much low; it varied between 0.8 per cent in Nandyal and 15.3 per cent in Malavalli. Unirrigated paddy growers from Dinhata, Karveer and Abhanpur had indicated use of treated seed in sizeable proportion during the three years. In another block, Ormanjhi, though in 1961-62 about 50 per cent of users of improved seed had taken to treated seed, during the subsequent years none reported such use.

6.13 All the cultivators adopting improved seed of irrigated wheat in Ormanjhi used treated seed during all the three years. Very high percentage of them in Sumerpur (about 75%) and sizeable proportions (about 33% and above) in Ashta and Jatara had also used treated seed during all the three years. In one block (Bhir), though all the improved irrigated wheat growers had gone in for treated seed during 1961-62, none in the subsequent years did so. In another block Morsi, about 33 per cent users of irrigated improved wheat seed had tried treated seed only in 1963-64. In the remaining blocks except at Ladpura and Akola (33% and 24% respectively in 1963-64), the use of treated seed for this crop never exceeded 17 per cent of the growers. For unirrigated wheat six blocks reported use of treated seed and in 1963-64 Bhir, Bhadson and Ashta had the highest proportion of the users.

6.14 Five blocks (Nandyal, Ashta, Bhir, Morsi and Gulbarga), indicated some percentage of growers of improved jowar using treated seed and nowhere it was less than 65 per cent during any of the three time periods. In Gulbarga all the adopters of improved jowar seed had gone in for treated seed during each of the three time periods.

6.15 During 1961-62 growers of improved maize only in one block, Batala reported the use of treated seed (20%). By 1963-64 maize growers in six blocks had used treated seed. Almost all of them from Ormanjhi, Ladpura and Sumerpur and high proportion at Batala (60%) and Pounta (50%) had used treated seed.

6.16 Though from 9 blocks, sugarcane growers had indicated use of treated sugarcane sets, nowhere except in Ashta and Satyamangalam, it had covered more than 7 per cent of them in 1963-64. In these two blocks, it was about 30 per cent during that year. For cotton, large proportion of users of improved seed at Ashta, Sankarankoil,

Bhir, Satyamangalam, and Sumerpur revealed the use of treated seed; in this respect Sumerpur and Bhir had the lead during all the three years.

6.17 Use of treated groundnut seed had been reported in 1963-64 mainly from Gulbarga, Morsi, Sankarankoil and Modasa. In Gulbarga, all those who had gone in for improved seed of groundnut had used treated seed while in Morsi it disclosed a slight decline from 100 per cent in 1962-63 to 83 per cent in 1963-64. In the remaining three blocks such use was reported by less than 8 per cent of the growers. On the whole, it may be pointed out that the use of treated seed was catching up in the case of all the crops but the trend was not regularly progressive but somewhat haphazard.

Seed multiplication by respondent cultivators :

6.18 One of the important features of the scheme for extension of improved seed is the emphasis laid on periodic replacement of the cultivators' own supply of pure seed obtained from institutional sources like the Agriculture Department Stores, cooperatives, block agency or registered seed growers. Unless this is done the seed multiplied by the cultivators loses its purity by admixture. The assumption is that to maintain the genetic stability, seed should be replaced at an interval of three years. Data were collected on the replacement aspect in terms of use of seed by the respondent cultivators.

TABLE 6.3 : *Percentage of users of improved seed reporting seed multiplication*

Crops	Using seed received				
	Same year	1 year ago	2-3 years ago	4 years & above	Cannot say
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paddy (irrigated)	15.0	6.9	18.4	55.0	4.7
Paddy (unirrigated)	21.6	8.6	19.4	47.0	3.4
Wheat (irrigated)	15.6	7.6	31.4	43.2	2.2
Wheat (unirrigated)	10.1	3.2	11.8	70.9	4.0
Jowar	5.5	7.0	11.9	62.1	13.5
Maize	19.5	8.4	9.0	55.3	7.8
Sugarcane	12.6	7.2	29.4	49.9	0.9
Cotton	69.7	9.7	10.5	9.9	0.2
Groundnut	19.5	6.8	22.0	50.9	0.8

For purposes of this analysis, the cultivators using improved seed have been classified into four groups: (1) those who received seed during the last year of the reference period (1963-64); (2) those who had received it one year ago; (3) those who had received 2-3 years ago (4) those who took it from institutional sources four or more years ago. In this connection it may be mentioned that quite a few could not even remember the period when they started using improved seed. Evidently, they had taken it more than four years ago.

6.19 The above table indicates that only 15 per cent of the users of improved seed of irrigated paddy had received it in 1963-64 while in the case of unirrigated paddy it was higher at 22 per cent. Including those who could not remember the time of receipt, those who had multiplied their own seed more than thrice accounted for about 60 per cent in the case of irrigated and 50 per cent in the case of unirrigated paddy. Evidently, the genetic stability or purity of the seed used by these cultivators is doubtful and should have degenerated due to admixture with local varieties. Blockwise, among growers of irrigated paddy crop in 1963-64, about 80 per cent or more in Garur Baijnath, Mohd. Bazar, Badgam and Banswada had used seed multiplied for more than four years. This percentage was high also in Pusa, Bhadson, Batala, Pithapuram and Sorab blocks. Large number of irrigated paddy growers using improved seed in Malavalli (70%), Nandyal (34%) and Kollengode (27%), could not remember when they first received it.

6.20 About 43 per cent of the irrigated wheat growers had used improved seed which had been under multiplication for four years or more while in the case of unirrigated wheat it was still higher at 71 per cent and 4 per cent of them could not remember when they first acquired it. In 1963-64, the main concentrations of irrigated wheat growers using improved seed procured during the same year were found in Bhir, Morsi, Sumerpur, Ladpura, Akola and Mauranipur blocks while such concentrations of users multiplying for more than four years were at Pounta, Pusa, Rajpur, Ashta, Ekanagar Sarai, Batala, Bhadson, Jatara, Manavadar and Mohd. Bazar. In the case of other selected crops except for cotton, the position was more or less alike; the bulk of adopters 50 per cent or more, used seed multiplied by them for more than four years. In the case of cotton growers, about 70 per cent of them used seed acquired during the same year and only 10 per cent used seed multiplied more than thrice. Very high percentage of cotton cultivators in eight blocks, namely, Sankarankoil, Manavadar, Morsi, Modasa, Rajpur, Sorab, Satyamangalam and Bhadson (90% to 60%) used seed acquired in the same year. Only in four blocks (Pounta, Batala, Bhadson and Akola), sizeable percentage of cultivators used seed multiplied for more than four years. The situation obtaining in this regard during the two earlier years is also not very different.

Sourcewise supply of seed of the three major food crops :

6.21 During 1963-64 about 5 per cent each of the paddy and wheat growers and about 1 per cent of jowar growers had received seeds

from various sources and in some cases loans too. Data collected on these aspects have been tabulated blockwise and size group-wise in Appendix Table 6.8 to 6.10 of which a summary is provided below :

TABLE 6.4 : *Distribution of households by source of supply of seeds of major food-grain crops and aid received during 1961-62 and 1963-64*

Items	Paddy irrigated		Wheat irrigated		Jowar	
	1961-62	1963-64	1961-62	1963-64	1961-62	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Percentage of households receiving supplies to total selected households.	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.8	0.6	0.8
2. Average quantity received per household (Kg.)	77.1	71.7	142.9	37.9	16.8	15.9
3. Percentage of selected households receiving supplies from :						
(a) Cooperatives . . .	12.4	12.1	27.2	29.4	9.5	8.1
(b) Agr. Deptt. . . .	30.2	24.4	4.6	4.1	16.1	35.9
(c) Others	60.2	65.2	70.6	67.9	74.3	56.0
4. Percentage of selected households receiving loans from :						
(a) Cooperatives . . .	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	..	0.0
(b) Agr. Dept./Other Govt. Deptts.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.0
(c) Others	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.1	..	0.0
5. Percentage of quantity to the total quantity recd. from :						
(a) Cooperatives . . .	9.1	14.6	27.5	35.0	35.0	17.3
(b) Agr. Deptt. . . .	41.4	35.9	4.4	3.0	19.2	32.2
(c) Others	49.5	49.6	68.1	62.0	45.3	50.5

6.22 As some cultivators had received seeds from more than one source, the sourcewise break-up in the above table may add upto more than 100 per cent. From the above table, it is evident that agencies other than cooperatives and Agriculture Department had played a significant role in the supply of seeds of three major foodgrain crops.

These included all agencies like private traders, neighbours, progressive farmers, registered growers etc. The cooperatives were responsible for providing seeds to 12 per cent of the paddy growers receiving seeds, while they accounted for about 29 per cent in the case of wheat. The Agriculture Department supplied seeds to about 24 per cent of those receiving paddy seeds while it accounted for less than 5 per cent of those receiving wheat seed.

6.23 Loans for seeds were very much restricted and no agency had extended it to more than one per cent of the farmers receiving seeds of the selected crops. With regard to the quantity supplied also, the agency "Others" had a better performance in as much as they were responsible for about 50 per cent of paddy seeds distributed, 62 per cent of wheat and 51 per cent of jowar.

6.24 None of the paddy growers from Bhurbandha, Pusa, Ashta, Rajpur, Bhir, Morsi, Gulbarga, Akola, Bhathat and Mauranipur reported receipt of seeds in 1963-64 from any of the sources. The largest proportion of cultivators receiving paddy seeds had been at Pithapuram (30%) and Nandyal (28%) and the lowest at Dinhata and Mohd. Bazar (0.4% each). No wheat growers from five blocks (Ormanjhi, Pusa, Abhanpur, Karveer and Dinhata) received any seed during the same year. The highest proportion of wheat growers reporting seed supply was at Ladpura (47%), Sumerpur and Ashta (25% each) and the lowest from Mohd. Bazar and Bhathat (0.4% each). In the case of jowar, only in 7 blocks (Nandyal, Ashta, Rajpur, Sankarankoil, Satyamangalam, Bhir and Gulbarga) reported receipt of seeds but nowhere their proportion was more than 9 per cent.

6.25 Size-group wise distribution of cultivators growing the crops and their proportion receiving supplies are given below :

TABLE 6.5 / *Size—groupwise distribution of cultivators growing crops and receiving seed supplies in 1963-64*

Items	Paddy irrigated			Wheat irrigated			Jowar		
	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Percentage of h.h. receiving supplies to total selected households.	4.4	4.0	6.5	3.8	7.2	4.6	0.6	1.1	0.8
2. Average quantity received (Kg.)	38.1	61.2	140.6	95.7	165.1	176.0	7.7	15.9	31.8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<hr/>										
3. Percentage of h.h. receiving supplies from :										
(a) Cooperatives .	6.4	11.2	23.1	23.7	33.4	34.7	11.1	3.4	9.8	
(b) Agr. Deptt. .	19.6	28.9	29.6	3.4	1.8	10.2	35.4	24.7	54.6	
(c) Others .	74.5	59.9	52.6	74.0	67.4	55.1	53.5	71.9	35.6	
4. Percentage of h.h. receiving loans from										
(a) Cooperatives .	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.5	..	..	..
(b) Agr. Deptt. .	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
(c) Others .	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.3	..	..

6.26 Evidently, the highest proportion of recipients (6.5%) of paddy seeds as well as quantity per household were in the larger size-groups while proportions of households receiving seeds were even among the small and medium size cultivators. But the latter got much more seed per household than the former. In the case of wheat, the medium size farmers led with 7.2 per cent of those receiving seed supplies while among the larger ones, only 4.6 per cent got any seed. On an average, the large cultivators got 176 Kg. of wheat seed in 1963-64 whereas the medium ones received 165 Kg. only.

6.27 Cooperatives supplied Paddy seed to only 6.4 per cent of the small cultivators while in the case of medium, it was 11 per cent and large, still higher at 23 per cent. The Agriculture Department supplied seeds to about 29 per cent of the Paddy growers reporting receipt of seed from among the medium and large cultivators. This was more or less the trend in the case of supply of wheat seed also.

6.28 Loans for purchase of seeds were not available in any sizeable proportion to growers of these three main foodgrain crops during 1963-64. In the case of medium size growers of wheat, about 2 per cent received cooperative loan while only 0.5 per cent each from small and large size groups could get loans from the same source for the same purpose. Loans from Agriculture/Revenue Departments were available uniformly to 0.1 per cent of all the three types of wheat growers.

6.29 It is prudent agronomic practice to use the required amount of seed; not more and not less. The data collected in this regard indicate that cultivators used varying quantities of seed per 0.4 hectare.

TABLE 6.6 : *Percentage of households using improved seed and reporting seed rate of the per acre (i.e. 0.454 kg./0.4 hectare) during 1963-64*

Crops	Below 50	50-100	100-150	150 and above
1	2	3	4	5
Paddy (irrigated)	55.0	37.8	6.5	0.7
Paddy (unirrigated)	31.5	56.9	11.3	0.3
Wheat (irrigated)	1.9	25.4	67.9	4.8
Wheat (unirrigated)	1.8	90.8	7.0	0.4
Jowar	99.2	0.0	0.3	0.5
Maize	97.1	2.9	..	..
Sugarcane*	76.5	13.9	2.1	7.5
Cotton	100.0	..	..	..
Groundnut	10.8	48.9	40.3	..

*For sugarcane the seed rate given is in 100 sets.

All growers of cotton and most of the maize cultivators (above 97 %) as well as 55 per cent of irrigated paddy cultivators used 22.7 Kg. or less of seed per 0.4 hectare in 1963-64. The bulk of the sugarcane growers used 5,000 sets per 0.4 hectare or less. But in the case of unirrigated paddy, about 57 per cent of the cultivators used more seed varying between 22.7 and 45.4 kg. per 0.4 hectare; this was in the case of 91 per cent of the growers of unirrigated wheat also.

6.30 It would emerge that except in the case of jowar and maize, the cultivators have used a higher or lower seed rate depending upon local conditions and/or availability of seed. For comparison purposes, the adoption of improved seed irrespective of crops has been tabulated for the three periods of time and is presented in Appendix Table 6.11. It may be observed that since the first BMS a considerable improvement in the percentage of cultivators adopting improved seeds had been noticed; from less than 30 per cent it had progressed to about 63 per cent. This spread in adoption had been more pronounced in blocks like Banswada, Satyamangalam, Manavadar, Pusa, Asha, Malavalli, Ladpura, Pounta, Morsi and Mohd. Bazar. In some other blocks like Lakhipur Manavadar and Ashta, the proportion of use of improved seed was somewhat lower than at the time of B.M.S. (R). The size-group wise distribution of households adopting improved seeds in different blocks will be seen at Appendix Table

6.11 for B.M.S. (R) and Post-stage II periods. Evidently, those in the highest size groups of holdings (20.2 hectares and above) had used improved seed for one crop or the other raised by them at the time of B.M.S. (R) and Post-stage II whereas the proportion of adopters among the less than 0.4 hectare group was restricted to 24 per cent at the time of B.M.S. (R) and 33 per cent at the Post-stage II. This adoption was noticed to be progressively higher as the size of cultivation holding increased. In Appendix Table 6.13 the proportion of total cropped area under the improved varieties during the period of the three studies has been given. There had been a four-fold increase in the area under improved seeds since B.M.S.(I). This increase in coverage was high in blocks like Ladpura, Ashta and Malavalli mainly because during B.M.S.(I) there was hardly any area under improved varieties. In blocks like Malavalli, Mohd. Bazar, Chalakudy, Pusa, Banswada, Satyamangalam and Pounta, the same situation exists.

Extent of adoption of chemical fertilizers :

6.31 In any scheme to accelerate agricultural production, the place of chemical fertilisers is well recognised. Hardly there would be any cultivator in the rural areas who is ignorant of one or more types of fertilisers. This awareness can mainly be traced to the efforts put in by the National Extension Service created under the C.D. programme. The present study covers the extension of the use of chemical fertilisers also in terms of the proportion of households using them for specific crops and the area covered by them. For purposes of this analysis, the various types of chemical fertilisers have been classified into five: Nitrogenous, Phosphatic, Potassic Grades and Ammonium Phosphate. Appendix Tables 6.12 to 6.16 indicate the extent of adoption of these fertilisers in terms of percentages of cultivators growing the crop and the percentage area under selected crops during the three years of the reference period. The position as existing in the latest year is summarised below :—

TABLE 6.7 : *Percentage of households reporting application of chemical fertilisers to various selected crops in 1963-64*

Details	Paddy		Wheat		Jowar	Maize	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Gro-undnut
	irri-gated	Unirr-igated	Irrig-ated	Unirr-igated					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Percentage of households growing the crop and using fertilisers	58.5	32.7	41.8	8.6	4.6	13.9	58.5	21.9	13.9
2. Percentage of net fertilised area under the crop	45.9	20.9	44.0	8.9	2.9	14.6	60.0	19.1	21.4

Obviously, both in number and area coverage paddy growers among the foodgrain crops and sugarcane growers among the commercial crops had excelled others in applying chemical fertilisers of one or more types. In this regard jowar and unirrigated wheat cultivators lagged far behind with less than 5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively both in terms of cultivators and areas coverage.

6.32 The percentage of users of chemical fertilisers for irrigated paddy improved by about 11 per cent within the three-year period, while the area so covered progressed by about 8 per cent. It has been noticed that almost all the irrigated paddy growers in Satyamangalam during all the three years and those in Bhathat during last two years, had applied chemical fertilisers to their crops. This percentage of users was also high at Sankarankoil, Manavadar, Badgam and Kollengode (about 70% or more) during each of three years. In 1961-62 none in Bhathat had used chemical fertilisers on irrigated paddy while in the latter two years all of them had gone in for it. However, in blocks like Ashta, Sorab, Jungadh and Pounta, such users formed only 20 per cent or less of the growers of this crop in any of the years.

6.33 With regard to irrigated wheat, the growth in the number of users and area so covered by chemical fertilisers during the same period was more perceptible as it progressed from 20 per cent in 1961-62 to about 42 per cent in 1963-64. The area so covered by such fertilisers also progressed from 26.5 per cent of the crop area to 44 per cent. This progress was mainly due to the increase in the percentage of users as well as area covered in blocks, like Batala, Bhadson, Bhathat, Hindaun, Akola and Garur Baijnath. In another block Badgam only 50 per cent of the irrigated wheat cultivators used chemical fertilisers on 89 per cent of their land under the crop in 1962-63. In the subsequent year almost all the growers of this crop covered the entire area with chemical fertilisers. There was marginal increase in the fertiliser users as well as coverage of irrigated wheat area, in other blocks like Pusa, Ashta, Jatara and Gulbarga also.

6.34 During the three years under reference, there was a marginal increase in the percentage of users of chemical fertilisers for jowar crop (1.3%). This increase was mainly due to increase in the number of cultivators applying chemical fertilisers to this crop at Sankarankoil and Muranipur blocks. In one block (Garur Baijnath), though all those who grew jowar used chemical fertilisers, the area so treated was not available.

6.35 During 1961-62, about 8 per cent of maize growers used chemical fertilisers on 9 per cent of their crop area. While in 1963-64, the percentage users improved to 14 per cent and the area to 15 per

cent. This was mainly due to the increase in number as well as area coverage at Pithapuram, Pusa, Pounta, Batala and Bhadsan. Though none of the maize growers at Hindaun block applied chemical fertilisers to their crops in the early years in 1963-64, all of them covered their entire crop area.

6.36 The percentage of cultivators treating sugarcane crop with chemical fertilisers grew steadily during this period from 39.5 per cent to 59 per cent. But the percentage area so treated hardly changed (only 4 per cent). In Banswada block all the cane growers used chemical fertilisers in 1961-62 but in the subsequent two years it was less than 78 per cent. In Rajpur also there was such a decline in the number of users (60 per cent to 22 per cent). High percentage of cane growers in Sankarankoil, Satyamangalam, Karveer, Dinahata, Pithapuram, Banswada, Manavadar, Bhir and Malavalli had used fertilisers on large percentage of their area under cane during all the three years. In Ladpura during 1962-63 and 1963-64 all the growers had covered their entire cane area with chemical fertilisers.

6.37 For cotton and groundnut crops the use of chemical fertilisers was rather restricted, only 22 per cent of growers of cotton covered 19 per cent of their area under the crop in 1963-64 while 14 per cent of the groundnut growers covered 21 per cent of their area during the same year with chemical fertilisers. The blocks from where use of fertilisers in any appreciable measure on cotton had been reported during all the three years were Manavadar, Sankarankoil and Satyamangalam. In another block Sumerpur, percentage users as well as area covered indicated a sharp decline. Application of chemical fertilisers during all the three years to groundnut crop had been indicated mainly from Manavadar, Karveer, Rajpur and Satyamangalam. In Rajpur, however, the number of users as well as area so treated declined while at Satyamangalam, it remained almost constant.

Types of fertilisers applied :

6.38 High percentage (about 82%) of chemical fertiliser users for irrigated paddy preferred nitrogenous group and 15 to 18 per cent preferred phosphates. About 92 per cent of the fertiliser users among irrigated wheat growers applied nitrogenous fertilisers in 1961-62 while their number declined by 10 per cent in the subsequent year and by 4 per cent in 1963-64. The proportionate users of phosphate also declined by about 4 per cent but those who used grades, however, improved during the two latter years. Large bulk of fertiliser users for this crop in Garur Baijnath and Mohd. Bazar preferred grades in all the three years. Jowar and maize cultivators, also liked to use nitrogenous fertilisers. All the jowar growers in Garur Baijnath and maize growers in Karveer preferred grades during all the three years.

6.39 In the case of the commercial crops the cultivators preferred nitrogenous type; more so by the cane growers in most of the relevant blocks. Phosphates were also popular with large percentage of cane growers in Bhurbhandha, Pusa, Pounta, Rajpur, Gulbarga, Malavalli and Bhir and with cotton growers in Manavadar, Pounta, Bhir, Sorab and Sumerpur and groundnut cultivators in Nandyal, Manavadar, Modasa, Gulbarga, Bhir, Rajpur and Kollengode. Potassic fertilisers were used only very marginally by respondents during any of the above mentioned periods. It emerges that nitrates and phosphates were preferred by the cultivators in these areas. Data indicating the level of adoption of chemical fertilisers at the time of B.M.S.(I), B.M.S.(R) and Post-stage II studies, is available in Appendix Table 6.17. This table discloses that since B.M.S.(I), there had been considerable growth in the proportion of cultivators using chemical fertilisers. This was much in evidence in some blocks like Manavadar, Chalakudy, Ashta, Pounta and Ladpura, in that order, mainly because in these areas the coverage at the time of B.M.S.(I) was very much restricted. However, in some other blocks like Lakhipur and Morsi, the proportion of cultivators using fertilisers indicated some decline. A comparative statement of the proportion of cultivators using chemical fertilisers during B.M.S.(R) and Post-stage II periods, by size groups of holdings in different blocks, indicates the use of fertilisers with one or more fertilisers at the time of the two surveys. Larger the size-group higher was the proportion adopters of chemical fertilisers among the cultivators. But then the number of households in the 50 and above groups, was also limited and restricted to a few blocks (half the number of blocks). In the case of 1.2 to 2.0 hectare and 2.0 to 4.1 hectare groups, even proportions of adopters could be noticed. Among the smallest size groups, the highest percentage of adopters was to be found in Satyamangalam, Karveer, Bhatat and Banswada; about 55 to 77 per cent applied chemical fertilisers on their crop area. In another block, viz. Pusa, at the time of B.M.S.(R), though there were 91 per cent adopters in this group, by Post-stage II period, this proportion dropped to 21 per cent and in Malavalli from about 29 per cent to 20 per cent.

Adoption of Plant Protection measures :

6.40 Good seed with chemical fertilisers and assured irrigation may fail to yield the requisite measure of success if timely and adequate plant protection measures to curb pests and diseases are not undertaken. A prudent cultivator will never ignore this aspect of agriculture; for him timely preventive or curative plant protection treatment is a *sine-qua-non* of this trade. How far the cultivator respondent went in for such measures also formed part of this enquiry. The data so collected from the respondents for the nine selected crops are tabulated in Appendix Tables 6.18 to 6.21. The following is a summary of the total picture :

TABLE 6·8 : *Percentage of households undertaking any plant protection measures for specified crops*

Crops	Years		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4
1. Paddy (irrigated)	19.2	22.3	25.2
2. Paddy (unirrigated)	2.1	2.9	3.4
3. Wheat (irrigated)	6.3	6.0	7.9
4. Wheat (unirrigated)	11.2	11.3	12.3
5. Jowar	21.4	24.8	26.7
6. Maize	0.3	0.7	1.3
7. Sugarcane	2.3	2.7	4.6
8. Cotton	18.9	21.9	24.3
9. Groundnut	11.0	9.7	12.8

6.41 Evidently, only in the case of three crops (irrigated paddy, jowar and cotton), about one-fourth of the growers of the crops undertook plant protection measures. About one-eighth of the unirrigated wheat cultivators and groundnut growers also had adopted some measure or the other. The fact that the remaining three-fourths of irrigated paddy, jowar and cotton cultivators had not undertaken any such measures is a disturbing phenomenon. While curative measures were taken by comparatively more paddy cultivators, preventive treatment was more popular with jowar growers during each of the three years.

6.42 Blockwise, the largest proportion of irrigated paddy growers undertaking plant protection measures had been found in Satyamangalam, Chalakudy, Sankarankoil and Kollengode in that order and mostly curative measures were adopted. In these blocks, the area so covered varied between 27 per cent of the crop area at Kollengode and 55 per cent at Sankarankoil with the remaining blocks falling in between. Larger percentages of irrigated wheat growers at Jatara, Sumerpur, Pounta and Ashta undertook plant protection measures and mostly preventive treatment.

6.43 Plant protection measures, mostly preventive treatment, for jowar were undertaken by sizeable percentage of cultivators of this crop at Nandyal, Ashta, Bhir, Gulbarga and Morsi. In these blocks the area under jowar covered by preventive treatment varied between 83 per cent at Nandyal and 40 per cent at Gulbarga. For maize, plant

protection measures appeared to be not very popular with the cultivators, except at Sumerpur where about 18 per cent of the crop growers took curative measures on 36 per cent of their crop area.

6.44 In the case of the three commercial crops, sizeable proportions taking plant protection measures were found only among the growers of cotton. In 1963-64, about 70 per cent or more of the cotton cultivators in Sumerpur, Sorab and Satyamangalam and more than 40 per cent of them at Sankarankoil and Manavadar had taken some plant protection measures or other. All of them at Sorab did both curative and preventive treatment on 96.2 per cent of their crop area. Satyamangalam, Sankarankoil and Morsi were the only blocks where sizeable percentage of groundnut growers had undertaken plant protection measures.

6.45 Thus, plant protection treatment had yet to go a longway to cover all the crop growers as well as their area under the crops. It has been observed that for the selected crops, except for cotton and irrigated paddy, the treatment was mainly preventive, indicating that the cultivators either got treated seed or did seed treatment themselves.

Adoption of improved method and implements :

6.46 Use of improved agricultural inputs, adoption of better farming methods, and use of improved implements help greatly in maximizing agricultural production. The main types of methods adopted by the cultivators and selected for this analysis are: (i) the Japanese methods of paddy cultivation; (ii) line sowing; (iii) application of green manure; and (iv) use of improved implements. The present study covered these aspects of cultivation both in terms of percentage of users and crop area covered.

6.47 Japanese methods of paddy cultivation covered 5.2 per cent of irrigated paddy growers and 3.6 per cent of their area under the crop in 1963-64 and had been reported from 12 blocks. In this respect, it was only in four blocks, viz. Bhadrak, Batala, Bhadson and Garur Baijnath that 20 per cent or more households growing the crop as well as area covered was under this method. In the remaining eight blocks, it was low at less than 8 per cent of the growers and 12 per cent of the area under irrigated paddy. On the other hand, line sowing was more popular with the cultivators; about 10 per cent of the growers had covered 4 to 5 per cent of the area under the crop during the period. This had been reported from 20 blocks of which 8 (Pusa, Manavadar, Modasa, Pounta, Ashta, Gulbarga, Bhir and Mauranipur) covered high proportions of growers (66% to 100%) and area coverage (77% to 100%), in all the three years. Green manuring intended to enrich the soil with plant material was practised by 3.4 per cent of the respondents growing irrigated paddy on the same proportion of area under the crop. This had been mainly reported from Kollengode, Sankarankoil and Malavalli during each of the three years.

6.48 In the case of irrigated wheat, line sowing appeared to be more universal and in 1963-64 about 55 per cent of irrigated wheat growers had covered 72 per cent of their wheat area with this practice. In blocks like Pusa, Pounta, Ashta, Jatara, Rajpur, Bhira, Gulbarga, Bhadson, Batala, Hindaun, Ladpura, Akola and Mauranipur, about 90-100 per cent of the area during each of the three years. Green manuring was hardly done by any of the cultivators on irrigated wheat except in Modasa where in 1963-64 about 0.5 per cent of the respondents green manured 4.3 per cent of their crop area. In this context, a comparison of the proportion of cultivators adopting improved methods of cultivation during B.M.S.(I), B.M.S.(R) and Post-stage II studies, will not be out of place. Factual data on this for the 18 B.M.S. blocks are presented in Appendix Table 6.22. It is observed that in blocks like Lakhipur, Chalakudy, Bhadrak, Mohd. Bazar and Satyamangalam, the adoption of improved methods of cultivation was very much restricted. However, considerable advance in this respect had been noticed in Pusa, Ashta, Karveer, Ladpura, Manavadar, Pounta, Rajpur, Batala and Bhadson. In another block (Bhatat), this was almost constant during the course of B.M.S.(I) and Post-stage II periods but was less by about 8 per cent during B.M.S.(R).

6.49 The level of adoption of improved methods of cultivation by cultivating households in the 18 B.M.S. blocks by size groups at the time of B.M.S.(R) and Post-stage II periods was analysed. It may be stated that progressively more and more households at each size group had gone in for some improved method in cultivating their lands and at the time of Post-stage II the proportion of adopters had almost doubled compared to their number in B.M.S.(R). This progress of adoption was the highest in the size group 4.1-20.2 hectares, followed by those in 1.2-4.1 hectares and 20.2-40.5 hectares.

6.50 In one block, viz. Ladpura where there was no adopter in the below 0.4 hectare group, during B.M.S.(R), there was 75 per cent adoption during Post-stage II study. Among the cultivators in the below 0.4 hectare and 0.4-0.8 hectare groups, those in Pusa, Karveer, Bhatat and Pounta, have recorded high level of adoption. In 3 other blocks (Manavadar, Rajpur and Bhadson) where there were no adopters in the 0.4 to 0.8 hectare group at the time of B.M.S.(R) reported 100 per cent adoption at the time of Post-stage II. In another block (Batala) all the cultivators in this group had gone in for improved methods of cultivation at both the points of time.

6.51 Another special table comprising the extent of adoption of combination of all three practices of the use of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers and improved methods of cultivation, at the time of B.M.S.(R) and Post-stage II periods, is given in Appendix Table 6.22. Between the two studies, it may be noticed that the adopters of the three combination of practices had almost doubled. This combination of practices had been adopted by the bulk of cultivators in blocks like Batala and Bhadson during both the periods and by a large

majority of them in Bhatat. This was also high in Pusa and Karveer. In some blocks like Malavalli, Banswada, Manavadar, Pounta, Ashta and Rajpur, considerable progress in the levels of adoption of the combination of practices had been noticed at the time of Post-stage II indicating that the package of practices was gaining in popularity with the cultivating classes.

6.52 Line sowing was more popular with jowar growers. In 1963-64, 55 per cent of the growers had covered about 68 per cent of the crop area by this method. In blocks like Manavadar, Modasa, Ashta, Rajpur, Bhir and Gulbarga, the percentage of jowar growers adopting this method varied between 90 to 100 per cent in each of the three years. In another block, Ladpura, it was slightly less at 80 per cent in 1963-64. The use of improved implements for this crop was very marginal covering one per cent of the cultivators and 1.5 per cent of the area. This had mainly been reported from Bhadson where 60 per cent of the cultivators had used improved implements on 51 per cent of the area.

6.53 For the remaining crop, maize, line sowing appeared to be more popular during all the three years. This practice has mainly been reported from Pusa, Modasa, Pounta, Ashta, Rajpur, Bhir, Bhadson, Ladpura and Batala and in none of these blocks it covered less than 85 per cent of the crop area of the respondents during any of the three years except in Batala where it was slightly less. Use of improved implements for this crop had been mentioned only from two blocks, Batala and Bhadson during 1963-64.

6.54 Line sowing in the case of sugar-cane had been practised by about 33 per cent of the growers of this crop on almost an equal proportion of crop area during each of the three years. All or almost all of the selected cultivators in Pounta, Ashta, Rajpur, Bhir, Bhadson and Akola, during all the three years and all of them at Ladpura during the last two years, had adopted line sowing for this crop. In blocks like Pusa, Satyamangalam, Mauranipur, Bhathat, Batala, Manavadar, Jatara and Gulbarga also this practice was somewhat prevalent. Use of improved implements for this crop was restricted to 3-4 per cent of the growers on 6-7 per cent of the area. In this regard, Batala led in all the three years in terms of area and percentage users followed by Malavalli and Mauranipur. About 57 per cent of the cotton growers and 72 per cent of the groundnut growers had also adopted line sowing on about 54 and 74 per cent of their respective crop areas in 1963-64.

Use of improved implements :

6.55 About 5 per cent of the respondents growing irrigated paddy had used improved implements on an equal percentage of crop area during each of the three years. In this case, only two blocks *viz.* Batala and Bhadson could indicate any sizeable proportion of crop growers covering any sizeable crop area. Of the remaining blocks only in Malavalli, Sankarankoil, Chalakudy, Satyamangalam, Nandyal and Garur Baijnath a few cultivators could report the use of improved implements.

6.56 In the case of irrigated wheat, only in three blocks, Batala, Mauranipur and Garur Baijnath, a few of the respondent were reported to have used improved implements. Mauranipur which had the highest percentage of users (3%) had covered 26.5 per cent of their crop area in 1963-64. But for unirrigated wheat in blocks like Morsi and Batala, about 10 per cent of the respondents growing the crop had used improved implements on 10 per cent and 21 per cent of the crop area in the respective blocks.

6.57 Evidently, the main practices which had caught up were the use of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers and line sowing. Other practices like plant protection measures, use of improved implements, application of green manure and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, had yet to go a long way.

B. INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE

6.58 During the Plan periods various levels of investments in agricultural programmes had been made in the block areas. The study also collected information on the various items on which investment had been made in this sector. The details so collected at the block, village and household levels are analysed in this section.

6.59 Appendix Table 6.23 indicates the data on total funds spent in the block on agriculture, including soil conservation and village forests and allied items like animal husbandry and fisheries during the different stages of the block of which the following is a brief summary :

TABLE 6.9 : Total funds spent on agriculture and allied items in the block

Period	No. of relevant blocks	Average amount spent per block (Rs.)	Percentage of funds spent on		
			Estab-lishment	Works	Supplies & equipment
1	2	3	4	5	6
First year of Stage I .	32	13,794	45.8	22.4	31.8
Last year of Stage I .	23	23,537	49.0	5.5	45.5
Last year of Stage II .	37	71,047	43.8	9.8	46.4
Up to 1963-64 .	34	76,005	50.3	7.3	42.4

It may be observed that the average funds spent per block had substantially increased from about Rs. 14,000 in the first year of stage I to Rs. 24,000 in the last year of stage I and to Rs. 71,000 in

the last year of stage II and Rs. 76,000 in 1963-64 (Post-stage II). Of the total amount invested in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, about 50 to 60 per cent was on agriculture. This amount consisted of charges on establishment, works and supplies and equipment. Except in the last year of stage II, the proportion of funds spent on establishment for agriculture and allied items had been more than on supplies and equipment. In the case of agriculture alone the proportion of funds spent on supplies and equipment had been generally more than the other two.

6.60 Blockwise, it had been noticed that Banswada in Andhra Pradesh had a lead in investment in agriculture and allied items with Rs. 260,556 in 1963-64 followed by Malavalli (Mysore) with Rs. 237,479 and Bhadson (Punjab) with Rs. 150,472. Other blocks reporting investment of the order of Rs. 1 lakh or more were Nandyal, Bhatat, Sankarankoil, Abhanpur, Morsi, and Bhir. During the last year of stage II, Ladpura had disclosed the highest expenditure of Rs. 331,282 followed by Banswada with Rs. 266,831 and Hindaun with Rs. 163,272. Blocks like Nandyal, Pounta, Jatar, Karveer, Bhadson and Sumerpur had also indicated a high level of investment of Rs. 1 lakh or more during the last year of stage II. Banswada had the lead with investment on these items of Rs. 152,745. The blocks have been classified in the following table according to the levels of investment of funds during the four time periods.

TABLE 6.10 : *Percentage distribution of blocks according to the funds spent during the four time periods*

Class Interval	Percentage of blocks			
	First Year of Stage I	Last year of Stage I	Last year of Stage II	1963-64 (P. S.II)
1	2	3	4	5
Below Rs. 25,000	84.4	82.6	27.0	11.7
Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000. . .	12.5	8.7	27.0	35.3
Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh . .	3.1	..	21.6	26.5
Rs. 1 lakh and above . . . .	..	8.7	24.4	26.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above analysis indicates that during the first two time periods in more than 80 per cent of the block, the funds spent on agriculture and allied items stood at Rs. 25,000 or less, and 3 to 9 per cent of the blocks had invested Rs. 50,000 or more during the same period. But during the last year of Stage II and in 1963-64 funds spent in

this sector were considerably high; 46 per cent of the blocks during the last year of Stage II and 53 per cent of them during 1963-64 reported investment of Rs. 50,000 or more in the block areas. About 12 per cent of the blocks in 1963-64 had spent less than Rs. 25,000 on this account. It would emerge that as the block entered the Post-stage II, more and more funds appeared to be invested in agriculture. Slight enhancement from 46 to 50 per cent in establishment charges between the two points of time in the block areas indicated a slightly higher accent on extension efforts which should be more staff-oriented than work-oriented.

Soil conservation and land improvement :

6.61 One of the principal reasons for the low productivity in agriculture in certain parts of the country is the progressive deterioration of the soil due to erosion. It has been estimated that about 81 million hectares of land which is a fourth of the country's land surface, is affected by soil erosion. Effective steps, therefore, had to be taken to plan and undertake soil conservation measures on a sufficiently large scale.

6.62 Bunding is one of the important measures for conserving the properties of soil. During the three Plan periods, in some of the States, soil conservation measures had been undertaken on an extensive scale. This included research, surveys, bunding and extending dry farming practices. A sum of about Rs. 1.6 crores was spent in the First Five Year Plan on implementing this programme a large part of which was earmarked for contour bunding and bench terracing of about 2.8 lakh hectares of agricultural land mostly in Maharashtra and Madras States. During the Second Plan period, the total expenditure on this item amounted to Rs. 18 crores and covered all States and Union territories. Contour bunding and terracing made good progress and nearly 0.9 million hectares of mostly agricultural land were covered by soil conservation treatment of which more than 50 per cent was in Maharashtra.

6.63 During the Third Plan the tempo of investment in soil conservation further increased and about Rs. 78 crores had been spent for the execution of this programme. About 4.1 million hectares were covered by bunding operations. In the Fourth Plan a target of 404,686 hectares has been fixed.

Role of C.D. blocks in this Programme :

6.64 It is important to develop methods, procedures and institutions through which the knowledge of conservation practices should be carried to the rural people so as to enthuse them to adopt the practices popularised. In this process, one of the main institutions functioning as the channels of communication is the block extension agency. Therefore, it has to play an important role in preparing the villagers to adopt soil conservation schemes and educate them in conservation farming methods. The present study also attempted to

ascertain the areas covered by bunding and terracing in each block and the proportion of area so covered through the Agricultural Department agency and the block extension agency separately during the three Stages of the block. It has been observed that practically no work was done on bunding and terracing during Stage I and Stage II periods of the block. But in the year 1963-64 *i.e.* the early year of Post-stage II period, some soil conservation work had been recorded for selected blocks, in States like Gujarat, M.P., Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan and U.P. The largest area so conserved was reported from Abhanpur block of M.P. (793.2 hectares) followed by Mauranipur block of U.P. (2,201.5 hectares) and Sumerpur of Rajasthan (1,193.8 hectares). In this effort the block agency had also played its part. The data collected on this aspect may be seen from the table below:

TABLE 6.11 : *Area covered by soil conservation and proportion of area done by Block and Agricultural Deptt. agencies*

State	Block	1963-64 or Post-Stage II period		
		Total area (hectares)	Percentage done through Block	Percentage done through Department
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	Manavadar	214.5	100.0	..
Madhya Pradesh	Abhanpur	2,816.6	..	100.0
	Jatara	631.3	3.8	96.2
	Rajpur	494.1	99.6	0.4
Madras	Sankarankoil	125.5	..	100.0
Maharashtra	Morsi	461.3	..	100.0
Mysore	Sorab	71.2	..	100.0
Rajasthan	Sumerpur	1,195.9	92.4	7.6
Uttar Pradesh	Akola	202.8	100.0	..
	Mauranipur	2,201.5	95.0	5.0
TOTAL		36,302.8	47.4	52.6

6.65 In Abhanpur, Jatara, Sankarankoil, Morsi and Sorab blocks, the entire work was done by the Agriculture Department and block had no part in this effort. But the block agency was responsible for the major portion (more than 90%) of the work done in Manavadar, Rajpur, Sumerpur, Mauranipur and Akola. On the whole,

53 per cent of the area was conserved by the departmental agency and the remaining 47 per cent at the instance of the block agency.

6.66 No soil conservation work has been reported during the period under reference from the selected blocks in A.P., Assam, Bihar, H.P., J. & K., Kerala, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal.

Potential area to be conserved :

6.67 An attempt has been made to work out the potential area for soil conservation treatment in the selected blocks. In terms of conservation needs of agricultural land, the problem areas in each block have yet to be scientifically surveyed and fully worked out so as to arrive at the exact or nearly exact area requiring soil conservation. What has been attempted in this analysis is to indicate broadly the potential area in each block which can be subjected to soil conservation treatment. In doing so, the figure for each block had been worked out by our field staff in consultation with officials and non-officials at the block level, taking into account the available recorded information. On the basis of the data so collected blocks requiring soil conservation treatment are distributed as follows :—

TABLE 6.12 : Distribution of blocks according to size-range of area requiring soil conservation measures

Size-range of area	No. of Blocks	Name of Block
1	2	3
Up to 2023.4 hectares	7	Banswada, Lakhipur, Ormanjhi, Badgam, Kollengode, Abhanpur and Sankarankoil.
2023.8—6070.3 hectares	5	Ashta, Hindaun, Ladpura, Akola and Garur Baijnath.
6070.7—12140.6 hectares	5	Modasa, Rampur, Bhadson, Sumerpur and Mohd. Bazar.
Above 12140.6 hectares	5	Bhir, Morsi, Gulbarga, Malavalli and Mauranipur.

In all the other blocks except Pounta, Jatara and Karveer for which no estimates were available, there were very little problems of soil conservation. Blocks like Bhir, Morsi, Gulbarga, Malavalli and Mauranipur had the highest proportion of area which could be brought under soil conservation treatment.

Wells sunk in conserved areas :

6.68 After soil conservation measures have been undertaken, creation of irrigation facilities was a crying need. In this regard various agencies like individual cultivators, panchayats or Government

agencies have been operative. The data collected during the course of this enquiry disclosed that no progress was made in this regard in any block except Jatara in M.P. and Mauranipur in U.P. where some wells had been reported to have been dug by private agencies only. The number of wells sunk in these two blocks during the three time periods are given below :

Blocks	Stage I	Stage II	1963-64
Jatara	46	30	7
Mauranipur . . . . .	..	850	..

It would appear that this aspect of conservation practice was not effectively seen through.

Land reclamation :

6.69 During the Stage II period the area reclaimed was highest (198024.6 hectares). As regards the financial assistance, there appeared to be progressive decline in the percentage of area for which assistance was received during the three Stages; from 18 per cent during Stage I the area for which financial assistance was received came down 1.4 per cent in 1963-64. Bhadson had reclaimed the largest area (8749.3 hectares during Stage II and 8742.8 hectares during Stage I). During Post-stage II period, Jatara had reported the largest area reclaimed followed by Mauranipur and Gulbarga. The total picture at the block level during the three Stages may be seen from Table 5.5 :—

TABLE 6.13 : *Distribution of blocks according to the size range of area reclaimed*

Size-range	number of blocks				Total
	Up to 202.3 hectares	202.8 to 404.7 hectares	405.1-2023.4 hectares	Above 2023.4 hectares	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Stage I	3	1	6	3	13
Stage II	4	4	4	3	15
Post-Stage II	8	3	5	..	16

It may be observed that there had been no reclamation work during the different periods in more than half the selected blocks. This

may probably be due to the fact that the private individuals who were expected to do this work on their land had very little financial resources for the same. During the Stage I period, the financial assistance for land reclamation work was extended in 8 blocks and the same during Stage II period in 6 blocks and in 2 blocks during 1963-64.

Potential for reclamation :

6.70 Efforts were made to arrive at the scope for reclaiming further areas during the entire five-year period in each of the block. This data as in the case of soil conservation was also collected through discussions with officials and non-officials at the block level and available records. No detailed estimates had been worked out in any block. So the targets were based on rough calculations. The data thus collected revealed that there was no scope for reclamation in more than half of the selected blocks. Out of a total 39 blocks, only 18 had reported some areas which could be reclaimed and in 7 of them, the area thus available for reclamation work was insignificant. The blocks which had some scope for reclamation are distributed as follows :—

TABLE 6.14 : *Distribution of blocks according to size range of area for reclamation*

Size range	No. of blocks	Name of the Block
1	2	3
Up to 404.7 hectares	9	Ekangarsarai, Badgam, Ormanjhi, Sankarankoil, Batala, Hindaun, Sum erpur, Garur Baijnath and Mohd. Bazar.
404.7—2023.4 hectares	4	Banswada, Morsi, Ladpura and Mauranipur
Above 2023.4 hectares	5	Lakhipur, Modasa, Bhir, Sorab and Bhadson.

Thus, there is sufficient scope for reclamation work to be undertaken and utilising the same land for cultivation purposes at Lakhipur, Modasa, Bhir and Sorab blocks.

Households receiving financial assistance :

6.71 Reference has already been made in the previous paragraphs that the block as well as the department extended financial assistance in the form of loans and grants for soil conservation or land reclamation work to the cultivators. The data so collected for the different

types of cultivators are analysed in Appendix Table 6.24 of which the following is a short summary :

TABLE 6.15 : *Percentage of households receiving assistance and proportion of assistance from Block and Departmental agencies for Soil Conservation and Land Reclamation work*

Type of holding group	Percentage of household receiving assistance	Percentage of assistance received from	
		Block	Agr. Deptt.
1	2	3	4
Small	0.9	33.2	66.8
Medium	2.6	54.9	45.1
Large	3.9	43.8	56.2
Total	2.0	46.4	53.6

The percentages of households in the above table as well as in the Appendix Table have been presented as percentages to total cultivating households in the block. The table reveals that the percentage of households receiving financial assistance was very low for large and medium cultivators and insignificant for the small cultivators. Between blocks, it has been observed that Mauranipur (10%), Junagadh (10 per cent) and Mohd. Bazar (8 per cent) had the highest proportion of households receiving assistance. For the large cultivators the blocks which indicated high percentage were Pithapuram, Bhadrak, Sumerpur, Maurnipur and Mohd. Bazar. Among the Medium cultivators Jatara (10%), Bhadrak (12%), and Mauranipur (28%) had the lead in this respect. The blocks on the basis of the proportion of households receiving assistance can be grouped as in the following table :—

TABLE 6.16 : *Distribution of blocks by percentage group of households receiving assistance for Soil Conservation and land reclamation works*

Percentage group	Holding group			
	Small	Medium	Large	All types
1	2	3	4	5
No assistance received	27	25	20	16
Up to 2%	6	2	3	12
2 to 5%	4	6	3	7
5 to 10%	2	2	7	3
Above 10%	—	4	6	1
TOTAL	39	39	39	39

In 16 out of a total of 39 blocks, no cultivator had received financial assistance and of the remaining 23 blocks, in 12 blocks the percentage of assistance received was 2 per cent or less than 2 per cent, small cultivators were extended assistance in 12 blocks, medium cultivators in 14 blocks and big cultivators in 19 blocks.

6.72 As regards the executive role played by the block and Agriculture Department agencies in extending financial assistance, the latter had a slightly better performance. The percentage of households receiving assistance from block and department stood at 46 and 54 respectively.

Attitude of respondents towards investment in agriculture :

6.73 The cultivators in almost all the blocks expressed favourably towards investment in agriculture. The percentage of such households stood at 72. It varied from 85 per cent of the large size holding group to 65 per cent for the small size group with the medium group falling in between with 78 per cent. The blocks may be classified according to percentage group of households preferring investment in agriculture.

TABLE 6.17 : *Distribution of blocks according to the percentage group of households, favouring investment in Agriculture*

Percentage group of households	Size of holding group							
	Small		Medium		Large		All	
	No. of blocks	Percentage of blocks	No. of blocks	Percentage of blocks	No. of blocks	Percentage of blocks	No. of blocks	Percentage of blocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—50	7	18.0	4	10.2	3	7.7	4	10.3
50—75	13	33.3	9	23.1	5	12.8	13	33.3
75—100	19	48.7	26	66.7	31	79.5	22	56.4
TOTAL	39	100.0	39	100.0	39	100.0	39	100.0

The above distribution shows that in a majority of blocks, 75 to 100 per cent of households favoured investment in agriculture while the over-all percentage for all the 39 blocks stood at 72. The large size group always led in this respect. Blocks which had reported high proportions in this respect were Pusa, Badgam, Jatar, Morsi, Gulbarga, Malavalli, Bhadrak, Junagadh, Hindaun, Sumerpur, Garur Baijnath, Mauranipur and Mohd. Bazar. On the other hand, unfavourable attitude towards the investment in agriculture has been mainly recorded

from Akola (30%) and Bhatat (27%). Attitude of respondents in order of priority towards the investment on soil conservation, land reclamation, irrigation and improved implements can be seen from the following table for all the blocks :

TABLE 6.18: *Percentage of households indicating attitude towards investment in Agriculture in order of first and second priority*

Items	Size of holding group							
	Small		Medium		Large		Total	
	I pri- ority	II pri- ority	I pri- ority	II pri- ority	I pri- ority	II pri- ority	I pri- ority	II pri- ority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Land Improvement</i>								
1. Bunding	19.6	14.2	21.8	18.1	18.0	15.0	19.8	15.5
2. Terracing	1.1	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.9
3. Levelling	18.1	8.9	16.3	11.1	16.7	12.8	17.3	10.4
4. Drainage	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0
5. Reclamation	2.2	0.9	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.3	2.0	1.1
<i>Irrigation</i>								
1. Construction of field channels	7.0	4.8	5.1	5.0	6.8	5.5	6.4	5.0
2. Costruction of wells	30.8	9.3	27.7	8.6	23.0	9.3	28.0	9.1
3. Pump sets	9.8	4.1	10.8	7.9	15.1	11.8	11.3	7.0
4. Persian wheels	1.7	3.3	5.9	1.7	5.0	1.6	4.5	1.8
<i>Improved Implements</i>								
1. Iron Plough	2.7	2.7	4.5	4.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3
2. Tractor	0.2	—	0.5	—	3.7	2.9	1.1	0.7
3. Weeder	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
4. Sprayer	1.5	3.4	1.1	3.1	1.2	4.4	1.3	1.6

It has been observed that the cultivators had reported highest preference for investment in construction of wells (28% of households indicating first priority and 9% second priority). Bunding was considered to be the second important item for investment. The percentage of households wishing to undertake bunding had a first priority preference of 20 per cent and second priority preference of 16 per cent. The next most popular item for investment appeared to be levelling, with 17 per cent of households expressing first priority and 10 per cent second priority.

6.74 Enthusiasm among respondents towards investment in setting up pumpsets was found mainly at Lakhipur, Kollengode, Satyamangalam and Bhadrak. The construction of field channels for irrigation was also somewhat popular in blocks like Pusa, Kollengode and Mohd. Bazar. Drainage was again a favourite item of investment for cultivators in Lakhipur where 35 per cent of them indicated first priority for this. This was also favoured by respondents from Bhurbhandha, Badgam and Batala. In Dinhata, 64 per cent of households indicated first preference for Persian wheels. This was also favoured more by cultivators in Manavadar, Jatara, Sankarankoil, Bhadson and Dinhata. Land reclamation was favoured in Pounta, Badgam, Bhir and Karveer.

6.75 Among the different types of cultivators, those in the small holding group preferred investment in irrigation especially wells and field channels to those in the other two groups. The medium size group seemed to be more in favour of bunding and soil conservation.

6.76 Cultivators had indicated very low preference for the acquisition of improved implements except for iron plough; for which about 3 per cent indicated first priority and 3 per cent second priority. Tractor was considered to be a worthy investment by large cultivators; 4 per cent indicated first priority and 3 per cent second priority.

Attitude towards consolidation of holdings and cooperative farming :

6.77 Reactions of cultivating households towards consolidation of holding and cooperative farming had also been collected during the course of the enquiry. It has been observed that about 45 per cent of the cultivating households were not in favour of consolidation of holding and the remaining were interested in this. About 50 per cent of households from large size group, 45 per cent from medium size group and 44 per cent from the small size group had indicated their interest in it. Evidently, by virtue of the size of holding, the big cultivators would lose less as compared to the small and medium cultivators, whose chances of losing the advantages over possible gains in the large size group about 50 per cent did not favour consolidation.

6.78 Blockwise, larger percentage of small size cultivators opting for consolidation had been from Garur Baijnath, Jatara, Hindaun, Pusa, Bhurbhandha and Bhadrak (more than 76%). On the contrary, in blocks like Malavalli, Batala, Gulbarga and Rajpur this group of cultivators expressing desire for consolidation was low at less than 7 per cent. In the case of medium size cultivators all those in Pusa and very large proportions in Lakhipur, Satyamangalam, Bhurbhandha and Garur Baijnath (81% and above) favoured consolidation. But the same type of cultivators from Bhadson, Malavalli and Rajpur expressed very low priority for this (6% or less). In the case of large cultivators high percentage from Lakhipur, Bhurbhandha, Pusa, Ladpura and Jatara (77%) opted for consolidation while those from Malavalli, Ormanjhi and Gulbarga did not

favour this. The overall picture of the attitude of respondents in all the blocks towards the consolidation of holdings can be seen from the following table :

TABLE 6.19 : *Distribution of blocks by percentage group of households indicating preference for consolidation*

Percentage group	Size of holding							
	Small		Medium		Large		All	
	No. of blocks	%age of blocks	No. of blocks	%age of blocks	No. of blocks	%age of blocks	No. of blocks	%age of blocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 25	14	35.9	12	30.8	8	20.5	11	28.2
25—50	11	28.3	8	20.5	11	28.2	13	33.4
50—75	8	20.5	10	25.6	15	38.5	8	20.5
75 & above	6	15.4	9	23.1	5	12.8	7	17.9
TOTAL	39	100.0	39	100.0	39	100.0	39	100.0

In 24 out of the 39 blocks (more than 60%), less than 50 per cent of the households indicated their preference for consolidation of holdings

Co-operative farming :

6.79. Only 22 per cent of the households favoured cooperative farming. The highest favourable reaction towards cooperative farming was indicated by cultivators in the small size of holding group (24.4 %) while only 18 per cent of the medium size group and only 21 per cent of the large size group expressed preference for this. The all blocks position according to the percentage group of households favouring cooperative farming may be seen from table 6.20.

TABLE 6.20 : *Distribution of blocks according to percentage group of households favouring cooperative farming*

Percentage group	Size of holding group							
	Small		Medium		Large		Total	
	No. of blocks	%age of blocks	No. of blocks	%age of blocks	No. of blocks	%age of blocks	No. of blocks	%age of blocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 10	12	30.8	14	35.9	13	33.3	11	28.2
10—25	11	28.2	12	30.8	12	30.8	13	33.3
25—50	10	25.6	9	23.1	9	23.1	10	25.7
50 & above	6	15.4	4	10.2	5	12.8	5	12.8
TOTAL	39	100.0	39	100.0	39	100.0	39	100.0

From the above table, it may be seen that the pattern of distribution of blocks was almost identical for all the three groups. More than 60 per cent of the blocks in each group, had less than 25 per cent of households favouring cooperative farming. The greater interest in cooperative farming shown by the small size group of cultivators had been in Pusa, Ekangarsarai, Lakhipur, Garur Baijnath, Sankarankoil and Gulbarga (50% and above). Those who were not favourable towards this in this size holding group had been indicated from Malavalli, Mohd. Bazar, Ashta and Modasa (4% or less). In the case of medium size group of holding cultivators, Chalakudy had indicated the highest percentage favouring cooperative farming followed by Pusa, Lakhipur and Sankarankoil (53% and above). Blocks from which medium size cultivators favouring cooperative farming the least were from Rajpur, Ashta, Mohd. Bazar, Pithapuram and Malavalli (less than 5%). In the case of large cultivators favouring cooperative farming, Lakhipur led with 64 per cent of households followed by Garur Baijnath, Ekangarsarai, Morsi and Sankarankoil. The lowest proportion of large cultivators favouring this had been at Mohd. Bazar, Manavadar, Mauranipur, Ormanjhi and Junagadh (less than 5%). Medium cultivators in Satyamangalam and large cultivators at Ashta, Rajpur and Ladpura did not favour cooperative farming at all.



CHAPTER 7

RURAL ARTISANS, PERSONS IN TERTIARY SECTORS AND LABOURERS

7.1 The chapter deals with the production status, membership of cooperative societies, supply of improved tools and equipment, training of the rural artisans and earnings of persons employed in the tertiary sectors and employment and wages of labourers.

Rural Artisans :

7.2 The development programmes for the village and small scale industries have been taken up in the Five Year Plans in order to create substantial employment opportunities for the artisans through adoption of improved techniques of production. Two important steps taken during the First Plan were the setting apart, by the Government, of substantial funds for the development of village and small industries and the establishment of six All India Boards. The rapid expansion of the activities of these Boards has enhanced the status of the household industries. Greater emphasis for the development of village and small industries was given during the Second Five Year Plan. An intensive area scheme was undertaken under the auspicious of Khadi and Village Industries Board for the integrated development of rural economy. The basic unit for working out the scheme was a selected area comprising about 30 villages with a population of about 20,000. Under the scheme, village industries were introduced as subsidiary and alternative occupation for the underemployed and unemployed in the villages. The scale of assistance during the Second Plan period was considerably enlarged, the total expenditure being about Rs. 180 crores as against about Rs. 43 crores in the First Plan. In the Third Plan a total outlay of Rs. 264 crores was proposed and the estimated expenditure came to about Rs. 220 crores.

Industrial programme under Community Development :

7.3 The industrial programmes in a community development block area were carried out in conformity with the State plans as well as with those of the six All India Boards. In this respect, the role of the community development administration was to carry out the programmes on a coordinated basis. The activities undertaken fell under the following categories :

- (i) programme in the blocks with funds made available by the Ministry of Community Development;
- (ii) minimum programme of cottage and small industries;

- (iii) pilot projects for industries;
- (iv) industrial estates;
- (v) industrial cooperatives;
- (vi) coordination at the State and Central levels.

In the budget of a block, the provision consisted of Rs. 65,000 during Stage I and of Rs. 50,000 during Stage II to supplement the programmes of different All India Boards. With the finance provided in the C. D. budget, training programmes were organised, industrial cooperatives were developed, improved tools and equipments were supplied at subsidised rates and credit was extended to artisans.

Total development funds on Village and Small Industries :

7.4 The total development funds on village and small industries comprised of the development funds spent through the block agency and the departmental funds spent directly in the block. The blockwise data on the total development funds spent in different years of the period 1959-60 to 1963-64 are presented in Appendix Table 7.1. The available data for 31 blocks indicate that during 1963-64, the total developmental fund spent in the blocks was Rs. 7.69 lakhs or about Rs. 25,000 per block. No significant variation in this amount was found at the overall level during the years 1959-60 to 1963-64. The pattern of expenditure was uneven for most of these blocks during these years. However, there was a small decline in the fund spent in the year 1963-64, compared to the earlier years. During 1963-64, the community development fund was expected to be not available to many selected blocks as these entered the Post-stage II period; the departmental funds were, however, expected to be increasingly spent in the blocks. But in respect of 16 blocks this did not seem to have taken place. The fall was significant in four blocks, viz., Kollengode (Kerala) Abhanpur (M.P.), Morsi (Maharashtra) and Sumerpur (Rajasthan). If this situation continued, there was every chance of the tempo of development getting adversely affected. Among the 31 blocks, Pounta (H.P.) reported the highest amount of Rs. 1.62 lakhs spent during 1963-64 forming about 21 per cent of the total amount for all the blocks. Next in order was reported by Satyamangalam (Madras), the amount spent being Rs. 0.81 lakh (10.5%). The least expenditure of Rs. 750 in 1963-64 was found in Lakhipur (Assam). In six blocks the amount spent was less than Rs. 5,000, in 9 blocks it was between Rs. 5 to 10 thousand and in the remaining blocks it was about Rs. 10,000 during 1963-64.

7.5 The artisan households were dispersed over a large number of villages in the country. The proportion of households dependent on the rural industries was not high. Appendix Table 7.2 presents the data

on percentage of households with artisan as the principal occupation of the head of the household for the 18 B.M.S.(I) blocks in 1954-55, 1959-60 and 1964-65. Over this period there had been marginal increases in the proportion of households engaged in rural industries; 5.3 per cent of the households were employed in rural industries in 1954-55, 5.9 per cent in 1959-60 and 6.6 per cent in 1964-65 in the 18 BMS(I) blocks. For the Post-stage II blocks, the percentage of artisan households turned out to be about 7 per cent in 1964-65. About one-eighth of the households were artisan households in Pounta (H.P.) and Chalakudy (Kerala); at the other extreme the percentage of artisan households was less than 2 in Pusa (Bihar). In the two blocks namely, Lakhipur (Assam) and Manavadar (Gujarat), there had been a steady fall in the proportion of artisan households while in the four blocks namely, Karveer (Maharashtra), Morsi (Maharashtra), Malavalli (Mysore) and Ladpura (Rajasthan), the respective proportions had shown increasing trend.

7.6 Considering the principal occupation of each individual member of the household, it was observed that only 2.5 per cent of the gainfully occupied persons were employed in rural industries in 1954-55 in the 18 B.M.S.(I) blocks. It increased to 5.4 per cent in 1964-65. In all the blocks except Lakhipur (Assam), significant increases were noticed. The percentage of gainfully occupied population with artisanship as principal occupation is given in Appendix Table 7.3. The highest proportion of gainfully occupied persons had the principal occupation as artisan in Chalakudy (Kerala) and Pounta (H.P.).

7.7 Not all the artisans reporting in household schedule H-II had artisanship as the principal occupation. As can be seen from Appendix Table 7.4 about 69 per cent of them had artisanship as the principal occupation and 31 per cent as subsidiary occupation. By and large, similar pattern existed in all the sample blocks excepting six namely, Bhurbhandha (Assam), Modasa (Gujarat), Jatara (Madhya Pradesh), Satyamangalam (Madras), Morsi (Maharashtra) and Garur Baijnath (U.P.). In these six blocks, the majority of the artisans followed the craft as a subsidiary occupation. Strikingly, in one of the blocks namely, Garur Baijnath (U.P.), about 87 per cent of the artisans had this avocation as subsidiary.

7.8 As stated above, more than two-thirds of the artisans had one of the occupations in the artisan group as principal means of livelihood. It is interesting to know the pattern of their distribution by the other occupation pursued by them. Table 7.1 also shows the distribution of persons who had one of the occupations belonging to artisan group as subsidiary means of livelihood by the other occupation i.e. principal occupation.

TABLE 7.1 : *Percentage distribution of artisans according to other occupation followed separately for those who were artisan by principal occupation and by subsidiary occupation*

Occupation/Occupation group	Artisan by	
	Principal occupation	Subsidiary occupation
1	2	3
Mainly owner cultivator	25.10	67.54
Mainly tenant cultivator	2.32	6.44
Non-cultivating owner	2.06	0.91
Agricultural labour	10.50	22.10
Artisan	0.92*	2.03
Transport	0.32	0.00
Trade and Commerce	1.06	0.98
Other professions and services	2.10	0.00
No occupation	55.63	..
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

*A few persons reported as having two occupations belonging to artisan group.

Among those who were artisans by principal occupation, about 56 per cent had no other occupation and 25 per cent income from cultivation of their land and 10 per cent used to derive supplementary by working as agricultural labour. But of those persons who were artisans by subsidiary occupation, about two-thirds were mainly owner cultivators and more than a fifth were agricultural labourers according to their respective principal sources of income. Thus among those having artisan as principal occupation the majority had no subsidiary occupation; on the other hand of those with artisan as subsidiary occupation, almost all of them were employed primarily in agriculture.

Hereditary nature of industries :

7.9 About three-fourths of the industrial units were reported to be hereditary. Except in Lakhimpur (Assam) and Dinhata (West Bengal), the percentage of industrial units reported to be hereditary exceeded 40. Whereas all the industrial units in Pusa (Bihar) were hereditary and in nine other blocks the proportion was more than 90 per cent; in Lakhimpur (Assam) it was 24 per cent and in Dinhata (West Bengal) 34 per cent. Almost all the industrial units belonging to industries like blacksmithy, oilseed processing and pottery were hereditary. The percentage of hereditary units in tanning and cobblery was 95, for basket making and carpentry more than 80 each and for khadi spinning and handloom more than 75. The lowest proportion of hereditary units

were noticed in the cases of tailoring and processing of foodgrains and manufacture of food products; the respective proportions being 30 and 45 per cent. By and large, those traditional industries where greater skill was required continued to be hereditary.

7.10 The large majority of the artisans were new entrants. Among those who had pursued some avocation before joining the industry, larger proportions were mainly owner cultivators. It may be noted that a significant proportion of them were agricultural labourers. Whereas about one-third of the persons engaged in oilseed processing had not been employed earlier, the proportion of such persons in other industries varied from 50 to 80 per cent. About 60 per cent of the persons engaged in oilseed processing had taken up cultivation in their holdings before shifting to this industry. About 56 per cent of the artisans had taken up this avocation before 1951-52, 28 per cent during the period 1951-52 to 1961-62 and the remaining 16 per cent between 1961-62 and 1964-65.

Artisans among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes :

7.11 Among the artisan households in the Post-stage II blocks, 29 per cent belonged to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. In the two blocks namely, Ekangar Sarai (Bihar) and Badgam (J. & K.), there was no artisan household belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe. Garur Baijnath (U.P.) reported the highest proportion of 70 per cent of the artisan households in these categories. This was followed by the four blocks namely, Bhurbhandha (Assam), Jatara (M.P.), Satyamangalam (Madras) and Dinhata (West Bengal) with the proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households amongst the artisan households varying between 50 and 10 per cent.

Artisan by production status :

7.12 Artisans are classified into four categories, in respect of their production status, namely (i) producing on own account only, (ii) performing service functions only, (iii) both producing on own account and performing service function and (iv) working as employees. Appendix Table 7.5 presents the distribution of artisans falling in the above four categories. Nearly half of the artisans were engaged in performing service function only while slightly more than one-fourth were working on own account. Both these functions in combination were performed by 15 per cent. The artisan employees constituted only 11 per cent among them. Except in the three blocks namely, Chalakudy and Kollengode in Kerala and Santharankoil in Madras, less than one-fifth of the artisans were employees.

7.13. The distribution of industrial units by the different types of motive power used by the artisans households indicates that by and large the industrial units were operated by the animal and human labour. Out of the 1,477 industrial units in 39 Post-stage II blocks, only 55 units spread over 21 blocks were operated by electrical, mecha-

nical or water power. Only 1.4 per cent of the industrial units were operated by electrical power, 1.6 per cent mechanical power and 0.9 per cent water power. In two blocks, namely, Garur Baijnath (U.P.) and Pounta (H.P.) the industrial units were run by water power; the proportion of industrial units using this type of motive power were 2.3 and 1.6 per cent respectively. Electrical or mechanical power was not utilised in any of the industrial units in these two blocks. The electrical or mechanical power was used in a few industrial units of the remaining 19 blocks. The uses of electrical and mechanical power in the industrial units were respectively reported from fifteen and ten blocks; these, however, include six blocks where both electrical and mechanical power were used. Among the different industries, the use of electrical, mechanical or water power was comparatively widespread in the case of foodgrain processing units; out of the power-operated units about 40 per cent were foodgrain processing units. The share of rural industries like blacksmithy, carpentry in the power-operated units was not significant.

Membership of artisans on Cooperative Societies :

7.14 The role of cooperative societies in rural industrial sector is vital. The cooperative societies are not only helpful in providing finance, in the supply of raw materials and marketing of produce but also in rendering advice for technological improvement. They are also expected to protect the interest of the weaker sections among the artisans. Appendix Table 7.6 gives the percentage of artisan households having at least one member as member of a cooperative society. In Bhadson (Punjab), nearly half of the sample households had membership in cooperative societies. On the other hand, there were five blocks where not a single artisan household reported membership of a cooperative society and in six blocks less than 5 per cent of the sample artisan households had membership in cooperative societies in 1964-65. On the whole, the relatively poor coverage of artisan households by the industrial cooperative societies indicates the non-existence of industrial cooperative societies in general in the sample villages, or in their neighbourhood, of the Post-stage II blocks.

7.15 On a comparison of the data on the membership of the artisan households for the 18 B.M.S.(I) blocks for which the data are available for 1959-60 and 1964-65 it is noticed that the membership position did not undergo any significant change over time. It remained almost the same at 19 per cent. However, in four blocks namely, Manavadar (Gujarat), Pounta (H. P.), Chalakudy (Kerala) and Bhadson (Punjab), the membership position improved considerably and in three blocks namely, Malavalli (Mysore), Batala (Punjab) and Mohd. Bazar (West Bengal), the proportion of artisan households having membership in cooperative societies went down significantly.

7.16 In the sample blocks of six States namely, Assam, Gujarat, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and in that of Himachal Pradesh, none of the sample artisan households reported as

working for cooperative societies or selling their products through them. Among the rural industries, it was mostly for handloom industry that artisans were working for the cooperative societies and selling their products through the cooperative societies. These were reported from Pithapuram (A.P.), Ormanjhi (Bihar), Kollengode (Kerala), Abhanpur (M.P.) and Sumerpur (Rajasthan). In these blocks excepting Sumerpur (Rajasthan), the majority of the artisan households in the handloom industry were working for the cooperative societies and selling a major portion of the products through them. The artisans of no other industry had been operating through the cooperative societies on a significant scale.

7.17 Assistance in the form of finance, training, improved tools and equipment, raw materials etc. is given to the artisans for improving their earning capacity by modernising their crafts and increasing their production. Only 81 or 5.5 per cent of the sample artisan households had reported the receipt of loan during any period. The total number of loans received by these households was 113 which works out to be about 1.4 per sample household. Since no specific period was indicated for the receipt of the loan in the blocks, some households were observed to have received the loan more than once, however, during the different periods of the blocks. In Jatara and Rajpur blocks of Madhya Pradesh the number of loans received per household was 3, the highest among all the blocks. Next was 2 loans per household received in Ormanjhi block of Bihar. On the other hand, in 13 out of 39 blocks no sample household reported the receipt of the loan.

Average amount per household and per loan :

7.18 The average amount of loan received per household during any period was found to be Rs. 253. This amount worked out to be Rs. 147, Rs. 346 and Rs. 147 respectively during Stage I, Stage II and Post-stage II. While the amount received per household remained more or less the same during Stage I and Post-stage II periods, it was about two and half times or more during Stage II. Further, the number of households taking loan and the amount of loan were very much higher during Stage II period, than the other periods. It means that in Stage II period which broadly corresponded with the Second Five Year Plan period, financial assistance was available to a relatively large number of artisans for the development of rural industries/crafts. As in the case of loan amount received per household, the magnitude of the amount per loan also was observed to be the same in Stage I and Post-stage II period since the number of households receiving the loan was the same as the number of loans. The average amount for any period was Rs. 596 while it was Rs. 147, Rs. 235 and Rs. 147 respectively for the three periods. Considerable variation in the average amount per loan was observed between the blocks because of the varying concentration of the artisans. The highest of Rs. 850 per loan was reported in Pounta (H.P.) followed by Rs. 625 in Morsi (Maharashtra). The average in these blocks was influenced by the

receipt of a loan of Rs. 1,500 by one tailor in Pounta and Rs. 1,000 by one carpenter in Morsi.

Loans by source :

7.19 Out of 113 loans received by the artisans, 11.5 per cent were financed by the industrial pilot project, 21.2 per cent by block and 16.8 per cent by the industrial department. All these three added together show that about half of the loans were financed by the Government agencies. Cooperative's share came to 13.3 per cent consisting of 12.4 per cent by industrial cooperatives and 0.9 per cent by other cooperatives. Private sources also had a significant role by financing a little over one-third of the total loans. Private agencies were a dominant source in three blocks namely, Ashta, Jatara and Rajpur of Madhya Pradesh where 29 loans out of 31 were financed by them. In Ormanjhi (Bihar), all the 24 loans were given by industrial pilot project and industrial department. For 10 loans received by the sample respondents of Malavalli and Sorab of Mysore, industrial cooperative was the only source.

7.20 Time lag indicates the extent of urgency attached by the financial agencies particularly Government in meeting the requirements of the artisans. This is derived from the date of application and the receipt of the loan. Of the loans received by the artisans, three-fourths were advanced within one year of the date of application. For 9 per cent of the loans, the time lag was one year and it was 2 to 3 years in the case of 13 per cent of the loans. The Industries Department took two years in providing one loan in Lakhipur (Assam) and 3 years for 11 loans in Ormanjhi (Bihar). In two more cases of Ormanjhi (Bihar), the time taken was even more than 10 years. The block agencies also had taken about a year in a few blocks. While the industrial cooperative societies took 1 to 2 years in financing loans in Sorab (Mysore), in Malavalli (Mysore) these cooperatives provided loans without any delay. This shows that in some cases, 1 to 3 years time was taken by the Government agencies like blocks, industrial department and the institutional agencies like industrial cooperatives for financing the loans.

Purpose of taking loans :

7.21 The loans were taken by the artisans mostly to set up independent craft, to increase the level of output, to introduce new tools and implements for better design etc. About 30 per cent of the loans were taken for increasing the level of output and 25 per cent for using better raw materials. Less than one-fifth of the loans were taken for setting up an independent craft and 9 per cent for introducing improved tools and equipment. Other purposes of taking loans were for purchase of traditional tools and equipments, use of better design, taking advantage of higher price of products etc. In Nandyal (A.P.), the purpose of taking loans was mostly to set up an independent craft while in Pithapuram (A.P.) the main purpose was to introduce new tools and equipment and better raw materials. In Ormanjhi

(Bihar) all the loans were taken to increase the level of output. In Malavalli (Mysore) the purpose for taking loans was to adopt better marketing procedure whereas in Sorab (Mysore) it was to increase the level of output and introduce new tools and equipment.

7.22 The artisan loanees were asked to state whether the loan was helpful to them and if so, how; it was found that three-fourths of the loans proved useful to the artisans. Half of them helped in increasing the level of output and about one-third were utilised for setting up an independent craft. The majority of the loans were useful in most of the blocks. In Ormanjhi (Bihar) of all the 24 loans provided to increase the level of output, 50 per cent were not actually useful. The main reason for this was the non-utilisation of power looms due to lack of power. In both the selected blocks of Orissa, 4 out of 5 loans provided did not prove useful because the artisan households had diverted loans for domestic consumption.

Grant:

7.23 The grants by the Government to artisan households for the introduction of improved tools and equipment were reported from six blocks namely, Pounta (H.P.), Sankarankoil (Madras), Gulbarga (Mysore), Sumerpur (Rajasthan), Akola (U.P.) and Dinhata (West Bengal). From these blocks again the number of sample households receiving grants was only 9 or 0.6 per cent during any period as against 5.5 per cent of artisan households receiving loans. The average amount of grant per reporting artisan household was Rs. 205.

Supply of improved tools and equipments:

7.24 Data collected on this aspect indicate that in 56 out of 286 sample villages distribution of improved tools and equipment had been made. Maximum proportion of sample villages (79%) in Kerala followed by Madras (57%) reported the supply. Table 7.2 presents the data on the extent of assistance given towards tools and equipments industry wise.

TABLE 7.2 : Value of tools and equipment supplied industry-wise

Industry	Value of tools and equipment (Rs.)		No. of persons supplied with
	Total	Per person	
1	2	3	4
Blacksmithy	1336	89.1	15
Carpentry	2160	108.0	20
Blacksmithy-cum-carpentry	1770	126.4	14
Pottery	957	106.3	9
Oilseed processing	4500	225.0	20
Handloom	3100	53.4	58
Leather Works (Cobblery)	111	37.0	3
Other Crafts/Industries	25451	136.1	187

Training of artisans :

7.25 With a view to develop industries and crafts in the rural areas, arrangements are made to train persons engaged in the industry so that they can improve their skill and technology. This training programme is organised in different places for a number of industries and crafts. The data collected on training aspects are discussed here. The highest number of training centres was organised in carpentry. They were organised in 26 sample villages in 12 blocks. The proportion of villages covered by training for this industry was 14 per cent. For the industries like blacksmithy, blacksmithy-cum-carpentry, handloom and other minor crafts also the number of sample villages that had the benefit of training was less than that for carpentry. Little attention seemed to have been paid for the training aspect of pottery. For the industries where the training was organised it was found that they had been started before the inception of the block with the exception of a few minor industries/crafts classified as others. Though the training programme for them was taken up in hand during the Stage I period, more intensive fillip was given to it during Stage II period when the training was organised in about double the number of villages. Because of this, majority of the reported trained persons received training during Stage II period.

Trend in the wage of artisans :

7.26 Data on the wages of artisans from their respective trades are presented in Appendix Table 7.7. It also contains the information on the number of persons employed in the industry and artisan households reporting hired labour. A summary picture of it is given in Table 7.3.

TABLE 7.3 : Average wages of artisans in the last year of Stage I, last year of Stage II and in 1963-64

Year	Average No. of persons engaged per household			Percentage of artisan households reporting wage earnings	Wage amount per		Percentage of artisan households reporting hired labour
	Family	Hired	Total		Household reporting wage earning (Rs.)	Family member reporting wage earning (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Last year of Stage I	1.35	0.10	1.45	52.7	390	345	4.2
Last year of Stage II	1.39	0.09	1.48	56.9	450	388	5.0
1963-64	1.48	0.11	1.59	56.4	492	406	5.2

It may be noted that wage earnings were reported by two categories of artisans—artisans working on own account but offer also for employment on wages when they have spare time, and others who perform service functions and work exclusively for wages. The households belonging to these two categories constituted about 56 per cent during 1963-64. While there was a substantial increase in the wages earned in a year by an artisan household during a period of 10 years or so, the wage earning per family member reporting wage earning was not of the same magnitude indicating that family members offering for wage employment had grown at a faster rate. Wage amount per household increased from Rs. 390 in the last year of Stage I to Rs. 492 in 1963-64 whereas the respective figures per family member were Rs. 345 and Rs. 406. Wide inter-industry variations existed both in respect of wage amount per household and per family member. Servicing industries reported comparatively higher wage amounts than the industries predominantly of own account workers. The wage amount per family member reporting wage earning for carpentry was Rs. 506 during 1963-64 as against only Rs. 86 for basket making and Rs. 215 for pottery. The village industries being small in size, hired labour was not generally employed on a large scale. Only 5 per cent of the households reported employment of hired labour in 1963-64.

Persons in Tertiary Sectors and Labourers :

7.27 Though the emphasis was to develop agriculture in the community development programme, it was intended to provide benefit to all sections of the people. The trend of earnings of the people engaged in trade and transport sectors and in professional services and employment and wages of labourers are mainly covered in the following sections.

Persons in trade and transport sectors and in professional services :

7.28 The place of trade, transport and professional services in terms of employment of personnel in the Post-stage II block areas was not insignificant in as much as nearly one-sixth of the gainfully occupied persons were engaged in the various occupations in these sectors. The share of gainfully occupied population in the occupations in the three sectors namely, trade, transport and profession were respectively 3.5, 0.9 and 12.1 per cent. The number of persons engaged in transport occupations were few and amongst them about two-thirds reported one or the other occupation in the transport sector as subsidiary. The gainfully occupied persons in these sectors were mostly either working on own account or engaged in the family enterprise. Whereas a negligible fraction of persons in the trade sector and in the professional services were employees, about 29 per cent of the gainfully occupied persons in transport sector were so.

7.29 On the whole the majority of the own account workers and unpaid family enterprise workers had taken up occupations in the three sectors namely, trade, profession and transport before 1951-52. About 31 per cent entered between 1951-52 and 1960-61 and 17 per

cent between 1961-62 and 1963-64. Among the persons who were in trade occupations in 1964-65, two-fifths had taken up these occupations before 1951-52, one-third between 1951-52 and 1960-61 and the remaining between 1961-62 and 1963-64. More or less, similar pattern in the distribution of persons in the transport sector by year of entry was noticed. On the other hand, in the professional services more than 70 per cent entered before 1951-52 and only 7 per cent between 1961-62 and 1963-64. About two-thirds of the employees in these sectors took up employment in their respective occupations between 1951-52 and 1963-64. Various reasons were adduced for taking up occupations in the three sectors namely, trade, transport and profession. In a large majority of cases the people took up employment in these sectors to supplement their existing income. This shows that the occupations in these sectors in many cases were subsidiary occupations of the gainfully occupied persons.

7.30 The earnings of own account workers and family enterprise workers and employees in 1963-64 are compared with their earnings in the last year of Stage I or the year when the occupation was taken up if it was later than the last year of Stage I. About two-fifths of the persons engaged as own account or family enterprise workers in trade occupations reported that the earning had increased. In the case of professional services, about the same proportion reported so. About 45 per cent of own account or family enterprise workers in transport occupations reported increase in earning over time from such occupations. A large proportion of own account family enterprise workers in the three sectors reported increase in earning as compared to the proportion reporting decrease. Whereas about 70 per cent of the employees reported increase in earnings over time, about 6 per cent stated that their earnings declined. It is, however, to be noted that change in earnings in terms of respective current value of money has been considered and these do not refer to the changes in real earnings. Among the reasons adduced for increase in earning, the important are (i) increase in volume of business (ii) increase in customers and (iii) rise in cost of living. Rise in cost of living turned out to be the most important reason. The earnings in transport occupations went up due to mainly increase in the mobility of population. The principal reasons for decline in earning were reported to be : (i) as more people started business there was keen competition and (ii) lack of capital for investment. Whereas keen competition between entrepreneurs was the main reason for decline in earnings in trade occupations and professional services, lack of capital appearing to be so, in transport occupation.

Labourers :

7.31 Out of the 4925 households canvassed for household schedule H-III, 3514 belonged to the categories of households cultivator-cum-agricultural labour and agricultural labour. The large majority of the wage-labourers covered in the study were from these two categories of households. About 50 per cent of the labourers entered into

labour force before 1951-52, about 35 per cent between 1951-52 and 1960-61 and the remaining 15 per cent between 1961-62 and 1963-64. By entry into labour force it is meant the availability for gainful employment irrespective of whether the incumbent is seeking employment or not.

7.32 The percentage distribution of wage labourers in respect of their trend in total employment (number of days employed) is presented in Appendix Table 7.8. The data were collected on the number of days a labourer was engaged in gainful occupation in 1963-64 and whether his total employment increased, decreased or remained same as compared to his employment in the last year of Stage I or the year when he entered into labour force whichever was later. In the case of about 42 per cent of the wage labourers the total employment had increased in 1963-64. Nearly 15 per cent of them reported that their total employment had decreased and for the remaining 43 per cent it remained the same. In 19 out of the total 39 Post-stage II blocks the majority of the labourers reported no change in their total employment. In six blocks namely, Banswada (A.P.), Lakhipur (Assam), Manavadar (Gujarat), Karveer (Maharashtra), Bhathat (U.P.) and Garur Baijnath (U.P.) more than 70 per cent of the labourers reported increase in their total employment over time.

Agricultural and non-agricultural operations :

7.33 Data were collected on the major agricultural and non-agricultural operations in which a labourer was engaged in 1963-64 and in the last year of Stage I or the first year of his becoming a labourer whichever was later. Appendix Table 7.9 presents the percentage of labourers engaged in each of the major agricultural and non-agricultural operations in these two periods. A summary picture is given in Table 7.4.

TABLE 7.4 : Percentage of labourers engaged in each of the major agricultural and non-agricultural operations

Major operation	1963-64	Last year of Stage I or later
1	2	3
<i>Agricultural</i>		
Ploughing	34.8	35.1
Sowing	22.9	22.9
Transplanting	35.4	34.9
Weeding	73.9	74.3

1	2	3
Harvesting	75.7	75.8
Other agri. operations	35.4	35.4
<i>Non-agricultural</i>		
Earth work	9.6	9.0
Load carrying	1.8	1.5
Coolie work on road and building construction	4.8	4.4
Other non-agricultural operations	7.9	6.8

Taking all the 39 Post-stage II blocks together, the percentage of labourers working in any of the major agricultural or non-agricultural operation did not undergo significant change over time. About three-fourths of the labourers were engaged in agricultural operations like weeding and harvesting. A little more than one-third of the labourers were engaged in ploughing and transplanting. As compared to the proportion of labourers engaged in agricultural operation, the proportion engaged in non-agricultural operations was small. Amongst the different non-agricultural operations, earth work appeared to engage the highest proportion (10% nearly) of labourers.

7.34 Because of the variation in the nature of crops grown there was the largest variation in the percentage of labourers engaged in transplantation, the percentage varied from zero in five blocks namely, Modasa (Gujarat), Bhir (Maharashtra), Hindaun (Rajasthan), Akola (U.P.), and Mauranipur (U.P.) to about 92-93 in three blocks namely, Pusa (Bihar), Junagadh (Orissa) and Dinhata (West Bengal) and 96 in Ekangar Sarai (Bihar). The variation in the proportion of labourers engaged in harvesting operation was less marked; in Modasa (Gujarat), the percentage of labourers engaged in harvesting was the highest (98) and in Badgam (J. & K.), the lowest (27). In ploughing operation about 93 per cent of labourers were employed in Dinhata (West Bengal) and only 3 per cent in Karveer (Maharashtra) in 1963-64. In each of the 39 Post-stage II blocks the labourers were reported to have been engaged in one or more types of non-agricultural operations, but the proportion of labourers employed in non-agricultural operations were generally very low. However, the highest percentage of labourers engaged in earth work was reported to be about 59 in Akola (U.P.). In other non-agricultural operations, the proportion of labourers engaged was the highest (54) in Badgam (J. & K.).

Rise in wage rates :

7.35 The wage-rates of labourers in cash and kind and perquisites received by them in 1963-64 and in the last year of Stage I were collected. Taking into account also the cash value of kind and perquisites received by the labourers, the proportionate increase in the

wage-rates over the period has been calculated. Appendix Tables 7.10 and 7.11 give percentage distribution of wage-rates on 'agricultural operations' and 'harvesting' respectively by percentage group of increase over the last year of Stage I. A summary picture is presented in Table 7.5.

TABLE 7.5 : *Percentage distribution of wage-rates by percentage group of increase*

Operations	Below 25	25-50	50-75	75 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural operations .	21.9	30.3	27.7	20.1	100.0
Harvesting . . .	19.1	34.7	28.0	18.2	100.0

The wage-rates had gone up over the period of 5 to 6 years in all the 39 blocks taken together. 58 per cent of the wage-rates on 'agricultural operations' taken together and about 63 per cent on 'harvesting' alone had gone up by 25 per cent to 75 per cent. On the whole, the divergence in the broad pattern of increase in wages between the harvesting and agricultural operations was not substantial in the 39 blocks of Post-stage II study. The blocks which had reported a very high increase in wage-rates were Nandyal (A.P.), Ormanjhi (Bihar), Jatara (M. P.), Rajpur (M. P.), Manavadar (Gujarat), Satyamangalam (Madras), Morsi (Maharashtra), Junagadh (Orissa), Hindaun (Rajasthan), Sumerpur (Rajasthan), Bhathat (U. P.) and Garur Baijnath (U. P.). In all these blocks more than 250 per cent of the wage-rates on agricultural operations went up by 50 per cent and above. In blocks, Banswada (A. P.), Bhurbhandha (Assam), Ekangar Sarai (Bihar), Pusa (Bihar), Kollengode (Kerala), Abhanpur (M. P.), Ashta (M. P.), Batala (Punjab), Bhadson (Punjab) and Mauranipur (U. P.), the majority of the reported wage-rates, increased by 25 to 50 per cent. In Mohd. Bazar (West Bengal) 95 per cent of the wage-rates went up by less than 25 per cent.

Attached labour :

7.36 The system of attached labour has been in vogue in this country for a long time. There are two broad types of attached labourers namely, (i) tie-in-allotment of land and (ii) contract. Under the system of tie-in-allotment of land, attached workers were given land for self cultivation free of rent in lieu of their services. Apart from the land allotted to them, the attached workers were paid either in kind or in cash or both. Besides this, on working days they were given two meals and one or two pieces of clothes during the year. This system was mainly reported in the States of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

Total number of labourers engaged in all the 39 blocks of Post-stage II study were 146 and 132 in 1963-64 and last year of Stage I respectively. There were marginal number of cases who were allotted no land but provided with residential accommodation free of rent.

7.37 Contract employment on payment basis was the more common system of attached employment existing in the various regions of the country. Under this system, wages to attached labourers were paid either in cash or kind or cash with kind or cash with perquisites or kind with perquisites and so on. Another common method of payment was to allow the attached labourer some share of the produce of the land he cultivated, the cost of cultivation being borne by the employer. In some cases, attached labourers might also be given loans in cash or in kind or in both forms with or without interest. Total number of workers employed under this system were 1372 and 900 in 1963-64 and the last year of Stage I respectively. Table 7.6 gives distribution of these labourers according to important modes of wage payments.

TABLE 7.6 : *Percentage distribution of labourers on contract employment by mode of payment.*

Year	Share of produce	Cash only	Kind only	Cash with kind or cash with perquisites or all the three	Perquisites or kind with perquisites	Share of produce with others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Last year of Stage I	19.0	16.7	26.6	27.8	6.4	3.5	100.0
1963-64	15.2	18.0	22.2	33.1	8.0	3.5	100.0

Over time there does not appear to be any appreciable change in the overall pattern of mode of payment to labourers in contract employment. There was, however, a slight switch over in favour of payment in cash.

CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL ASPECTS

A. ASSOCIATE ORGANISATIONS

8.1 In order to widen the base of people's participation in development programme, organisation and promotion of associate organisations at the village level to complement the work of the statutory institutions such as panchayats and co-operatives, constituted an important activity of the social education programme in the community development blocks. The associate organisations were expected to serve as forums for organising education, recreational and other group activities in the villages and thereby, impart to the rural people community sense, corporate outlook and social consciousness. Although a large number of these organisations such as Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals, Bhajan Mandalis etc. were reported to have been organised, their actual functioning and vitality had been varied. In this context, a review of the functioning of the role of associate organisations formed in the sample villages was thought to be relevant for the present study. The table below gives the coverage of these organisations in the blocks selected.

TABLE 8.1 : *Associate organisations reported in the sample villages*

Organisations	No. of blocks Reporting	No. of sample villages reporting the organisation	The sample villages per- centage of 3 to total sample villages
1	2	3	4
Youth/Sports Club . . .	30	97	33.9
Bhajan Mandalis . . .	17	78	27.3
Young Farmers Club . . .	4	10	3.5
Mahila Mandals . . .	23	52	18.2
Village Volunteer Force . . .	15	46	16.1
Rural Radio Forum . . .	14	36	12.6
Dramatic Club . . .	6	10	3.5
Vikas Mandal . . .	4	10	3.5

Of the 8 Organisations, the Youth/Sports Club and Bhajan Mandalis were the two organizations existing in a large proportion of villages.

8.2 While reviewing the work of these organisations, it is necessary to bear in mind that in some big villages more than one organisation might have been organised or some of them might have become defunct over a period of time. Also, the number of participants might vary according to the popularity of the organizations. The relevant details in these respects are given below :

TABLE 8.2 : Average number of organizations per reporting village, proportion of active organizations and average number of active participants

Organizations	Average No. of organisations per reporting village	Proportion of active organisation to total	Average No. of active participants per reporting village during 1963-64
1	2	3	4
Youth/Sports club	1.04	38.2	9.9
Young Farmers club	1.22	4.2	1.6
Village Volunteer Force	1.00	21.2	5.4
Bhajan Mandali	1.09	76.4	16.6
Mahila Mandal	1.05	40.8	9.1
Rural Radio Forum	1.09	44.8	9.8
Dramatic Club	1.49	66.3	17.2

As for the percentage of organizations reported to be active at the time of investigation, it varied from 1.3 in the case of Vikas Mandals to 76.4 in the case of Bhajan Mandalis. There was also considerable variation among the various organisations in respect of number of people participated. Generally, the number of participants in many of these organisations was not as high as one would perhaps expect.

8.3 Information was also collected from the sample households regarding their participation in six selected associate organisations. A question was asked whether any member of the household partici-

pated and if so whether regularly. The relevant data in respect of 6 selected organizations are given below :—

TABLE 8.3 : *Participation of households in associate organisations*

Organisation	Percentage of households participated at any time	Percentage of households participated regularly
1	2	3
Youth/Sports Club	27.9	13.5
Village Volunteer Force	27.1	11.0
Mahila Mandal	10.1	3.6
Bhajan Mandali	46.1	11.3

It is noted from the above table that although a large number of people participated in the activities of the associate organisations at one time or other, regular participation of the people was rather discouraging. Perhaps, the associations could not arrange such activities as to sustain the interests of their members.

8.4 Apart from the proportion of households participating in the associate organizations, distribution of participants according to activities in which participated would be meaningful as the interest in any organization was related to the type of activities organised. Relevant data are presented in the table below :—

TABLE 8.4 : *Proportion of households participating in associate organisations by broad activities*

Organisations	Percentage of households participated according to activities				
	Educational	Recreational/cultural	Vocational	General service	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6
Youth/Sports Club	18.1	54.0	0.0	16.3	11.1
Village Volunteer Force	6.3	8.9	0.0	73.4	11.4
Mahila Mandal	17.6	26.3	31.9	10.2	14.1
Bhajan Mandali	0.8	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rural Radio Forum	92.8	5.8	0.3	0.5	0.5
Dramatic Club	8.4	91.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

For the purpose of analysis, activities have been categorised into five groups. Under miscellaneous activities were included shramdan and sanitation drive. From the above table, it is clear that there were some specialization of activities, among these organisations. Some seemed to have concentrated on educational activities, while others on recreational and cultural programmes. It is only in Mahila Mandals that participation was more or less distributed among three types of activities. There is need to broaden the scope of the activities of these organisations so as to cater to the varying needs and thereby sustain the interest of the participants.

8.5 From the point of view of activating the associate organisations, the reasons for non-participation of the respondents in the activities of associate organisations would be useful. The data were collected from the non-participants and are given in table below :

TABLE 8.5 : *Reasons for non-participation by respondents and members of the family in associate organisations that were active at the time of investigation*

Percentage of respondents by reasons for non-participation								
Organisations	No spare time	Not interested	No knowledge	Place not convenient	Domestic problems	Purdah	Elders do not appreciate	No need
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Youth/Sports Club	45.9	39.4	5.9	10.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	5.8
Village Volunteer Force	39.2	33.6	12.9	..	..	..	0.5	10.0
Mahila Mandal	23.1	48.5	19.5	4.3	1.1	2.3	0.4	1.6
Bhajan Mandali	62.2	79.0	3.3	3.4	11.3	8.6	7.1	11.0
Rural Radio Forum	40.8	90.8	5.7	39.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	9.3
Dramatic Club	62.3	66.0	7.3	4.8	1.3	2.3	13.3	3.1

The two important reasons given for non-participation were 'no spare time' and 'not interested'. 'Lack of knowledge of the Organization' was reported by a substantial proportion of respondents in case of Mahila Mandals only. Similarly, in respect of Rural Radio Forum, another important reason was that the 'place was not convenient'.

8.6 It is of interest to note that the weaker sections—the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and the backward classes—evinced interest in these associate organizations and participated in their activities. The number of relevant villages reporting their participation ranged from 43 per cent in case of Rural Radio Forum to 32 per cent in case of Youth/Sports Club. Details are given below :

TABLE 8.6 : *Percentage of relevant villages reporting participation by organisation*

Organizations	Percentage
Youth/Sports Club	32.2
Villag Volunteer Force	5.4
Mahila Mandals	34.0
Bhajan Mandalis	36.7
Rural Radio Forums	42.6
Dramatic Club	37.4

8.7 Besides the general guidance given by the Social Education Organizer and other Block staff to these organizations, there was assistance by way of grants and supply of equipments. The total assistance received by these organizations that were working during the year 1964-65 per reporting village is given below :

TABLE 8.7 : *Total assistance received by the Associate Organisations*

Organizations	Assistance received (Rs.)
Youth/Sports Club	138
Young Farmers Club	70
Bhajan Mandals	134
Mahila Mandals	235
Village Volunteer Force	Nil
Rural Radio Forum	173
Dramatic Club	60
Vikas Mandal	50

There was only one Organisation (Village Volunteer Force) which did not receive any financial assistance from the block or other department. In respect of other organisations, the average assistance per village per organization varied from Rs. 235 to Rs. 50.

B. PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Rural Water Supply :

8.8 Supply of safe drinking water was identified as one of the most urgently felt needs in the blocks and appropriately enough, the Community Development programme included schemes for construction of new wells or repair of existing ones, the installation of hand pumps etc. to solve the problem of drinking water supply in the villages. During the present study, 75 per cent of the respondents mentioned 'well' as their main source of drinking water, while 15 per cent of them were still found dependent on the tanks, ponds and rivers. Protected pipe-water supply was reported in a few villages by a small number of respondents. In one of the blocks selected, all the respondents mentioned river as their only source of drinking water.

8.9 The respondents were also asked whether they consider the present source of drinking water as unsafe and if so, the reasons thereof. From the replies obtained, it is evident that a large majority of the respondents had no clear idea about the factors which contributed to the pollution of drinking water. Indeed, there is an urgency for educational propaganda in the rural areas for the development of sanitary consciousness among the people so that they themselves can be counted upon to take measures to keep the supply of drinking water clean and safe.

Vaccination :

8.10 The programme of vaccination of children is one of the important items of public health activity undertaken during the C.D. period. Information collected in this respect indicates that almost all the children born and living in the respondents' families were vaccinated and a large majority of them were subsequently also revaccinated.

Family Planning :

8.11 Family Planning Programme was not pursued in the rural areas as vigorously as is being done at present. Even then in view of the importance of the programme, it was considered useful to elicit the views, attitudes and adoption of the family planning methods by the respondents during the study.

8.12 Information collected revealed that about 67 per cent of the respondents thought smaller size of the family as desirable and about 50 per cent of the respondents were aware that it was possible to restrict the families through operations. Percentage of respondents

receiving information on family planning from friends and neighbours was somewhat higher (38%) than those obtaining information from the family planning centres or other institutions (25%). A much smaller percentage (3% to 8%) of respondents, however, reported that the source of this information was V.L.Ws., block officials or village leaders.

8.13 The respondents were further asked in course of the study whether they were currently following any of the family planning methods or at any time before the date of the interview. The extent of adoption was found to be very negligible, viz., 1.04 per cent before the date of the interview and 4.3 per cent currently. It was also found that sterilization, abstention and use of condoms were the three methods actually adopted in order of importance as revealed from the following table.

TABLE 8.8 : *Distribution of respondents according to Family Planning method currently followed*

Methods	Percentage of respondents adopting
1. Sterilisation	22.6
2. Abstention	18.0
3. Condoms	17.5
4. Rhythm method	11.8
5. Withdrawal	2.0
6. Foam tablets	6.2
7. Other methods	21.9

C. PROGRAMMES FOR WEAKER SECTIONS OF POPULATION

8.14 It is well-known that a sector of our population, viz. people belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes suffered from a number of socio-economic disabilities and in appreciation of the same, promotional measures are provided in the plans for the benefit of this section of the population. In drawing up the community development programmes also, special programmes were included for the benefit of this particular section of population, supplementary to the general programme in various directions. An attempt has been made in this section to study the impact of such programmes on the welfare of the weaker sections of population with the help of the relevant data collected during the study.

8.15 Apart from the special programmes relating to the supply of drinking water to the localities inhabited by the members of the weaker sections, the proportion of villages covered by other program-

mes were rather small even during the Post-stage II period as indicated in the following table :

TABLE 8.9 : *Coverage of the programme*

Programme	No. of sample blocks reporting	Percentage of villages benefited in P.S. II
1	2	3
1. Provision of wells	24	25.5
2. Rural housing	16	8.4
3. Free supply of poultry birds etc.	9	10.5
4. Stipends to students	9	9.4
5. Loans	1	1.9

8.16 A better picture, however, emerged out of the coverage of the programme if the percentage of households benefited to total households in the relevant categories were taken into account as follows :

TABLE 8.10 : *Percentage of beneficiaries*

Programme	Percentage of households benefited to the total households in P. S. II
1. Provision of wells	54.6
2. Free supply of poultry birds etc.	16.8
3. Stipends to students	24.0
4. Rural housing	14.9
5. Loans	4.0

The programme of the construction of wells seemed to have benefited the largest proportion of the weaker sections. In fact, as remarked in an earlier evaluation report, "the scheduled castes and other backward classes have found in the water supply programme, the main evidence of the community projects' concern for them". The next important programme was found to be the grant of stipends to the students belonging to the backward communities. The other programmes reached only a small percentage of this section of population.

8.17 In view of the high illiteracy and ignorance among the backward classes, it was recommended that the block organisations should extend special facilities to help the education of the children of the backward classes. There has been large increase in the number of different types of schools in the rural areas during the period under review. Information was collected during the study regarding the impact of the such educational programme on the backward classes in terms of the percentage increase in the enrolment of the children belonging to these classes and promotional facilities available to them. The details are presented in the Appendix Tables 8.1 to 8.5.

8.18 From the analysis of the data presented in the above Appendix Tables, it is possible to arrive at certain broad conclusions. There was considerable growth in the numbers of the schools in the sample villages reporting backward population during the period under review. Besides the increase in the number of schools, there was also significant improvement in the enrolment of the students belonging to the backward sections of the population.

8.19 It may not be out of place here to refer to some findings of another P.E.O. Evaluation Study conducted recently regarding "The Problems of Extension of Primary Education in the Rural Areas." During this study it was observed that the proportion of sample schools having Harijan children on roll registered a steady increase from 60.3 per cent in 1951 to 74.2 per cent in 1961. The total number of such children enrolled in all the sample schools increased by 26.7 per cent between 1951 and 1961. The proportion of Harijan children to total children in the sample schools increased from 13.6 per cent in 1951 to 14.8 per cent in 1956 and 16.1 per cent in 1961. Provisions for facilities such as stipends, scholarship, supply of books, mid-day meals for the students belonging to the weaker sections of the population had considerably improved. It may be mentioned here that this aspect of the programme received greater emphasis only during later part of the period under review. Between the different sections of the backward classes, the students belonging to the scheduled castes derived comparatively greater benefits from the educational programme than the scheduled tribes students.

8.20 The section of our population whom we call 'Harijan' suffers from a number of restraints in matters like entry into the temples, chaupals and community centres, drawing of water from the public wells, seating and mixing of Harijan children with the other children in the village schools and pursuance of traditional occupations. Information was collected from the respondents belonging to different social groups about the process of change in respect of the above specific social situations for the Harijans during last ten years. It was expected that an intensified community development programme would bring the different groups of people in the local communities much closer than before and thereby, create a progressive outlook among the people reducing the social, economic and other differences among them. The data collected in this regard were analysed for all the respondents as well as for the scheduled castes separately to find out as to whether

there was agreement in response between these two groups of respondents. Relevant details of analysis may be seen in the Appendix Table 8.6.

8.21 It is interesting to note that there was no significant variation in the views expressed by the two groups of respondents. The data indicate a favourable change in outlook on the matter of entry of Harijan children in the village schools and much more free mixing among the students belonging to different social groups. In respect of other social situations also, the outlook was changing for the better. The favourable change in the school situation is particularly welcome as it would prevent the younger generation from having inhibitions about social differences.

8.22 One of the methods to reduce the social disabilities of the weaker sections was through preventive legislation. From this point of view, awareness of the respondents regarding the legislation already enacted relating to untouchability would be of considerable significance. To the question as to whether the respondents had knowledge about the legislation declaring the practice of untouchability in any form as an offence, about 56 per cent replied in the affirmative. It would be, however, considered as a matter of great concern that as much as 44 per cent of the respondents should have no knowledge about the legislation, referred to.

8.23 Views of the Gram Sewaks relating to the impact of the community development programmes on the weaker sections could be of great value as they were the grass root workers having intimate knowledge of the situations actually prevailing in the villages. Their responses, as collected during the study, are furnished below :—

TABLE 8.11 : *Views of the Gram Sewaks on specific aspects relating to weaker sections*

Views	Percentage of Gram Sewaks reporting improvement	Blocks where all/majority of Gram Sewaks replied in positive	
		No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1. Whether increasing amount made available for the benefit of weaker section .	63.4	29	74.3
2. Improvement in their housing condition .	50.0	23	58.9
3. Better educational opportunities for them .	84.6	36	92.3
4. Reduction in their social disabilities .	70.5	31	79.4
5. Their participation in statutory organisations .	71.1	31	79.4
6. Their participation in associate organisations .	54.4	24	51.2
7. More employment opportunities for them .	57.0	25	64.1

No. of Gram Sewaks interviewed was 156 at the rate of 4 per block.

It is observed from the above that about three-fourths of the Gram Sewaks reported that increasing amounts were being made available for the benefit of the weaker sections. According to the Gram Sewaks, the educational facilities created during the period seemed to have benefited the weaker sections most. Even in respect of other items, particularly in respect of reduction in social disabilities, the situation reported by the Gram Sewaks would be considered as encouraging.

D. COMMUNITY WORKS AND PEOPLES' PARTICIPATION

8.24 Direct involvement of the local community in the development projects of common benefit was one of the special features of the Community Development programme. For this reason, matching contributions of the beneficiaries was made an essential condition for the grant of funds under the schematic budgets of the blocks for local development schemes.

8.25 In view of the importance attached to the role of public contribution in development projects, information was collected on this aspect of the programme, especially on the types of community works undertaken in the selected areas, the total cost of such works and the part contributed by the beneficiaries, the response of the different occupation groups to the contributory method of work etc.

8.26 It is observed from the analysis of data so collected that 95 per cent of the villages reported the implementation of at least one community works within their jurisdiction during the period under review. Construction and repair of roads and construction and repair of school buildings were the two major types of community works more commonly reported from the selected villages. In addition to them, a number of irrigation works and projects for improving drinking water supply were also reported.

8.27 The computed total cost of the community works undertaken during the period under review in the selected blocks was of the order of Rs. 14.2 lakhs per block of which the people's contribution accounted for 43 per cent of the total. The quantum of public contribution was the highest in case of road programmes, next in importance being the projects for the construction and repair of school buildings.

8.28 Data collected at the household level during the study indicate that 64 per cent of them contributed towards at least one community works undertaken during the period. The average contribution works out to Rs. 35 per household for the entire period. About ~~53.5 per cent~~ of such contributions were in terms of cash and 41 per cent in terms of voluntary labour rendered by the respondent for the execution of the projects.

8.29 For the purpose of analysis of the relative responses from the different section of the rural population to this aspect of the Community Development programme, the households were divided in two broad occupation groups viz. cultivators and others. Proportion of the households contributing and average contribution made per household were taken to be two indicators to the relative responses of the occupation groups. It is observed that not only more cultivators contributed (73.1%) than the others group (41.0%) but the average contribution per household in case of cultivators (Rs. 39) was more than the corresponding average (Rs. 19) in case of others group.

8.30 The data reveal that 35 per cent of the households did not contribute to the community works programme during the period under review. During the study, the reasons of their non-participation were collected which are presented below in Table 8.12. Some of the respondents reported more than one reason for their non-participation in the programme.

TABLE 8.12 : *Reasons for non-contribution to community works*

Reasons	All respondents	Percentage reporting	
		Cultivators	Non-cultivators
1	2	3	4
1. Nobody approached	5.6	66.7	67.3
2. Was not present in the village	15.2	16.1	13.4
3. Programme benefits a section of the village	13.1	14.7	10.3
4. No personal benefit	12.9	14.7	9.5
5. Too poor	8.4	5.0	9.5
6. No knowledge	7.4	6.1	8.5
7. No spare time for shramdan	3.8	3.7	4.0
8. Did not benefit the caste group	3.5	4.0	2.6
9. No particular benefit to the community	1.6	1.7	1.3

Evidently, the organisation for the collection of contribution from the individual households for the community works programme left much scope for improvement as a large majority of the households were not even approached for contributions. Moreover, reasons for non-contributions were found, more or less, the same for cultivators and non-cultivators.

E. OUTLOOK AND ASPIRATIONS

8.31 The outlook and aspirations of the people reflect their commitments to a particular development programme. In fact, it was

realised at the time of drawing up of the community development programme that it would be rather difficult to sustain a growth programme in the rural areas without direct involvement of the beneficiaries. The physical achievements of a development programme would indeed function as stimulants but ultimately, the continuance of the programme would depend on the degree and nature of change in the outlook and aspiration of the people themselves or, in other words, on their desire for an improved standard of life.

8.32 It is not an easy task to measure quantitatively the extent of such changes occurring in the rural society. However, during the study, some important indicators were selected like the desire to impart higher level of education to the children in the respondent's families, the attitude of the respondents towards compulsory education, the desire to improve the housing condition etc. which, to some extent, would represent the changing mood of the people.

8.33 In order to measure the people's outlook on education, information was collected from the respondents about the highest standard of education obtained by any member of their household and the level of education desired for the school going children in their families. The position about the highest level of education by any member of the respondent families is indicated in the table below :—

TABLE 8.13 : *Percentage distribution of households according to highest standard of education obtained by any member of the family*

Level of education	All groups					
	Boys			Girls		
	Total	Max.	Min.	Total	Max.	Min.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate . . .	37.7	63.6	6.0	72.3	94.8	10.8
Below primary . .	28.1	47.0	11.3	13.9	33.6	1.6
Primary . . .	15.2	35.1	5.4	6.1	35.1	0.0
Middle . . .	11.1	29.5	3.5	2.6	16.3	0.0
Matric . . .	4.1	14.8	0.0	0.8	6.8	0.0
Above matric but below graduate . . .	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0
Graduate and above .	0.0	—	—	0.0	—	—
Not recorded . .	2.7	6.8	0.0	4.2	17.5	0.4

The position indicated by the above table is not certainly very encouraging as more than one-third of the families did not have even a literate member and 56 per cent did not read even up to the primary level.

8.34 It would be now interesting to analyse the desire of these families regarding the level of education to be imparted to their school going children. The information collected on this account is presented below :

TABLE 8.14 : *Percentage distribution of households by level of education desired for boys and girls*

Level of education desired	Boys	Girls
1	2	3
Illiterate.	0.8	8.9
Below primary	0.9	5.1
Primary	8.1	32.4
Middle	10.8	16.8
Matric	53.9	29.8
Above matric but below graduate	25.4	7.0
No. reporting	4768	2494

Comparing the two tables above, it is observed that a very small percentage of the respondents desired for same level of education for their children. An over-whelming majority of the respondents desired that their children should have higher levels of education than what they themselves had in their time.

8.35 As to the reasons for desiring higher level of education for the next generation, the respondent referred to three important factors governing their attitudes in the matter such as 'for success in life', 'better social status' and 'educated persons are better informed'. For the girls, one additional factor mentioned is that 'higher education facilitates marriage'.

8.36 Another indicator selected to measure the outlook of the respondents towards education of their children is their attitude towards the introduction of free and compulsory education to all children upto 14 years of age. It is observed from the replies obtained that 86 per cent of the respondents favoured the introduction of compulsory education measures. Those who disagreed, a much smaller percentage of the respondents, indicated their economic inability to afford the expenses involved which pin-point the need for compensatory provisions along with the introduction of the compulsory education system.

8.37 While the outlook of the rural people was so much encouraging in the matter of education of the children, it is disheartening to observe that about 47 per cent of the respondents were not sending their children (6 to 11 years) to the schools. The reasons cited were mostly of economic nature—'too poor', 'children required to work to supplement the family income' etc. Again, the economic incapacity of a

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large number of parents in the matter of sending children to the school and thereby, spare them from work, is highlighted calling for the grant of compensatory measures alongwith the introduction of the system of compulsory education.

8.38 The housing condition in the rural areas, is to say the least, very unsatisfactory. The data collected in this regard during the study revealed once more the inadequacy of space and lack of essential amenities in the houses of the overwhelming majority of the respondents. Only 5.3 per cent of the respondents were reported having a latrine attached to their houses. The inadequacy of space considering the number of the members of the households is almost universal. In order to find out the aspirations of the people in this regard, information was collected on the desire of the respondents in respect of the improvements proposed in their houses. The question was asked irrespective of the financial resources of the respondents. It is observed that the respondents were first anxious to make their houses pucca and then make additions to the total floor space available. This is naturally so as the type of house gives some prestige to the households in rural areas.

8.39 It is said that the rural population are very much attached to their ancestral villages and do not like to move out even for the sake of better employment opportunities. The respondents were asked as to whether they felt that their sons had adequate employment opportunities in their villages and if not whether they were willing to send them outside for such opportunities.

8.40 It is interesting to note that only 28 per cent of the respondents stated that their sons did not have employment opportunities within the village—the percentage figures varied between the occupation groups—the lowest in case of landless labourers (20%) and the highest in case of cultivators (30%). Perhaps, the cultivators desired non-agricultural occupations for their sons which were not available within the village. It is further observed that as high as 96 per cent of the respondents reporting lack of employment opportunities for their sons in the villages, were ready to send them out for employment and 61 per cent of such respondents were even ready to send their sons outside the district for employment. The data clearly indicate the readiness of the people to leave their ancestral villages in search of a suitable career.

8.41 As already stated, at least one community work was executed in the selected villages during the period under review. To what extent such projects were appreciated by the people is indicated by their attitude towards further village improvement schemes and their readiness to associate with the same by way of individual contributions, in terms of cash or voluntary labour. It is observed from the data collected on this score that about 88 per cent of the respondents stated that their villages could be improved and 93 per cent of them were willing to contribute towards the improvements desired. Judging from

the suggestion put forward by the respondents, it appears that the construction of community halls, provision of electricity and construction of school buildings were three important items favoured by a large majority of the respondents.

8.42 A desire for a higher standard of living is immediately reflected particularly in the rural areas by the number of consumer goods owned or desired. It was, therefore, thought useful to collect some data on this account as a measurement of the changing mood of the people in the selected areas. The common items owned by the respondents related to fountainpens, crockery and torches and were reported by about one fourth of the households. About 8 to 15 per cent of the households reported having cycles, chairs, watch, stainless steel utensils etc. which are more sophisticated items.

8.43 Against the background, it would be interesting to analyse the household articles desired by the households. To bring about the inter-generation differences, if any, in this respect, data were collected from the head of the households as well as from another male member of the same households in the age group of 20 to 30 years. The relevant data are given in the Appendix Tables 8.7 and 8.8.

8.44 It is observed that popular items mentioned in order of importance are torches (28.7%), bicycles (17.4%), chairs (17%), tables (14%) etc. There is some difference in the preference of consumer goods between the different occupation groups. As to inter-generation differences in the desire to own consumer goods, it is observed that there was considerable variations in the aspirations between the two generations at the household level. There were hardly any consensus of desire at the household level even in respect of such popular items like bicycle, chair, radio etc.

CHAPTER 9

SUMMARY FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Introduction :

9.1 With the launching of the first series of fifty-five community projects in October, 1952 all over the country, a new era of integrated rural development was ushered in the country. The 'National Extension Service' contemplated a year later gave a clearer shape for the area development concept through the block organisation for a population of about 66,000 living in about 100 villages with subject matter specialists at the block level and an extension agent (V.L.W.) serving a group of villages. In the light of experience gained in running the first series of community projects and the N. E. S. blocks in selected areas, a pattern of intensive (Stage I) development with a 12 lakh schematic budget for five years and less intensive phase during the subsequent five years (Stage II) with a five lakh budget, was visualised. The whole country was programmed to be covered by the block organisation of this type within about 10-12 years period. It was expected that after an intensive development for a decade each block area would enter the Post-stage II period when the normal developmental funds of the departments would begin to flow through the block organisation, thereby ensuring the maintenance of the tempo of development generated during the earlier decade.

Coverage :

9.2 By the year 1963 the entire rural India was covered with the network of blocks (at present there are in all 5,265 blocks, comprising 1,000 blocks in Stage I, 2,585 blocks in Stage II and the remaining in Post-stage II period), as programmed and thus the C. D. block with the staff pattern envisaged earlier has come to stay. One notable development took place in the fifties as a result of the detailed study, carried out by the high level committee known as 'Balwantrai Mehta Committee, appointed by C.O.P.P. This committee favoured democratic decentralisation of resources and powers in regard to rural development and recommended a three tier system of Panchayat administration, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj' institutions at the village, block and district level. The Community Development organisation built up was to subserve these democratic bodies at these levels for promoting the various aspects of rural development. A number of States have established 'Panchayati Raj' institution as per these recommendations.

9.3 The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission was set up in the year 1952 (along with the first series of C.P.) mainly to carry out a current evaluation of the Community

Development programme. Accordingly, upto the year 1960-61, the P. E. O. presented an annual report reviewing the Community Development activities over the year, to the Development Commissioners Conference. These reports, highlighted both the achievements and gaps in the programme and suggested remedial measures from time to time. Besides P. E. O., a number of other agencies including academic institutions carried out studies on particular aspects of Community Development programme and focussed the attention of the authorities on the problems encountered in implementing this programme. In the year 1964 the Ministry of Community Development requested the P. E. O. to take up a study on the Working of Post-stage II Blocks with reference to (a) adequacy of funds, (b) routing of funds by departments through the block agency, (c) transfer of schemes to Panchayat Samitis for implementation, (d) raising of local resources through taxes etc., and (e) work-load of block staff.

9.4 Accordingly, the P. E. O. initiated a comprehensive field study as part of the programme for the year 1964-65 in 39 selected Post-stage II blocks with the objectives to evaluate the programme of community development in Post-stage II blocks in its varied aspects organisation build-up, democratic agencies set up, the nature, content and tempo of development in different fields of socio-economic activity, at different stages of the blocks and the impact achieved on the area and the people.

9.5 The study covered 39 Post-stage II blocks (out of about 303 blocks which had reached this Stage by 1963-64), 286 sample villages and 12,056 households. The sampling techniques adopted and the methodology of field investigation are detailed in Chapter I. The data are analysed in eight chapters of the main report. In the present chapter an attempt is made to sum up our findings and offer suggestions for improvement.

Community Development and Agriculture :

9.6 Development of human and physical resources through active people's participation and initiative, to achieve better levels of living for the rural people was the central theme of community development. The critics of community development (including the various reports brought out by the P. E. O. in earlier years) have pointed out that community development did not give adequate attention to enlarge the production base in the agricultural sector; contrarily the block programmes heavily leaned towards constructional activities and the block extension personnel concentrated more on such activities. In the initial years of community development the key functionary of the block, viz., the V.L.W. as a multipurpose worker, was required to look after all the activities of the block including agriculture. However, he was primarily trained in agricultural extension and had to devote a large part of his time on agriculture. Partly because of the criticism of the type mentioned above and partly due to the pressing need to increase food production, he was required to spend his entire time on agriculture.

9.7 The findings of this study amply proved that in regard to agriculture the block extension personnel including the V.L.W. had successfully carried the message of modern agriculture to a sizeable section of the cultivators. For instance; (a) the percentage of area irrigated by tubewells, wells and tanks in the sample villages showed considerable increase in the Post-stage II, compared to the first year of the blocks. There was, however, considerable potential for further exploitation through these sources in the selected blocks; (b) The V. L. W. was considered competent enough (by selected cultivators) to guide and advise them on all improved agricultural practices. Demonstrations, meeting/discussion etc. were considered as the most successful extension methods. The fact that V. L. W. was the most important source of knowledge to cultivators had been further corroborated by the recent studies of High Yielding Variety Programme according to which nearly three-fourths of the cultivators came to know of these new varieties through the V.L.W; (c) The level of use of improved seeds was very high for irrigated paddy, irrigated wheat, sugarcane and cotton as evidenced by larger proportion of crop area of the growers. Similarly, large proportion of cultivators growing these crops had used nitrogenous fertilisers. The use of the other two types was relatively low. Plant protection measures had been adopted by about a fourth of the growers of irrigated paddy, jowar and cotton in 1963-64; (d) About 50-60 per cent of the total outlay under the combined items 'agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries' had been spent on agriculture alone in the selected blocks. The outlay on agriculture also showed an increased trend over the reference period under study.

9.8 While these achievements were quite an impressive record of the Community Development agency, there were also certain deficiencies which need to be taken note of. For instance, preparation of production plans for individual cultivators had not taken roots. Similarly, there was considerable scope to increase the facilities for training of cultivators as only 5 per cent of the sample cultivators reported such training. There was also need to improve the quality of demonstrations laid on farmers' fields. In regard to seed, greater attention needs to be devoted to both its quality and replacement periodically. Financial assistance given for investment in irrigation, land-improvement etc. was observed to be meagre in the selected blocks and what little was given had gone mostly to larger cultivators. Therefore, there is need to step up the level of medium terms finance for investment in agriculture and disbursement of these to small and medium cultivators. The use of improved implements and associated cultural practices was observed to be extremely marginal and needs greater attention.

Demographic particulars :

9.9 Some important demographic characteristics were noticed in respect of selected households in villages selected for the survey. As

for instance, the average size of a household showed, on the whole an increasing trend over the period 1954-55 to 1964-65. Ownership of holdings by economic classifications of owner cultivators, agricultural labourers, artisans and transport workers also showed increasing trend during the period. Percentage of persons offering themselves for wage employment other than in non-cultivating sector also followed the same trend. Net operational size of holdings, however, decreased from 2.7 hectares in 1954-55 to 2.3 hectares in 1964-65 while the over all blockwise concentration ratio in the distribution of land holdings among different groups declined.

9.10. Higher percentage of literacy was noticed in age-group 5-15 years showing increased enrolment during the period under study.

Institutional development :

9.11 Development of an institutional framework at the ground level through democratic bodies such as panchayats and cooperatives was considered basic to the success of Community Development programme. Accordingly organisation of panchayats and cooperatives where they did not exist and revitalising them where these were dormant/defunct, constituted the core of the Community Development programme. The experience of this study in regard to the strengthening of such institutional structure was encouraging in regard to both these institutions.

Cooperation :

9.12 There had been an all round growth in the average expenditure on cooperative societies in blocks. The average expenditure on office establishment per block increased from Rs. 2,484 in 1953-54 to Rs. 12,038 in 1963-64 and the average expenditure on supplies and equipment per block went up from Rs. 2,874 to Rs. 23,486 during the same period. Similarly, the average expenditure on works and their maintenance went up from Rs. 5,337 in 1953-54 to Rs. 32,910 in 1963-64 per block.

9.13 To enable getting timely supplies of seeds and fertilisers and for constructing godowns the cooperative societies in the blocks were provided with loans and subsidies. The department, in some cases, advanced managerial subsidy to a number of cooperatives to employ a manager/secretary for proper maintenance of accounts and efficient functioning of the societies. The department also extended its participation in the form of share capital contribution.

9.14 For improvements of rural arts and crafts loans were given by cooperative societies for the purchase of improved tools and raw materials. The quantum of short, medium and long term loans per block to individuals increased considerably from 1953-54 to 1963-64. After the establishment of Community Development agencies for rural development programmes, different district development offices started

channelling their development funds through the block agency. But the department of cooperation did not follow this practice in view of the special characteristic of being a financial institution itself.

9.15 Cooperatives made impressive progress in their coverage both in respect of villages and households during the period under study. In 1964, only 17 villages out of 286 selected villages (6%) did not have the facility of a cooperative society. Service societies were operating in 82 per cent of the villages and the remaining 18 per cent were being served by credit societies. Only 7 per cent of villages were served by more than one service society located in or outside the village.

9.16 The average membership per society at different points of time showed an increasing trend. The coverage of cooperatives went up during the period to 31.5 per cent of the total households during 1963-64. Usually one person only from a household was a member of the cooperative society; but, of late, more than one person from a household became members of the society to avail of the higher credit limits and other facilities. It was observed that 46.8 per cent of the selected cultivator households reported as members of one or other cooperative society. Medium and big cultivators were particularly more attracted towards societies than the small cultivators.

9.17 The average amount borrowed from cooperative societies per borrowing member recorded a rise of more than 50 per cent in all occupational groups from the last year of Stage I to 1963-64. The average amount borrowed was found to be related to the size of holdings.

9.18 The functions of the cooperatives broadly expanded from the supply of short term credit to the distribution of agricultural inputs, supply of groceries, marketing of agricultural produce, the supply of foodgrains etc.

9.19 Even so, there was large scope for strengthening the cooperative societies of various types in rural areas to enhance their contribution to the programmes of rural development.

Panchayats :

9.20 The evolution of panchayats in many States for decentralised administration, promotion of development works and associating the lowest unit in planning and execution of development programmes is an innovative experiment in this country. In all, 267 panchayats were found in 286 villages selected for the survey. These institutions levied a number of taxes on property, profession, cattle, vehicles etc., collected levies on land revenue or rent, shops, drainage, light, water and octroi etc. where services were provided by gram panchayats.

9.21 The growth of panchayat expenditure during the period under study was phenomenal. The total expenditure of Panchayats increased by 6 times (Rs. 58,893) in the last year of Stage II period and more

than 17 times (Rs. 64,701) during the Post-stage II period, compared to the expenditure incurred in the first year of the Stage I period (Rs. 3,713). Development expenditure, however, increased by 6.26 and 30 times during the last year of the Stage I period (Rs. 5,601), last year of Stage II period (Rs. 23,065) and during the Post-stage II period (Rs. 26,207) respectively in comparison to the first year of Stage I (Rs. 877). In some blocks developmental activities accounted for more than 75 per cent of total expenditure. Expenditure on civic amenities also increased 3, 8 and 11 times respectively during the above three periods (Rs. 4,530, Rs. 10,238 and Rs. 13,326) compared to the first year of the Stage I period (Rs. 1199). In 17 out of 33 selected blocks having panchayats the sum spent was as high as 32 per cent of the total expenditure.

9.22 On the whole the panchayats in some selected villages did well in collecting incomes and spending them for development works while a large number of defaulters in paying taxes and levies in other blocks were noticed. The main reasons for such arrears were inability to pay, lack of efforts for tax collection etc. Because of these a large majority of panchayats did not become self-reliant to carry out economic development programmes. In spite of this the panchayats played a big role in mobilising local resources and public participation for execution of community works. They were also of some help in upliftment of special groups like women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes etc. In spite of divergences in legislative coverages in different States, their constitution and working in different atmospheres, they fostered a climate of community spirit and activity.

Administration of Community Development Blocks :

9.23 The block level officers, namely, B.D.Os, A.E.Os etc. had to attend to different types of work like undertaking field work, attending meetings, preparing reports to be sent to the District Headquarters etc. in addition to a number of miscellaneous work as and when called upon to do. In absence of accurate records of work done everyday and the time spent on that it was found that a large majority of these officers spent about 50 per cent of their time on field work and 50 per cent distributed on meetings, preparation of records, compilation of data and miscellaneous work. On the whole these officers were technically competent, devoted to duty and had initiative in work, willingness to take responsibility and capacity to win the confidence of public. The A.E.Os gained popularity in the blocks with improvement in the supply of agricultural inputs. By and large, the officers were usually good in execution of production plans. The V.L.Ws were an important functionary in blocks. The consensus was that the V.L.Ws were, on the whole, technically competent and devoted to their duty. They had the capacity to win the confidence of the cultivators in the execution of production plans. Their relationship with the members of Panchayat Samiti was generally satisfactory.

9.24 Working in an institution like panchayat consisting of elected people involved tremendous amount of tact and understanding. The officials with requisite background qualification, experience and training had to adjust themselves to the thinking of non-officials, acquaint the non-officials with administrative procedures and rules, implement the resolutions passed and see that the institutions moved in the right direction. All this involved careful weighting of delicate checks and balances and placed officials under considerable strain. At the same time guidance received from district/departmental officials had to be integrated into the plan of activity. The working of the block staff depended mostly upon the personality and relationship established between them and the non-officials. In some blocks there seemed to be greater freedom of work under the Panchayati Raj while in some other blocks the Presidents of Panchayat Samitis were said to have interfered with the working of the Samitis. The B.D.Os and other staff were reported to have been drawn into local politics and this adversely affected the extension work. In writing the confidential reports of B.D.Os sometimes subjective factors came into play while reviewing officers failed, at times, to expunge the remarks made by reporting officers with the result that B.D.Os felt insecure in discharging their duties impartially. Presidents of some Panchayat Samitis on the other hand, felt that officers posted under them had little respect for their remarks. In addition, sanction of tours and casual leave of B.D.Os by the Panchayat Samiti Presidents were reported to have dwarfed the initiative and drive of the B.D.Os as a result of which the development work deteriorated.

9.25 Majority of V.L.Ws were of the opinion that while their conditions of service were unsatisfactory with limited chances of promotion and of facilities of housing, education, etc. the work was heavy and taxing. At times they felt that they could not ensure timely supplies of various inputs and, on transfer, could not fully understand the local problems and were drawn into undesirable politics which hampered their development work.

9.26 In view of the above observations, it can be said that building up of some constraints which would tend to curb the play of personality factor in official and non-official relations, evolving some conventions by which the initiative and drive of the block staff are not dwarfed, and a feeling of community consciousness designed to foster a common cause viz. development of the country and the people, were the prime needs of the hour.

9.27 Many development schemes prepared by various departments were not often included in the schematic budget of blocks as a result of which achievement of targets and preparation of financial estimates suffered.

Finances of Community Development Blocks :

9.28 In the initial stages of the Panchayati Raj records of income and expenditure were not maintained properly. The survey had to

face the limitation in this respect. The planning of schemes for a block was done under three broad categories (i) schemes included in schematic budgets of blocks, (ii) schemes not included in the schematic budgets but executed through block agency and (iii) schemes not included in the schematic budget but executed departmentally. In planning and execution of all the three types of programmes, good and bad cases of democratic decentralised planning were noticed, depending upon the quality of men responsible for planning and execution of the development schemes at the block level. Funds from block schematic budget and social welfare activities suffered. In absence of flow of funds from the Centre the burden of maintaining the Community Development programme proved too heavy on the State Governments. This is a point which needs careful consideration. As envisaged and hoped, the blocks had not become self-reliant in Post-stage II period.

9.29 The Panchayati Raj was hardly able to add to the resources of the block. In spite of various administrative changes introduced in different States, there had not been any improvement in the implementation of the development schemes. The administrative control of the block officials by the non-officials was, by and large, resented by the block officials. Block and personal affiliations also tended to influence the decisions of the Panchayati Raj institutions. The disbursement of loans and grants to individuals was not also altogether impartial.

9.30 Problems of Post-stage II blocks were found to be numerous. In some blocks funds were inadequate for carrying on development activities. Since the funds from the block schematic budget were no longer available in the Post-stage II period in some blocks, the welfare activities had to be completely cut down or slowed down. In some blocks the jeep was withdrawn creating difficulties for the field work. The practical approach to solving these problems lay in (i) augmenting the resources of Panchayati Raj bodies, (ii) giving more unconditional grants-in-aid to Panchayats and giving certain measure of flexibility to these bodies, (iii) simplifying the procedure for giving grants and loans impartially to needy individuals, and (iv) giving appropriate support for making Post-stage II blocks somewhat self-reliant.

Agriculture :

9.31 On comparison of land utilisation statistics in respect of the selected villages, it is observed that the net sown area increased by 3 per cent between first and last stages of the study. Area under double and multiple cropping also increased by 3 per cent from 6.1 per cent at the inception of blocks to 9.1 per cent in 1963-64. The intensity of cropping also increased by 2 per cent during the period. Area under paddy dropped during the period but that under wheat increased. Area under cotton and jowar remained almost constant.

9.32 Average cultivated holding in 18 selected blocks stood at 2.7 hectares during the Bench Mark Repeat Survey conducted by the

P.E.O. in 1959-60 and 2.5 hectares in the Post-stage II period. Area owned and self-operated increased during the Post-stage II period indicating, perhaps, reluctance of owners to lease out land. Cultivators in these 18 blocks improved the size of their own and self-operated holding by 7 per cent during 1963-64 as compared to 1954-55.

9.33 In case of small, medium and large holdings the percentages of net areas sown to cultivated holding in 1963-64 were 99.4, 99.7 and 98.8 per cent respectively against per capita cultivated holdings of 0.19, 0.54 and 0.93 hectares in the three holding size groups. Area sown more than once in respect of the three categories of holding size groups, expressed as percentages of gross cropped area were 20.0, 15.4 and 17.0 per cent respectively.

9.34 Percentage of area irrigated by tube wells, wells and tanks in selected villages showed considerable increase in the Post-stage II period compared to the first year of the blocks (an increase from 9.5% to 23.8% of total irrigated area). But similar percentage for canal irrigation, the major source of supplying water, recorded a fall from 43.7 per cent to 32.1 per cent of total irrigated area. Thus performance of tubewells more than compensated the loss of irrigation canal supplies of water in the selected blocks. Although canal irrigation followed by well and tank irrigation continued to be the main source of supply of water to selected households; small farmers had to rely more on canal irrigation (36.4%) than on the large (33.5%) and the medium (31.4%) size groups. The proportion of gross areas irrigated by tubewells was markedly higher in case of large cultivators (8.0%) than those of medium and small cultivators (the percentages being 2.6 and 1.9 respectively).

9.35 Panchayats and cooperative agencies did not figure much as owners of irrigation facilities. On the other hand private and government agencies owned most of the minor irrigation system. Large cultivators got more of loan and subsidy for minor irrigation compared to small cultivators. Receipt of financial assistance was not timely; 70 per cent of cultivators seeking loans had to wait for a year and 20 per cent for more than a year. There seemed to be a fairly wide scope for extending the area under irrigation by different sources. Some of the blocks reported a high potential of minor irrigation, mostly from wells and tubewells and other sources mentioned were tanks, pumpsets, lift irrigation and canals.

9.36 There was very little change in the content of the programme since the inception of the blocks till 1963-64. The block, department and progressive cultivators were the three main agencies responsible for the propagation of the programme in the rural areas. By and large, a V.L.W. was considered competent enough to guide and advise them on all improved agricultural practices. Demonstrations, meetings/discussions and application of improved practices by progressive cultivators were the most successful extension methods leading to adoption. Other methods like cinema shows, pamphlets etc. had very little influence in this regard. By and large, demonstrations appeared to be a

very effective medium of popularising various programmes. The V.L.W. or the A.E.O. had been playing some role in these demonstrations in as much as they visited the villages in making pre-demonstration arrangements, carrying out the various operations during demonstrations and finally to drive home to the cultivators the results obtained from the adoption of various improved practices. Another important process by which adoption could be induced was the preparation of the household production plans. But, of the selected cultivator households, only 4.3 per cent prepared production plans. In the preparation of the production plans, the block agency including V.L.W. and the cooperatives had played some role. These plans were mostly linked with cash/kind loans. In the extension effort, Gram Sahayaks were also expected to play a significant role. In view of the fact that only 5.3 per cent of the total number of cultivator households selected for the study had undergone training, the training programme had not been of much help in extending the agricultural programmes.

9.37 In view of the importance of village leaders in initiating the adoption of improved agricultural practices, 710 leaders were interviewed from selected villages in 39 selected blocks. About 13 per cent of them were scheduled castes, 16 per cent were illiterate while another 46 per cent were semi-literate, having studied upto or passed primary standard only. About 57 per cent had income comparatively on the lower side. About 44 per cent of the leaders had mechanical appliances and undertook land improvement measures. About 22 per cent of the leaders laid agricultural demonstrations, 12.7 per cent became registered growers for different crops, 68 per cent were members of village institutions and 21 per cent received training in development programmes. During Stage I, Stage II and Post-stage II periods 19.7 per cent, 23.4 per cent and 16.0 per cent respectively received financial assistance.

9.38 Recommended varieties of seeds found ready acceptance with about 70 per cent of the leaders growing paddy, wheat, maize, cotton and groundnut. Leaders growing jowar and sugarcane, however, did not seem to have liked the seeds recommended for them. Acceptance of chemical fertilisers and plant protection measures were also encouraging. The improved implements had mixed reception among leaders and many of the leaders did not find them suitable for adoption. Nearly half to two-thirds of them did not favour the application of recommended doses of fertilisers. While a large number of leaders expressed satisfaction over the existing arrangements for distribution of agricultural inputs through the block or village institutions like cooperatives and panchayats; some of them mentioned the poor quality of seeds supplied, the inconvenient location of distribution points and irregularity and long waiting for financial assistance.

9.39 A large majority of the leaders were not impressed by the quality of demonstrations arranged for the extension of various improved practices. There was, therefore, need for improvement of such field demonstrations in order to make it more effective.

9.40 As almost all the leaders selected had cultivation as their main hereditary occupation, they continued to take active interest in farming. About 44 per cent of leaders possessed mechanical appliances and 10 per cent of them undertook land improvements measures like soil conservation/reclamation. A large number of them undertook seed multiplication for different crops. A little over 68 per cent of the leaders were members of village institutions like panchayats, cooperatives etc. and 20 per cent associated with socio-religious groups like Bhajan Mandalis etc. About 21 per cent of leaders received training as Gram Sahayaks, 5.6 per cent in Panchayats and 2.3 per cent in cooperation. Training programmes for equipping the leaders with necessary knowledge has still to go a long way to achieve the objective.

9.41 Of the block staff B.D.Os and V.L.Ws were considered very important by leaders to carry the spirit of the Community Development programme to the villagers and the people.

Progress of Agriculture :

9.42 The success of efforts to improve agricultural output depended mainly on the willingness of the cultivators to adopt the practices popularised. The analysis of adoption indicated a very high level of use of improved seeds for irrigated paddy, irrigated wheat, sugarcane and cotton on increasingly larger proportion of crop area of the growers. In the case of jowar and maize, though there was some improvement, the adoption was not significantly high as in the case of paddy and wheat. Among the commercial crops, sugarcane and cotton attracted a high level of use of improved seeds. The use of treated seed was found to be somewhat restricted in the case of both paddy, irrigated and unirrigated, irrigated wheat and maize while 60-70 per cent of the jowar growers used such seed. The replacement aspect of seed was not seriously thought of by a large majority of cultivators of all crops. The farmers used a higher or lower rate of seed depending upon the local conditions and availability.

9.43 Chemical fertilisers were found to be used by large proportion of wheat, paddy, jowar and sugarcane cultivators and they mostly preferred nitrogenous fertilisers. Phosphatic fertilisers had a second place in the order of preference of the cultivating classes. Potassic fertilisers were, however, the least popular indicating the fact that the farmers were perhaps interested in immediate gains and not for maintenance of stability of soil fertility.

9.44 Plant protection measures had been adopted by one-fourth of the growers of irrigated paddy, jowar and cotton in 1963-64 but for other crops it was meagre. However, the trend was gradually rising in this regard. But extension efforts so as to induce the cultivators in taking both protective and curative measures is the prime necessity.

9.45 The use of improved implements and cultural practices was found to be extremely marginal. For example, Japanese method of paddy cultivation had covered only 5 per cent of the paddy growers though line sowing was more popular with paddy, wheat, jowar, maize, cotton and groundnut cultivators. In the case of wheat, it was found that about 55 per cent of the growers had covered 70 per cent of their area under the crop by this practice. Green manuring was not favoured in most areas; its popularity was restricted mainly to three blocks where paddy was the principal crop. Thus, of the improved practices advocated by block/department, use of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers and line sowing had achieved definite progress while the other items have yet to go a long way in maximising production.

9.46 During the Plan periods, various levels of investment in agricultural programmes had been made in the block areas and this had been continuously on the increase. Of the total outlay on agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, about 50-60 per cent was invested on agricultural programmes alone. A comparative study of the funds invested during the four time periods in the block areas revealed that more and more funds were spent on agriculture as the block entered the Post-stage II era.

9.47 It is estimated that about 200 million acres of land in the country as a whole have been affected by soil erosion and depletion. This poses a serious threat to all agricultural improvements. In some of the States this is being tackled in a large way, bunding and terracing being the main items of work undertaken in States like Maharashtra and Madras. In the block areas this work was the responsibility of the departmental agency as well as the block. In the selected blocks practically no work had been done during Stage I and Stage II periods but the Post-stage II period saw some achievement in bunding and terracing. The study disclosed that the department was responsible for 53 per cent of the work and the block agency for the remaining. However, these proportions varied from block to block. It was revealed that there existed sufficient scope to further extending the programme as well as reclamation work in certain areas. Financial assistance in the shape of loans and grants for soil conservation and reclamation work had been extended to the cultivators by the department and block agency. But, the proportion of households receiving any assistance was very low; the smallest cultivators had the lowest share in this regard.

9.48 The cultivators also expressed their preferences for investment in various agricultural improvements, like land improvement, creation of irrigation facilities, etc. In this regard creation of irrigation facilities had the pride of place followed by land improvement works like bunding, terracing, etc. About 50 per cent of large cultivators, 45 per cent of the medium and 44 per cent of the small cultivators were interested in consolidation of holdings while preference for

cooperative farming was expressed by only 22 per cent of the respondents; proportionately, more of them (24.4%) were from the small size group.

Rural Artisans, Persons in Tertiary Sectors and Labourers :

9.49 The industrial programmes in a community development block area were carried out in conformity with the State Plans as well as with those of the six All-India Boards like Khadi and Village Industries Board etc. No significant variation in the amount of development funds spent in various selected blocks was noticed at the over-all level between the year 1959-60 to 1963-64. A small decline in the funds spent was, however, noticed during 1963-64 compared to earlier years. In 1963-64 departmental funds were increasingly spent in the blocks where the community development fund was not available.

9.50 Over the period of the survey there was marginal increase in the proportion of households engaged in rural industries. Taking the 18 B.M.S.(I) blocks together, the percentage of gainfully occupied persons with artisanship as the principal occupation was found to increase from 2.5 per cent in 1954-55 to 5.4 per cent in 1964-65. Among those who were artisans by principal occupation about 56 per cent had no other occupation and 25 per cent used to derive supplementary income from cultivation of their land and 10 per cent by working as an agricultural labourer. Of the persons who were artisans with subsidiary occupation about two-thirds were mainly owner cultivators and more than one-fifth were agricultural labourers.

9.51 About three-fourth of the industrial units were reported to be hereditary. Almost all the industrial units belonging to blacksmithy, oilseeds processing and pottery were hereditary while the lowest proportion of hereditary units were noticed in case of tailoring, processing of food-grains and manufacture of food products and their respective proportions being 30 to 35 per cent respectively. There were entrants to the industrial sector from owner-cultivators and agricultural labourers. Among the artisan households, 29 per cent belonged to the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes.

9.52 The industrial units were operated mostly by animal and human labour. Out of 1,477 industrial units in 39 blocks, only 55 units were operated by electrical, mechanical or water power which was comparatively common mostly in case of food-grains processing units.

9.53 Poor coverage of artisan households by the industrial co-operative societies indicated non-existence of such assistance in sample villages. The membership of artisan households did not indicate that the position had undergone any significant change over the periods of the survey. It remained almost the same at 19 per cent. There was large scope of assistance in the form of finance, training, improved tools and equipments, raw materials etc. given to the artisans for improving their earning capacity by modernising their crafts.

9.54 The number of households taking loan and the amount of loan were very much higher during Stage II period (which coincides with Second Five Year Plan period) than the other periods.

9.55 Out of all the loans received by the artisans, three-fourths were advanced within one year of the date of application. For 9 per cent and 13 per cent of the loans, the time-lags were one year and 2-3 years respectively. Although a number of training centres were opened to train persons for various industries, the achievement noticed was far from satisfactory.

9.56 A substantial increase in the wages earned in a year by an artisan household during the period of 10 years or so was noticed amongst all the blocks where inter-industry variations existed both in respect of wage amount per household and per family member.

9.57 Persons in trade, transport and persons in services gained considerably during the period in terms of employment and wages. Nearly one-sixth of gainfully occupied persons were engaged in these occupations. Majority of the people in these categories were working on own account or were engaged in family enterprises.

9.58 The Community Development programme envisaged development of rural arts and crafts through its own funds as well as funds earmarked for this sector by the department and the various All-India Boards. An Extension Officer (Industries) was posted in each development block to look after such schemes. The role of the block organisation in respect of this field was more of coordinating the schemes prepared and implemented in the block area by the department and various boards rather than providing direct financial assistance. Organisation of industrial cooperatives, provision of training, improved tools and loans to rural artisans, were the main components of this programme. Over the period of this study there was a marginal increase in the proportion of households engaged in rural industries. Taking the 18 B.M.S.(I) blocks together, it was observed that the percentage of gainfully occupied persons with artisanship as the principal occupation increased from 2.5 in 1954-55 to 5.4 in 1964-65. It was, however, significant that the wages per annum for an artisan household during the period of 10 years witnessed a substantial increase in all the selected blocks. There were, however, inter-industry variations between blocks both in respect of wage amount per household and per family member. Another important finding of this study was that persons in trade, transport and services who constituted one-sixth of the gainfully occupied, gained considerably in terms of employment and wages during this period.

9.59 There were a number of gaps observed in this study on this programme. For instance, the extent of energisation of industrial units in rural areas was very low. Out of 1,477 industrial units in 39 blocks, only 55 of them, mostly belonging to food processing industry,

were operated by the electrical, mechanical or water power. The membership of artisan households in industrial cooperatives did not indicate any significant change over the period of this survey and remained constant at about 19 per cent. Although the relative proportion of artisan households reporting 'loans taken' was higher in Stage II period compared to the other periods. There was considerable scope for increasing the levels of financial assistance to this sector as also providing better facilities for training, supply of improved equipment etc.

Social Aspects :

9.60 Apart from the statutory institutions like panchayats and cooperative, the Community Development programme envisaged organisation of voluntary bodies such as Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals, Bha-jan Mandalis etc. This study showed that the number of people participating in the activities of such institutions was very much below expectation. The range of activities undertaken had been very limited and hence the interest of members could not be sustained. This situation called for diversification of the activities of these *ad-hoc* bodies.

9.61 In regard to health and sanitation, impressive progress was reported in drinking water supply and vaccination. About 75 per cent of the respondents mentioned 'well' as their main source of drinking water. Protected pipe water supply was very much limited. In view of the fact that a large majority of the respondents could not identify the sources of pollution of drinking water, there seems to be urgent need to intensify the educational programme. The consciousness regarding the need for restricting the size of family was very high although actual adoption of family planning was very much limited.

9.62 The overall coverage of the special programmes for weaker sections of the population was not at all satisfactory. However, in respect of drinking water supply and assistance to school-going children the benefits had been relatively more widespread among the weaker sections. Untouchability and other discriminatory practices placed on the Harijans were observed to be diminishing significantly in the selected blocks. The public contribution, more in cash than in labour, for community works of various types, accounted for 43 per cent of the total cost of such works. The rising aspirations as reported by the sample respondents, in regard to education of their children, better housing facilities, employment opportunities and various types of consumer durables reflected a change in the outlook of the rural people. These need to be taken note of in order to fulfil the emerging demands.

Issues :

9.63 The experience of community development as revealed in this study brings into focus certain issues for further consideration :

9.64 First : The schematic pattern of the budget and the uniform staffing pattern offered very little scope for flexibility in planning and implementation of the detailed schemes in relation to local needs. A more flexible budget and staff structure to area needs would have undoubtedly resulted in well-tailored schemes to fulfil local aspirations better than what was observed in this study.

9.65 Second : By fixing a ten-year period of intensive development followed by a normalisation period (Post-stage II) the policy makers visualised that the block would reach a fairly high level of development, whereafter the regular departments through their own normal resources could sustain the tempo of development already reached. This had not been realised in many areas and lack of funds in the face of mounting needs of development, was the feature in most of these blocks in the Post-stage II period. The expectation that the departments would route their funds through the blocks did not materialise in most areas due to the keenness of regular departments to maintain their individuality in programme accomplishment. This is an area which needs further exploration and study.

9.66 Third : The authorities in charge of community development had set themselves a target date of about a decade by which time the coverage of the entire country with blocks was to be achieved. This resulted in speedier physical coverage; but in terms of trained men, facilities, equipment, etc. and the pre-extension stage envisaged for each block could not be adequately ensured. Possibly due to such haste, in many cases the 'intensive phase' of a block had to be extended beyond a period of ten years. The Community Development experiment holds valuable lessons in expanding a programme under similar area development schemes. The coverage of the country with blocks is *fait accompli*; but a slower rate of spread might have substantially added to the record of achievements.

Performance of blocks :

9.67 Performances of 39 selected blocks were found to vary at different places. The blocks of Ashta (Madhya Pradesh), Pusa (Bihar), Bhadson (Punjab), Batala (Punjab), Pounta (Himachal Pradesh), Rajpur (Madhya Pradesh), Bhir (Maharashtra), Modasa (Gujarat), Manavadar (Gujarat), Ladpura (Rajasthan), Gulbarga (Mysore), Satyamangalam (Madras) and Bhathat (Uttar Pradesh) showed, on the whole, very good performance in the fields of agriculture, cooperation, panchayats etc. The main reason of outstanding progress of some of these blocks was the existence of agricultural infra-structure of canal irrigation, electricity etc. which had significant impact on the implementation of the Community Development programmes. The Community Development activities in the blocks of Sankarankoil (Madras), Pithapuram (Andhra Pradesh), Morsi (Maharashtra), Karveer (Maharashtra), Jatara (Madhya Pradesh), Malavalli (Mysore), Ekangar Sarai

(Bihar), Sumerpur (Rajasthan), Kollengode (Kerala), Akola (Uttar Pradesh), Hindaun (Rajasthan), Garur Baijnath (Uttar Pradesh) and Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh) can be recorded as of average standard. The developmental activities lagged behind the general standard of performance in the blocks of Banswada (Andhra Pradesh), Jugnagadh (Orissa), Abhanpur (Madhya Pradesh), Sorab (Mysore), Chalakudy (Kerala), Dinhata (West Bengal), Mohd. Bazar (West Bengal), Bhadrak (Orissa), Badgam (Jammu & Kashmir), Lakhipur (Assam) and Ormanjhi (Bihar). Performance of some of these blocks was handicapped by unfavourable topographical conditions of the area, dependence on uncertain rainfall and existence of unfertile land inhabited by tribal and hilly people having poor financial resources.



APPENDIX TABLES



IN THESE APPENDIX TABLES :

1. Data for relevant blocks only have been included.
2. Data for blocks with nil/insignificant information have been excluded.
3. Averages are based on the data for all available blocks.



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APPENDIX TABLE 1·1: *Background Information About Selected Post-stage II Blocks and Number of Selected Villages and Households*

State	No. of P.S. II Blocks in the frame	Block selected	Date of initiation	Date of conversion to		No. of villages selected	No. of households selected
				Stage II	P.S. II		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	6	Banswada .	2-10-52	1-4-58	1-4-63	6	251
	7	Nandyal .	2-10-52	1-10-58	1-4-62	8	322
	8	Pithapuram .	2-10-52	1-10-57	1-10-62	8	375
Assam . . .	9*	Bhurbhandha .	2-10-53	1-10-56	1-10-61	8	345
	*	Lakhipur .	2-10-52	1-4-57	1-4-62	5	211
Bihar . . .	8	Ekangar Sarai .	2-10-52	1-7-57	1-7-61	8	371
	4	Ormanjhi .	12-10-52	1-4-58	1-7-61	8	356
	4	Pusa .	2-10-52	1-7-56	1-7-61	6	237
Gujarat . .	5	Manavadar .	2-10-52	1-10-56	1-4-62	6	254
	5	Modasa .	2-10-52	16-3-56	16-3-61	8	319
Himachal Pradesh.	7	Pounta .	2-10-53	1-4-59	1-4-64	8	319
Jammu & Kashmir.	2	Badgam .	2-10-52	1-4-57	1-4-62	8	368
Kerala . . .	6	Chalakydy .	2-10-52	1-4-57	1-4-62	6	251
	4	Kollengode .	2-10-52	1-10-56	1-4-62	8	349
Madhya Pradesh	5	Abhanpur .	2-10-52	1-4-57	1-4-63	8	369
	10	Ashta .	2-10-53	1-4-58	1-4-64	9	375
	3	Jatara .	2-10-53	1-4-58	1-4-63	8	357
	8	Rajpur .	2-10-52	1-4-58	1-4-63	6	231
Madras . . .	7	Sankarankoil .	2-10-53	1-10-58	1-10-61	8	371
	10	Satyamangalam	2-10-52	1-4-58	2-10-62	6	249
Maharashtra .	5	Bhir .	2-10-53	1-7-58	1-7-63	8	356
	7	Karveer .	2-10-52	1-4-58	1-10-61	6	254
	4	Morsi .	2-10-52	1-4-56	1-4-61	6	253
Mysore . . .	6	Gulbarga .	3-7-54	1-4-58	1-4-63	8	330
	1	Malavalli .	5-8-52	1-4-60	1-4-65	6	254
	9	Sorab .	2-10-52	1-5-58	1-5-62	8	341

APPENDIX TABLE 1.1 : *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa . . .	9	Bhadrak . . .	2-10-52	1-10-57	1-10-62	6	245
	6	Junagadh . . .	2-10-52	1-10-57	1-10-62	8	306
Punjab . . .	8	Batala . . .	8-4-52	1-4-58	1-4-63	6	230
	13	Bhadson . . .	2-10-52	1-4-58	1-4-63	8	324
Rajasthan . .	8	Hindaun . . .	2-10-52	2-10-56	1-4-63	8	343
	10	Ladpura . . .	2-10-53	1-4-59	1-4-64	6	227
	4	Sumerpur . . .	2-10-52	2-10-56	1-4-63	8	317
Uttar Pradesh .	7	Akola . . .	2-10-53	2-10-56	2-10-61	8	311
	17	Bhathat . . .	2-10-52	1-4-56	1-4-61	6	249
	6	Garur Baijnath .	2-10-53	1-4-58	1-4-61	8	337
	3	Mauranipur . .	4-5-53	1-4-56	1-4-61	8	289
West Bengal . .	6	Dinhata . . .	2-10-53	1-4-58	1-4-63	8	387
	8	Mohd. Bazar . .	2-10-52	1-4-58	1-4-64	10	423
<hr/>							
Total of B.M.S. Blocks . . .	18	..	..	..	118	4,837	
ALL BLOCKS . . .	39	286	12,056	

*Two blocks selected from the frame containing 9 Post-stage II blocks.

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APPENDIX TABLE 2.1 : *Percentage of Population in Different Age Groups and Sex Ratio*

Block	Percentage of population			Sex Ratio (No. of females per 100 males)	
	14 years & below	15—54 years	55 years & above	All ages	Age group 15—54
1	2	3	4	5	6
Banswada	37.6	52.3	10.1	101.7	97.7
Nandyal	43.6	48.2	8.2	95.1	92.3
Pithapuram	42.2	48.2	9.6	93.6	101.2
Bhurbhandha	46.6	47.7	5.7	87.9	89.3
Lakhipur	44.4	47.7	7.9	93.3	94.6
Ekangar Sarai	39.5	61.0	9.5	80.3	86.1
Ormanjhi	46.0	48.4	5.6	95.1	102.4
Pusa	40.8	52.5	6.7	88.2	96.6
Manavadar	47.0	44.0	9.1	93.4	97.3
Modasa	42.3	51.2	6.5	90.1	88.4
Pounta	46.3	44.0	9.8	88.6	93.5
Badgam	34.5	58.4	7.1	80.1	80.2
Chalakudy	42.5	47.6	9.9	104.4	108.1
Kollengode	39.2	50.0	10.8	106.2	113.8
Abhanpur	43.2	52.2	4.6	103.2	111.6
Ashta	43.7	48.1	8.3	98.1	95.5
Jatara	42.5	49.4	8.0	83.5	81.2
Rajpur	47.5	45.0	7.5	89.2	94.5
Sankarankoil	37.2	53.8	9.0	94.4	101.8
Satyamangalam	34.9	55.4	9.7	93.5	98.3
Bhir	43.8	49.2	7.1	96.5	98.2
Karveer	44.5	49.3	6.2	90.2	94.0
Morsi	40.6	49.2	10.2	89.3	87.0
Gulbarga	43.8	47.9	8.3	99.8	98.3
Malavalli	43.1	50.2	6.7	97.8	90.3
Sorab	47.0	45.7	7.3	84.4	82.6
Bhadrak	43.1	46.9	10.0	103.7	112.7
Junagadh	45.5	47.1	7.5	106.3	102.9
Batala	43.0	46.0	11.0	89.8	98.8
Bhadson	42.4	47.3	10.3	82.0	81.2
Hindaun	43.2	48.3	8.6	89.8	85.7
Ladpura	41.5	50.0	8.6	90.9	94.2
Sumerpur	43.3	48.1	8.6	87.1	92.6
Akola	43.9	46.6	9.4	81.8	87.9
Bhathat	39.0	52.3	8.7	99.3	94.3
Garur Baijnath	44.0	45.5	10.5	115.5	153.7
Mauranipur	42.8	48.6	8.6	90.3	97.6
Dinhata	47.0	46.6	6.4	94.6	93.6
Mohd. Bazar	46.1	48.5	5.4	96.4	99.3
ALL BLOCKS	42.4	49.2	8.5	93.8	95.

APPENDIX TABLE 2.2 : Sex Ratio During Different Periods in the Blocks Selected for the Bench Mark Survey

Block	(No. of females per 100 males)										
	All ages			Index : 1954-55 = 100			Age group			Index : 1954-55 = 100	
	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1959-60	1964-65	1964-65	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1959-60	1964-65
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Banswada	100.8	104.9	101.7	104	101	101.9	99.7	97.7	98	96	
Lakhipur	94.4	95.9	93.3	102	99	96.1	104.5	94.6	109	98	
Pusa	98.0	103.7	88.2	106	90	105.5	122.7	96.6	116	92	
Manavadar	95.6	89.1	93.4	93	98	97.8	91.0	97.3	93	99	
Pounta	82.2	86.1	88.6	105	108	85.0	83.6	93.5	98	110	
Chalakudy	104.1	107.3	104.4	103	100	113.4	111.4	108.1	98	95	
Rajpur	107.2	98.4	89.2	92	83	103.4	101.0	94.5	98	91	
Ashta	98.2	98.6	98.1	100	100	96.0	110.6	95.5	115	99	
Satyamangalam	95.5	95.1	93.5	100	98	93.5	100.0	98.3	107	105	
Karveer	97.8	98.9	90.2	101	92	98.1	97.7	94.0	100	96	
Morsi	100.3	96.9	89.3	97	89	99.6	105.5	87.0	106	87	
Malavalli	96.9	95.3	97.8	98	101	95.9	97.4	90.3	102	94	
Bhadrak	99.5	101.2	103.7	102	104	99.0	101.9	112.7	103	114	
Batala	79.3	77.5	89.8	98	113	82.8	84.3	98.8	102	119	
Bhadson	83.4	82.2	32.0	99	98	80.7	87.3	81.2	108	101	
Ladpura	99.1	91.6	90.9	92	92	95.7	94.0	94.2	98	98	
Bhatat	92.8	99.8	99.3	108	107	93.2	92.0	94.3	99	101	
Mohd. Bazar	96.9	101.4	96.3	105	99	103.7	101.6	99.3	98	96	
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	96.6	97.4	95.5	101	99	98.6	101.2	97.3	103	99	

APPENDIX TABLE 2.3 : *Percentage Distribution of Households in B.M.S. Blocks According to Principal Occupation of the Head of Household*

(Index : 1954-55 = 100)

Block	Agricultural Occupations									
	Mainly owner cultivator			Mainly tenant cultivator			Non-cultivator owner			
	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1964-65
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Banswada	46.6	112	131	10.1	25	4	2.2	154	127	
Lakhipur	35.4	125	128	25.3	62	50	6.2	97	76	
Pusa	36.5	137	119	9.3	0	0	0.3	0	0	
Manavadar	52.8	103	107	1.6	112	0	0.7	43	57	
Pounta	47.6	132	112	17.9	0	37	2.1	95	76	
Chalakudy	29.5	86	122	9.2	149	52	0.1	1,200	1,200	
Rajpur	64.3	113	109	6.5	18	34	1.9	42	21	
Ashta	48.2	129	126	4.0	0	12	4.1	22	71	
Satyamangalam	32.3	154	143	3.9	54	62	1.5	13	27	
Karveer	49.9	121	110	14.6	20	49	1.9	21	42	
Morsi	35.1	106	99	7.1	54	17	2.6	31	0	
Malavalli	71.0	100	90	1.6	81	75	1.8	22	44	
Bhadrak	49.5	114	120	14.8	34	77	4.9	92	108	
Batala	24.3	110	125	20.8	53	62	5.5	102	94	
Bhadson	26.5	129	142	17.0	76	56	6.7	97	88	
Ladpura	40.4	135	131	8.6	59	62	3.2	147	69	
Bhatat	81.4	60	88	2.1	0	38	3.5	0	34	
Mohd. Bazar	34.5	96	123	9.7	106	78	3.1	148	68	
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	43.5	108	114	9.2	61	49	2.6	73	77	

APPENDIX TABLE 2.3 : *Contd.*

(Index : 1954-55 = 100)

Block	Agricultural Occupation					Non-Agricultural Occupation				
	Agricultural labourers		Sub-total (Agricultural occupations)			Artisan Craft				
	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1964-65
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19
Banswada	17.3	133	115	76.2	106	110	7.5	79	112	112
Lakhipur	5.2	83	127	72.1	97	96	7.2	68	39	39
Pusa	28.9	143	149	75.0	122	115	3.6	36	47	47
Manavadar	20.4	98	124	75.5	102	109	8.0	92	74	74
Pounta	5.4	126	57	73.0	98	88	9.7	58	126	126
Chalakudy	25.4	123	104	64.2	111	106	6.8	100	188	188
Rajpur	16.6	98	110	89.3	102	102	2.7	78	159	159
Ashta	30.2	78	80	86.5	100	102	6.1	156	105	105
Satyamangalam	30.9	116	114	68.6	128	123	5.2	100	100	100
Karveer	20.1	117	106	87.5	101	96	5.1	122	131	131
Morsi	42.7	117	122	87.5	105	101	2.1	110	190	190
Malavalli	15.0	108	137	89.4	100	97	4.9	135	178	178
Bhadrak	12.5	140	121	81.7	102	112	1.4	293	236	236
Batala	5.4	270	339	56.0	103	119	3.5	186	137	137
Bhadson	14.1	167	160	64.3	120	118	11.2	63	63	63
Ladpura	15.4	38	66	67.6	104	104	2.7	107	148	148
Bhathat	6.7	524	246	93.7	89	96	1.5	513	400	400
Mohd. Bazar	32.0	102	103	79.3	102	108	4.1	95	76	76
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	20.7	126	114	76.0	106	105	5.3	111	124	124

APPENDIX TABLE 2.3 : *Contd.*

(Index : 1954-55 = 100)

Block	Non-agricultural Occupations													
	Transport				Trade & Commerce		Other Professions Services		Sub-total (Non-agricultural Occupations)					
	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Banswada .	0.1	0	0	3.3	64	48	9.3	116	64	20.2	93	79		
Lakhipur .	0.7	43	471	3.4	106	112	15.1	132	113	26.4	109	102		
Pusa .	0.9	0	44	3.6	33	106	14.4	42	47	22.5	38	56		
Manavadar .	0.0	0	0	3.4	50	150	11.9	119	39	23.3	100	67		
Pounta .	0.0	*	*	4.3	98	79	12.7	146	141	26.7	107	128		
Chalakudy .	1.4	0	28	5.9	86	88	19.3	81	66	33.4	82	93		
Rajpur .	0.0	..	..	2.4	96	71	5.5	74	54	10.6	80	85
Ashita .	0.0	..	..	0.9	44	144	6.2	53	56	13.2	100	85
Satyamangalam .	0.1	0	..	4.6	41	52	19.4	23	25	29.3	39	42		
Karveer .	0.8	0	200	1.5	53	187	5.8	103	67	13.2	98	114		
Morsi .	0.0	*	..	1.7	100	165	7.6	57	67	11.4	73	104		
Malavalli .	0.1	0	..	0.9	78	89	4.4	80	80	10.3	105	126		
Bhadrak .	0.2	0	..	2.0	130	40	14.7	67	28	18.3	91	45		
Batala .	0.7	86	128	12.5	56	101	25.4	110	50	42.1	100	73		
Bhadson .	0.3	33	300	3.5	49	51	20.4	69	65	35.4	65	65		
Ladpura .	2.3	0	..	4.0	60	65	23.3	104	98	32.3	91	91		
Bhatat .	0.1	0	400	0.4	100	300	4.1	198	49	6.1	266	157		
Mohd. Bazar .	0.1	0	..	1.9	37	53	13.7	107	53	19.8	98	58		
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	0.5	6	100	3.5	66	91	13.4	81	63	22.7	84	82		

* Indefinite.

APPENDIX TABLE 2.4 : *Percentage Distribution of Households in Post-stage II Survey According to Principal Occupation of the Heads of Household*

Block	Mainly owner cultivator	Mainly tenant cultivator	Non-cultivator owner	Agricultural labourer	Artisan craft	Trade & Commerce	Transport	Other professions & services	No Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Banswada	61.0	0.4	2.8	19.8	8.4	1.6	0.0	6.0	0.0
Nandyal	29.8	5.6	2.8	39.1	11.5	2.2	0.0	9.0	0.0
Pithapuram	22.1	8.5	1.9	33.1	11.2	5.9	1.1	10.1	1.1
Bhurbhinda	72.5	11.3	2.3	8.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	3.8	0.5
Lakhipur	45.5	12.8	4.7	6.6	2.8	3.8	3.3	17.1	3.4
Ekangar Sarai	45.8	1.6	0.8	33.4	5.9	3.2	0.3	8.9	0.1
Ormanjhi	59.5	1.1	0.6	5.1	15.7	4.5	0.6	12.9	0.0
Pusa	43.5	0.0	0.0	43.0	1.7	3.8	0.4	6.8	0.8
Manavadar	56.7	0.0	0.4	25.2	5.9	5.1	0.0	4.7	2.0
Modasa	89.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.5	2.2	0.0	2.8	0.6
Pounta	55.3	6.6	1.6	3.1	12.2	3.4	0.6	17.9	1.3
Badgam	75.3	3.0	0.8	0.3	6.8	1.4	0.0	11.4	1.0
Chalakudy	35.9	4.8	1.2	26.3	12.8	5.2	0.4	12.8	0.6
Kollengode	4.0	10.3	2.6	22.6	19.2	15.8	0.9	17.5	7.1
Abhanpur	66.9	0.3	0.0	21.9	4.9	0.8	0.0	5.2	0.0
Ashia	60.8	0.5	2.9	24.3	6.4	1.3	0.0	3.5	0.3
Jatara	73.1	0.0	0.3	15.4	4.5	1.1	0.0	4.8	0.8
Rajpur	70.1	2.2	0.4	18.2	4.3	1.7	0.0	3.0	0.1

Sankarankoil	34.2	2.0	2.2	33.4	8.9	5.9	0.0	12.9	0.5
Satyamangalam	46.2	2.4	0.4	35.3	5.2	2.4	0.0	4.8	3.3
Bhir	67.7	1.4	3.1	16.6	4.8	2.5	0.0	3.9	0.0
Karveer	54.7	7.1	0.8	21.3	6.7	2.8	1.6	3.9	1.1
Morsi	34.8	1.2	0.0	52.2	3.9	2.8	0.0	5.1	0.0
Gulbarga	36.4	11.8	5.2	31.2	6.1	2.4	0.0	6.7	0.2
Malavalli	64.2	1.2	0.8	20.5	8.7	0.8	0.0	3.5	0.3
Sorab	41.9	18.8	2.6	19.9	4.7	5.6	0.0	6.2	0.3
Bhadrak	59.6	11.4	5.3	15.1	3.3	0.8	0.0	4.1	0.4
Junagadh	52.3	2.0	0.7	29.7	8.8	1.6	0.0	4.9	0.0
Batala	30.4	13.0	5.2	18.3	4.8	12.6	0.9	12.6	2.2
Bhadson	37.6	9.6	5.9	22.5	7.1	1.8	0.9	13.3	1.3
Hindaun	72.9	0.3	0.0	7.0	7.9	3.2	0.0	8.4	0.3
Ladpura	52.9	5.3	2.2	10.1	4.0	2.6	0.0	22.9	0.0
Sumerpur	46.1	3.8	0.6	7.3	15.5	4.4	0.3	21.8	0.2
Akola	51.8	4.5	1.3	9.0	11.9	5.1	1.9	12.5	2.0
Bhathat	71.5	0.8	1.2	16.5	6.0	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.4
Garur Baijnath	74.8	13.1	0.0	5.3	1.5	0.9	0.0	3.9	0.5
Mauranipur	68.9	1.4	0.7	17.6	7.3	1.0	0.0	2.8	0.3
Dinhata	39.8	17.8	4.6	17.6	4.6	5.2	0.0	8.8	1.6
Mohd. Bazar	42.6	7.6	2.1	33.1	3.1	0.9	0.0	7.3	3.3

ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS

1.1

8.1

0.3

3.4

7.1

22.0

2.0

5.4

50.6

APPENDIX TABLE 2.5 : *Average Number of Gainfully Occupied Persons per Household and Index of Employment in B.M.S. Blocks*

Block	Earners per household 1954-55	Index 1954-55=100	
		1954-55	1964-65
1	2	3	4
Banswada	2.6	104	104
Lakhipur	2.1	95	86
Pusa	1.8	94	89
Manavadar	2.0	140	140
Pounta	1.8	110	100
Chalukudy	2.4	100	79
Rajpur	2.1	138	128
Ashta	1.9	116	121
Satyamangalam	1.9	137	110
Karveer	2.9	93	86
Morsi	2.0	105	115
Malavalli	2.0	100	100
Bhadrak	1.6	106	100
Batala	1.7	106	106
Bhadson	2.0	95	100
Ladpura	2.7	93	70
Bhathat	2.0	100	120
Mohd. Bazar	1.6	119	100
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	2.1	110	100

APPENDIX TABLE 2.6 : *Average Number of Gainfully Occupied Persons per Household in Post-stage II Blocks*

Block	Average
1	2
Banswada	2.7
Nandyal	2.4
Pithapuram	1.9
Bhurbhandha	2.4
Lakhipur	1.8
Ekangar Sarai	2.5
Ormanjhi	2.9
Pusa	1.6
Manavadar	2.8
Modasa	3.2
Pounta	2.5
Badgam	2.8
Chalakudy	1.9
Kollengode	2.2
Abhanpur	2.4
Ashta	2.3
Jatara	2.9
Rajpur	2.7
Sankarankoil	2.3
Satyamangalam	2.1
Bhir	3.1
Karveer	2.5
Morsi	2.5
Gulbarga	2.8
Malavalli	2.0
Sorab	2.6
Bhadrak	1.6
Junagadh	2.7
Batala	1.8
Bhadson	2.0
Hindaun	2.6
Ladpura	1.9
Sumerpur	1.6
Akola	2.0
Bhathat	2.4
Garur Baijnath	2.9
Mauranipur	2.1
Dinhata	1.5
Mohd. Bazar	1.6
ALL BLOCKS	2.3

APPENDIX TABLE 2.7 : Percentage Distribution of Gainfully Occupied Population having any Subsidiary Occupation by Principal Occupation Groups

Block	Principal Occupation								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mainly owner-cultivators	Mainly tenant-cultivators	Mainly Agricultural Labourers	Non-cultivating owners	Artisan	Trade & Commerce	Transport	Other professions & Services
Banswada		48.8	1.0	32.7	0.0	7.8	1.0	0.0	8.7
Nandyal		25.9	4.9	38.8	0.9	15.6	2.7	0.0	11.2
Pithapuram		26.9	12.9	36.0	1.1	7.5	4.3	2.2	9.1
Baurbhandha		58.7	18.9	14.4	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.0
Lakhipur		27.5	25.7	11.9	1.8	4.6	3.7	1.8	23.0
Ekangar Sarai		18.2	2.1	51.8	0.0	11.4	3.9	0.9	11.7
Ormanjhi		50.3	0.2	8.7	0.0	21.1	3.0	0.2	16.5
Pusa		41.5	0.0	36.9	0.0	3.6	3.6	1.8	12.6
Manavadar		49.2	4.5	34.3	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Modasa		83.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	1.6
Pounta		34.7	7.2	6.0	1.2	22.7	3.6	1.2	23.4
Badgam		29.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	2.1	0.0	46.9
Chalakudy		13.3	2.9	39.7	2.2	15.4	7.4	0.7	18.4
Kollengode		2.4	10.9	41.8	3.7	16.4	10.3	1.2	13.3
Abhanpur		61.3	0.0	26.2	0.0	7.2	0.3	0.0	5.0
Ashta		55.7	0.5	23.5	3.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	3.3
Jatara		75.4	0.0	14.8	0.0	6.4	0.6	0.0	2.8

Rajpur	.	.	.	.	.	84.1	0.0	12.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sankarankoil	.	.	.	.	.	27.0	1.0	48.8	1.7	9.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
Satyamangalam	.	.	.	.	.	47.8	2.6	38.5	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Bhir	.	.	.	.	.	79.5	2.7	12.3	1.2	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Karveer	.	.	.	.	.	36.5	6.2	39.3	0.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.0
Morsi	.	.	.	.	.	23.7	1.2	69.5	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Gulbarga	.	.	.	.	.	35.5	9.8	38.4	2.6	4.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
Malavalli	.	.	.	.	.	61.5	1.4	25.8	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Sorab	.	.	.	.	.	41.7	32.4	13.1	0.8	4.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Bhadrak	.	.	.	.	.	47.3	14.9	23.9	2.7	3.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.9
Junagadh	.	.	.	.	.	22.1	1.3	57.0	0.4	11.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Batala	.	.	.	.	.	28.6	10.7	32.1	0.0	1.8	7.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	16.1
Bhadson	.	.	.	.	.	18.7	10.0	21.2	3.8	20.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5
Hindaun	.	.	.	.	.	61.6	0.5	7.8	0.0	11.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2
Ladpura	.	.	.	.	.	49.6	6.0	11.1	0.8	6.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2
Sumerpur	.	.	.	.	.	32.6	6.1	11.6	1.4	23.8	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	21.8
Akola	.	.	.	.	.	32.2	3.9	22.4	0.7	15.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	19.1
Bhathat	.	.	.	.	.	62.4	0.8	22.0	0.0	7.6	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.2
Garur Baijnath	.	.	.	.	.	63.8	17.5	9.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Mauranipur	.	.	.	.	.	59.3	2.0	25.8	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Dinhata	.	.	.	.	.	37.1	7.7	24.1	2.6	5.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
Mohd. Bazar	34.5	14.3	37.5	1.8	3.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1

ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS

45.0	5.6	28.3	0.9	8.8	2.7	0.5	8.2
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APPENDIX TABLE 2.8 : *Percentage Distribution of Gainfully Occupied Persons by Subsidiary Occupation Groups*

Block	Subsidiary Occupation								
	Mainly Owner cultivators	Mainly Tenant cultivators	Non-cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Artisans	Trade & Commerce	Transport	Other professions & Services	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Banswada	34.0	0.0	2.9	40.1	6.9	4.5	0.0	11.6	
Nandyal	24.6	4.5	28.6	24.5	3.6	5.4	5.3	3.5	
Pithapuram	18.3	9.1	4.3	23.1	8.6	8.6	10.2	17.8	
Bhurbhandha	8.0	4.5	7.4	49.3	8.4	12.9	1.0	8.5	
Lakhipur	8.2	4.6	18.3	11.1	9.2	5.5	0.0	43.1	
Ekangar Sarai	63.7	0.3	0.0	14.1	2.7	3.9	1.8	13.5	
Ormanjhi	39.5	1.3	0.0	34.9	3.7	5.0	1.7	13.9	
Pusa	46.9	0.0	0.0	10.8	5.4	4.5	6.3	26.1	
Manavadar	0.0	1.5	0.0	43.3	17.8	12.0	0.0	25.4	
Modasa	14.0	0.0	0.0	40.3	33.3	7.0	0.0	5.4	
Pounta	27.5	5.4	1.2	20.4	7.8	3.0	11.4	23.3	
Badgam	63.2	3.1	3.1	0.0	13.3	4.1	0.0	13.2	
Kollengode	9.7	7.3	5.5	13.9	9.1	7.9	2.4	44.2	
Chalakudy	59.5	11.8	0.7	11.8	0.7	4.4	1.5	9.6	
Abhanpur	34.1	0.0	0.0	50.6	8.4	1.6	0.0	5.3	
Ashta	12.0	1.1	11.5	49.7	14.2	4.4	0.0	7.1	
	1.2	0.0	0.0	54.2	17.8	0.9	0.0	10.2	

Rajpur	.	.	.	.	.	12.9	0.5	0.5	83.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sankarankoil	.	.	.	.	.	57.4	2.4	4.2	24.3	1.7	4.5	0.7	4.8
Satyamangalam	.	.	.	.	.	20.5	0.0	0.0	38.5	22.2	4.3	0.8	13.7
Bhir	.	.	.	.	.	10.9	0.8	1.2	78.9	4.9	2.3	0.2	0.8
Karveer	.	.	.	.	.	48.8	2.5	0.4	32.4	4.0	2.9	4.9	4.1
Morsi	.	.	.	.	.	70.8	0.0	0.0	19.5	7.2	0.4	1.4	8.3
Gulbarga	.	.	.	.	.	27.5	2.9	18.8	33.0	4.4	3.7	1.4	8.3
Malavalli	.	.	.	.	.	33.8	0.9	3.3	21.2	4.2	1.9	0.0	34.7
Sorab	.	.	.	.	.	7.0	9.2	5.4	64.5	7.0	4.2	0.0	2.7
Bhadrak	.	.	.	.	.	17.6	8.6	5.8	27.0	10.8	6.8	2.2	21.2
Junagadh	.	.	.	.	.	11.9	3.0	0.4	19.6	8.9	8.9	0.0	47.3
Batala	.	.	.	.	.	5.4	1.8	3.6	17.8	10.7	7.1	17.9	35.7
Bhadson	.	.	.	.	.	2.5	3.8	20.0	6.2	25.0	13.8	6.2	22.5
Hindaun	.	.	.	.	.	31.4	0.0	0.0	41.6	6.4	0.0	12.8	7.8
Ladpura	.	.	.	.	.	18.8	0.8	14.5	17.1	10.3	8.5	0.9	29.1
Sumerpur	.	.	.	.	.	40.8	4.1	7.5	22.4	4.1	2.7	0.7	17.7
Akola	.	.	.	.	.	30.3	1.3	2.6	20.4	6.6	10.5	3.3	25.0
Bhathat	.	.	.	.	.	32.8	0.4	0.0	46.0	11.6	0.4	2.4	6.4
Garur Baijnath	.	.	.	.	.	8.2	0.0	0.4	20.5	22.4	6.4	0.7	41.4
Mauranipur	.	.	.	.	.	29.4	5.2	0.0	48.5	7.6	0.5	0.0	8.8
Dinhata	.	.	.	.	.	26.7	5.2	28.4	9.5	5.2	9.5	3.4	12.1
Mohd. Bazar	.	.	.	.	.	6.6	0.0	10.1	7.2	19.0	7.7	0.0	49.4

ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS

13.1

2.3

4.2

9.0

35.7

4.7

2.6

28.4

APPENDIX TABLE 2.9 : *Percentage Distribution of Persons by Employment Status*

Block	Employer		Employee		Own Account worker		Unpaid Family worker		Seeking work		Not seeking but available for work		Not in the labour force		Total	
	Males		Total		Males		Total		Males		Total		Males		Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Banswada . . .	0.8	0.8	0.8	12.1	24.8	12.5	13.7	6.3	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	48.5	49.5
Nandyal . . .	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.6	29.5	8.3	8.8	4.7	6.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.4	20.3	52.7	51.3
Pithapuram . . .	0.3	0.3	0.3	13.3	18.4	10.9	11.1	5.6	8.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.4	61.5	51.7
Bhurbandha . . .	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	3.8	12.9	13.3	14.4	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	25.7	63.4	53.2
Lakhipur . . .	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.0	7.3	11.7	12.6	8.2	10.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	23.8	68.6	51.7
Ekangar Sarai . . .	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	17.4	9.4	9.7	8.2	11.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	25.7	61.6	55.6
Ormanjhi . . .	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	8.7	14.3	15.6	5.6	19.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	24.1	53.2	51.2
Pusa . . .	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.5	16.5	8.6	9.0	3.7	4.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	25.0	69.0	53.2
Manavadar . . .	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.8	11.8	9.4	9.9	7.9	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	56.3	51.7
Modasa . . .	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.4	14.3	14.9	11.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	46.4	52.7
Pounta . . .	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	6.0	13.0	13.4	7.9	12.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	26.4	68.3	53.1
Badgam . . .	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	17.2	17.2	13.4	13.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	20.3	64.8	55.3
Chalakudy . . .	2.0	2.6	2.6	10.7	17.0	5.2	6.5	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.6	0.1	0.2	26.6	68.2	48.9
Kollengode . . .	1.7	1.9	1.9	13.4	23.0	7.0	7.7	3.4	7.2	1.8	2.4	0.4	0.9	20.8	56.9	48.5
Abhanpur . . .	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.0	16.6	12.6	13.8	5.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	55.6	49.2
Ashta . . .	2.5	2.7	2.7	8.6	15.2	10.4	10.6	5.1	13.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	57.3	50.5
Jatara . . .	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	10.3	14.6	14.9	10.9	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	23.1	45.9	54.6

Rajpur	0.3	0.3	3.0	4.6	12.5	13.1	10.0	22.0	2.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	25.1	56.5	52.9
Sankarankoil	3.3	3.6	14.5	26.4	8.2	10.3	4.1	9.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	21.0	49.7	51.4
Satyamangalam	0.0	0.0	14.1	22.9	13.4	14.0	4.5	10.0	1.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	18.6	50.9	51.7
Bhir	1.3	1.4	7.2	14.7	12.1	12.6	8.4	26.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	21.8	44.8	50.9
Karveer	0.7	0.7	6.8	11.2	11.0	12.1	8.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.2	57.7	52.5
Morsi	3.3	3.4	17.2	30.4	5.8	6.4	2.5	6.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	23.6	52.7	52.8
Gulbarga	4.0	4.2	12.2	22.7	6.7	7.3	4.7	17.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	22.1	47.9	50.1
Malavalli	0.2	0.2	8.5	13.6	11.8	13.6	8.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	21.6	63.0	50.6
Sorab	0.1	0.1	7.9	10.4	11.7	12.1	8.8	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.8	59.0	54.3
Bhadrak	2.1	2.5	8.1	18.8	10.8	12.0	4.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	23.7	70.7	49.1
Junagadh	0.1	0.1	9.7	19.1	12.4	13.0	6.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	50.5	48.4
Batala	0.1	0.1	8.8	9.5	9.2	9.5	7.1	7.1	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	71.8	52.8
Bhadson	0.3	0.3	10.9	11.5	9.4	9.7	10.4	10.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	23.2	67.2	54.9
Hindaun	0.1	0.1	3.6	3.7	16.0	16.1	9.5	11.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.3	69.0	52.6
Ladpura	0.2	0.2	8.6	9.8	13.1	13.3	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	24.4	70.7	52.3
Sumerpur	0.0	0.0	5.5	7.3	15.9	16.3	6.1	8.1	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	23.9	66.5	53.2
Akola	0.1	0.1	6.1	6.6	12.7	13.0	8.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	71.3	55.1
Bhathat	0.1	0.1	5.5	7.5	14.3	16.2	8.6	19.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	21.6	56.5	50.2
Garur Baijnath	0.1	0.2	3.1	5.1	13.4	17.2	3.8	30.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	25.6	46.3	46.4
Mauranipur	0.1	0.1	5.2	9.1	14.3	15.3	7.5	15.2	6.0	3.0	0.2	0.3	19.2	60.0	52.5
Dinhata	0.6	0.6	5.0	5.2	12.8	13.1	6.7	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	26.3	74.1	51.5
Mohd. Bazar	0.2	0.2	11.5	14.3	9.9	11.3	4.1	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	25.0	69.8	50.9

ALL BLOCKS . 0.8 0.9 8.8 13.4 11.3 12.1 6.8 13.1 0.5 0.7 0.1 0.1 23.4 59.7 51.7

APPENDIX TABLE 2.10 : Percentage of Persons Offering for Wage Employment by Sex in Four Occupational Groups

Block	Mainly owner culti- vators			Mainly tenant culti- vators			Non-cultivator owners			Artisans		
	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Banswada	33.2	38.6	34.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	53.8	34.9
Nandyal	29.7	22.2	29.3	26.1	100.0	34.6	33.3	0.0	22.2	64.0	33.3	60.7
Pithapuram	20.7	33.3	21.0	29.6	40.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.3	28.6	36.8
Bhurbhandha	12.6	12.0	12.5	38.2	50.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	42.9	30.0
Lakhipur	12.3	0.0	10.9	52.1	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	20.0	87.5	46.2	61.9
Ekangar Sarai	16.2	4.8	14.4	52.9	33.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.6	26.7	38.9
Ormanjhi	39.1	29.8	34.3	20.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	33.3	30.6
Pusa	49.0	16.7	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	42.9
Manavadar	6.3	3.0	4.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	40.0	35.7
Modasa	9.7	4.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	15.0
Pounta	11.1	4.5	8.4	17.1	0.0	9.5	20.0	0.0	20.0	40.4	10.7	30.6
Badgam	6.2	0.0	3.6	14.3	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	0.0	31.4
Chalakudy	15.2	7.7	13.6	6.7	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.5	33.3	59.0
Kollengode	9.1	0.0	6.9	25.4	6.7	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.2	10.4	44.9
Abhanpur	33.4	31.3	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	42.9	36.4
Ashta	16.7	12.8	15.3	50.0	0.0	33.3	37.5	33.3	36.4	59.4	57.1	58.7
Jatara	89.5	74.4	83.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.8	77.8	80.0

Rajpur	.	.	46.6	25.5	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	69.2
Sankarankoil	.	.	20.8	16.8	19.4	33.3	0.0	21.4	16.7	40.4	27.3	35.6	4.4	25.0		
Satyamangalam	.	.	18.7	18.9	18.7	37.5	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.1	25.0	39.1		
Bhir	.	.	47.5	52.7	52.4	70.0	75.0	72.2	57.1	25.0	45.4	22.2	66.7	26.7		
Karveer	.	.	21.6	16.7	19.8	40.0	27.3	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.0	50.0	66.7		
Morsi	.	.	23.3	25.7	24.2	20.0	16.7	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	27.3		
Gulbarga	.	.	17.7	24.1	20.8	17.6	27.7	22.4	38.5	50.0	41.2	40.0	0.0	32.0		
Malavalli	.	.	14.7	14.3	14.7	60.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	5.6	7.3		
Sorab	.	.	19.9	24.0	21.3	43.2	39.0	41.4	16.7	0.0	10.0	10.5	0.0	10.5		
Bhadrak	.	.	30.4	0.0	28.9	70.0	0.0	68.3	0.0	14.3	7.7	54.6	0.0	17.6		
Junagadh	.	.	6.4	3.8	5.5	28.6	25.0	27.3	50.0	0.0	50.0	35.7	24.1	29.8		
Batala	.	.	16.8	0.0	16.8	17.5	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.6	66.7	57.1		
Bhadson	.	.	0.8	0.0	0.8	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.0	18.9		
Hindaun	.	.	20.7	5.4	14.1	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	33.3	34.2		
Ladpura	.	.	15.8	0.0	15.8	31.6	0.0	31.6	20.0	0.0	20.0	46.2	0.0	35.3		
Sumerpur	.	.	15.4	13.8	15.2	31.6	50.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	61.1	57.1	60.7		
Akola	.	.	8.6	1.6	7.2	15.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	28.6		
Bhathat	.	.	31.6	30.4	31.1	33.3	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.6	25.0	57.7		
Garur Baijnath	.	.	48.6	6.6	22.1	70.4	25.4	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	100.0	80.0		
Mauranipur	.	.	19.9	26.2	21.8	0.0	50.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	17.6		
Dinhata	.	.	8.7	0.0	8.7	8.3	0.0	8.3	7.7	16.7	10.5	42.9	57.1	47.6		
Mohd. Bazar	.	.	5.2	0.0	5.1	35.7	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	14.3	36.0		

ALL BLOCKS

22.3	21.1	21.9	29.5	30.7	29.8	14.9	12.9	14.1	48.2	26.7	42.9
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**APPENDIX TABLE 2.11 : Average Size of Net Operational Holdings per
Cultivating Household and Index of Change in B.M.S. Blocks**

Block	Average size (Hectares)		Index of Change (1954-55 = 100)	
	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	
1	2	3	4	
Banswada	2.1	84.9	94.3	
Lakhipur	2.1	67.3	73.1	
Pusa	1.3	84.8	81.8	
Manavadar	8.2	84.2	79.2	
Pounta	3.0	98.6	86.4	
Chalakudy	1.1	77.8	63.0	
Rajpur	6.2	73.2	75.2	
Ashta	5.8	89.5	83.9	
Satyamangalam	2.3	78.9	64.9	
Karveer	1.0	100.0	92.0	
Morsi	6.2	83.5	75.0	
Malavalli	2.0	98.0	89.8	
Bhadrak	2.2	96.3	92.6	
Batala	4.4	88.1	85.3	
Bhadson	6.6	101.8	108.0	
Ladpura	5.5	107.4	90.4	
Bhathat	1.4	94.1	82.4	
Mohd. Bazar	3.3	98.8	89.0	
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	2.7	90.9	86.4	

APPENDIX TABLE 2.12 : Average Size of Net Operational Holding per Cultivating Household in Post-stage II Blocks

Block	Cultivator	Cultivator-cum-agri-cultural labourer	Cultivator-cum-artisan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Banswada	3.0	0.9	0.8	2.0
Nandyal	7.2	1.6	1.5	4.5
Pithapuram	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.5
Bhurbhandha	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.9
Lakhipur	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.5
Ekangar Sarai	2.3	0.3	1.2	1.7
Ormanjhi	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.3
Pusa	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.1
Manavadar	6.9	1.9	7.3	6.5
Modasa	4.0	1.5	2.0	3.7
Pounta	2.8	0.9	0.8	2.5
Badgam	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.9
Chalakudy	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.7
Kollengode	2.6	0.5	0.5	1.9
Abhanpur	4.0	1.2	2.3	2.7
Ashta	5.7	2.1	2.7	4.9
Jatara	2.5	1.2	1.5	2.0
Rajpur	6.7	3.1	5.8	4.7
Sankarankoil	2.0	0.6	0.4	1.3
Satyamanaglam	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.5
Bhir	8.2	0.1	4.5	5.5
Karveer	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.9
Morsi	8.5	1.5	4.7	4.7
Gulbarga	9.7	2.3	8.1	7.9
Malavalli	2.3	0.8	1.3	1.8
Sorab	3.0	1.3	1.4	2.3
Bhadrak	2.7	0.9	1.4	2.0
Junagadh	4.3	0.9	3.1	3.9
Batala	3.8	1.7	3.4	3.8
Bhadson	7.1	0.0	6.0	7.1
Hindaun	3.2	1.3	1.2	2.6
Ladpura	5.3	2.3	4.0	5.0
Sumerpur	5.5	1.8	2.3	4.5
Akola	3.3	0.8	1.5	2.2
Bhathat	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.2
Garur Baijnath	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6
Mauranipur	4.7	1.8	2.8	3.7
Dinhata	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.8
Mohd. Bazar	3.1	0.8	2.4	3.0
ALL BLOCKS	3.4	0.9	1.7	2.7

APPENDIX TABLE 2.13 : Concentration Ratio of Net Operational Holdings and Changes in the Ratio During the Years 1959-60 and 1964-65 as Compared to the Year 1954-55

Block	Concentration ratio during the year			Index of change in concentration ratio (1954-55=100)	
	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1959-60	1964-65
1	2	3	4	5	6
Banswada . . .	0.61	0.60	0.57	98.4	93.4
Lakhipur . . .	0.42	0.34	0.36	81.0	85.7
Pusa . . .	0.70	0.64	0.59	91.4	84.3
Manavadar . . .	0.27	0.27	0.28	100.0	103.7
Pounta . . .	0.36	0.35	0.41	97.2	113.9
Chalakudy . . .	0.59	0.58	0.60	98.3	101.7
Ashta . . .	0.32	0.30	0.35	93.8	109.4
Rajpur . . .	0.34	0.31	0.39	91.2	114.7
Satyamangalam . . .	0.48	0.46	0.44	95.8	91.7
Karveer . . .	0.45	0.45	0.50	100.0	111.1
Morsi . . .	0.55	0.55	0.56	100.0	101.8
Malavalli . . .	0.43	0.43	0.42	100.0	97.7
Bhadrak . . .	0.43	0.39	0.46	90.7	107.0
Batala . . .	0.29	0.27	0.32	93.1	110.3
Bhadson . . .	0.34	0.29	0.37	85.3	108.8
Ladpura . . .	0.48	0.37	0.37	77.1	100.0
Bhathat . . .	0.49	0.50	0.48	102.0	98.0
Mohd. Bazar . . .	0.42	0.38	0.38	90.5	100.0
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS.	0.58	0.56	0.53	95.6	.

NOTE : Based on grouped data.

APPENDIX TABLE 2.14 : Concentration Ratio of Net Operational Holding in Post-stage II Blocks

Block	Concentration ratio
1	2
Banswada	0.59
Nandyal	0.61
Pithapuram	0.57
Bhurbhandha	0.39
Lakhipur	0.38
Ekangar Sarai	0.64
Ormanjhi	0.48
Pusa	0.61
Manavadar	0.32
Modasa	0.42
Pounta	0.43
Badgam	0.39
Chalakudy	0.63
Kollengode	0.59
Abhanpur	0.49
Ashta	0.38
Jatara	0.42
Rajpur	0.42
Sankarankoil	0.56
Satyamangalam	0.45
Bhir	0.48
Karveer	0.52
Morsi	0.58
Gulbarga	0.49
Malavalli	0.43
Sorab	0.46
Bhadrak	0.48
Junagarh	0.51
Batala	0.36
Bhadson	0.41
Hindaun	0.44
Ladpura	0.41
Sumerpur	0.47
Akola	0.48
Bhathat	0.49
Garur Baijnath	0.44
Mauranipur	0.46
Dinhata	0.32
Mohd. Bazar	0.41
ALL BLOCKS	0.54

NOTE: Based on individual data.

APPENDIX TABLE 2.15 : Number of Literates per 100 People During the Years 1954-55, 1959-60 and 1964-65

Block	Total sample					
	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	Index (1954-55 = 100)		
				1959-60	1964-65	1964-65
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
Banswada	6.5	7.4	16.6	113.8	255.4	255.4
Lakhipur	28.5	27.7	28.0	97.2	98.2	98.2
Pusa	18.7	18.3	29.8	97.9	159.4	159.4
Manavadar	18.9	15.4	31.8	81.5	168.2	168.2
Pounta	8.8	13.9	35.2	158.0	400.0	400.0
Chalakudy	47.2	39.2	65.5	83.0	138.8	138.8
Rajpur	10.0	10.6	19.5	106.0	195.0	195.0
Ashta	5.8	4.4	16.4	75.9	282.8	282.8
Satyamaṅgalam	11.5	17.3	30.2	150.4	262.6	262.6
Karveer	11.7	15.4	25.7	131.6	219.6	219.6
Morsi	32.4	35.8	44.6	110.5	137.6	137.6
Malavalli	10.7	17.5	20.3	163.6	189.7	189.7
Bhadrak	23.1	25.4	42.0	110.0	181.8	181.8
Batala	13.4	12.6	30.1	94.0	224.6	224.6
Bhadson	14.9	14.8	30.0	99.3	201.3	201.3
Ladpura	12.3	18.6	30.0	151.2	243.9	243.9
Bhatthar	9.5	12.3	13.9	129.5	146.3	146.3
Mohd. Bazar	19.8	20.3	33.3	102.5	168.2	168.2
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	20.6	20.8	33.4	101.0	162.1	162.1

APPENDIX TABLE 2.15 : *Contd.*

Block	Men						Women					
	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	Index 1954-55 = 100			1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	Index 1954-55 = 100		
				1959-60	1964-65					1959-60	1964-65	
	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	
Banswada	12.0	13.2	28.7	110.0	239.2		1.0	1.8	4.8	180.0	480.0	
Lakhipur	42.1	43.5	40.7	103.3	96.7		14.0	11.2	14.3	80.0	102.1	
Pusa	30.1	30.4	47.3	101.0	157.1		7.0	6.7	9.9	95.7	141.4	
Manavadar	31.3	24.5	46.8	78.3	149.5		6.0	5.2	15.8	86.7	263.3	
Pounta	14.4	21.0	51.2	145.8	355.6		2.0	5.6	17.2	280.0	860.0	
Chakady	54.6	41.1	71.0	75.3	130.0		40.0	37.4	60.3	93.5	150.8	
Rajpur	17.8	19.0	28.8	106.7	161.8		2.8	1.9	9.0	67.9	321.4	
Ashta	11.1	8.3	30.8	74.8	277.5		0.4	0.5	1.8	125.0	450.0	
Satyamangalam	18.9	27.5	45.2	145.5	239.2		3.7	6.5	14.2	175.5	383.8	
Karveer	21.2	27.9	40.3	131.6	190.1		2.1	2.8	9.6	133.3	457.1	
Morsi	47.5	49.3	58.0	103.8	122.1		17.3	21.8	29.5	126.0	170.5	
Malavalli	19.2	26.8	31.1	139.6	162.0		1.8	7.9	9.3	438.9	516.7	
Bhadrak	38.5	42.3	57.6	109.9	149.6		7.7	8.7	27.0	113.0	350.6	
Batala	18.3	17.4	37.3	95.1	203.8		7.3	6.4	22.2	87.7	304.1	
Bhadson	22.3	21.3	38.6	95.5	173.1		6.1	6.9	19.6	113.1	321.3	
Ladpura	23.2	33.4	48.8	144.0	210.3		1.2	2.4	9.3	200.0	775.0	
Bhatthat	17.9	22.5	25.9	125.7	144.7		0.5	2.0	1.8	400.0	360.0	
Mohd. Bazar	31.2	30.3	43.2	97.1	138.5		8.0	10.4	22.9	130.0	286.2	
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	29.0	29.2	44.9	100.7	154.8		11.8	12.2	21.3	103.4	180.5	

APPENDIX TABLE 2.16 : Level of Education in the Population During the Years 1959-60 and 1964-65

Block	Male/ Female/ All	Percentage of Literates in the different levels of Education Groups														
		Percentage of Literates			Index			Able to read and write but not passed primary			Passed primary but below middle			Passed middle but below matric		
		1959-60	1964-65	1959-60	1959-60	1964-65	1959-60	1959-60	1964-65	1959-60	1959-60	1964-65	1959-60	1959-60	1964-65	1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					1959-60	1964-65	Index 1959-60	Index 1959-60	Index 1959-60	Index 1959-60	Index 1959-60	Index 1959-60	Index 1959-60	Index 1959-60	Index 1959-60	Index 1959-60
					100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Banswada	Male	13	29	223	66	77	117	29	12	41	4	8	200	1	3	300
	Female	2	5	250	82	81	99	18	13	72	..	3	..	..	3	..
	All	7	17	243	68	77	113	28	13	46	23	7	233	1	3	300
Lakhipur	Male	44	41	93	43	29	67	38	41	108	16	24	150	4	6	150
	Female	11	14	127	37	40	108	41	39	95	18	18	100	5	2	40
	All	28	28	100	42	32	76	38	41	108	16	23	144	4	5	125
Pusa	Male	30	47	157	51	58	114	19	14	74	25	20	80	6	8	133
	Female	7	10	143	66	82	124	28	10	36	6	5	83	..	2	..
	All	18	30	167	53	62	117	20	13	65	22	18	82	5	7	140
Manavadar	Male	25	47	188	50	73	146	41	12	29	9	13	144	0.5	2	400
	Female	5	16	320	68	91	134	32	6	19	..	2	..	..	..	..
	All	15	32	213	52	78	150	40	10	25	8	10	125	0.4	2	500
Pounta	Male	21	51	243	33	60	182	47	22	47	15	15	100	5	3	60
	Female	6	17	283	51	78	153	38	16	42	7	4	57	5	2	40
	All	14	35	250	36	64	178	45	20	44	14	12	86	5	3	60

Chalakudy	Male	41	71	173	42	48	114	41	33	80	10	13	130	6	6	100
	Female	37	60	162	44	45	102	41	38	93	12	13	108	3	4	133
	All	39	64	164	43	46	107	41	36	88	11	13	118	5	5	100
Rajpur	Male	19	29	153	56	69	123	42	13	31	2	10	500	..	7	..
	Female	2	9	450	85	77	90	15	17	113	..	5	..	..	2	..
	All	11	20	182	59	71	120	39	14	36	2	9	450	..	6	..
Ashta	Male	8	31	388	43	71	165	55	21	38	1	7	700	..	1	..
	Female	0.5	2	400	75	100	133	25	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All	4	16	400	45	73	162	54	20	37	1	6	600	..	1	..
Satyamangalam	Male	28	45	161	78	76	57	16	12	75	5	9	180	3	3	100
	Female	7	14	200	71	88	124	26	8	31	..	1	..	3	3	100
	All	17	30	176	75	79	105	18	11	61	4	7	175	3	3	100
Karveer	Male	28	40	143	57	44	77	33	25	76	16	28	175	3	3	100
	Female	3	10	333	85	55	65	15	26	173	..	17	..	..	1	..
	All	15	26	173	59	46	78	32	25	78	6	26	433	3	3	100
Morsi	Male	49	58	118	44	47	107	45	30	67	10	20	200	2	4	200
	Female	22	30	136	64	60	94	35	32	91	1	8	800	..	1	..
	All	36	45	125	49	51	104	42	31	74	7	16	228	3	3	100
Malavalli	Male	27	31	115	50	67	134	30	16	53	15	9	60	5	7	140
	Female	8	9	112	63	80	127	29	13	45	8	7	88	..	..	..
	All	18	20	111	53	70	132	30	16	53	14	9	64	4	6	150
Bhadrak	Male	42	58	138	44	68	154	44	16	36	11	13	118	2	3	150
	Female	9	27	300	48	82	171	50	15	30	2	3	150	..	..	..
	All	25	42	168	45	73	162	45	16	36	9	9	100	1	2	200
Batala	Male	17	37	218	33	43	130	45	28	62	14	16	114	9	13	144
	Female	6	22	367	67	59	88	19	23	121	4	9	225	..	8	..
	All	13	30	231	40	49	122	40	26	65	14	14	100	7	11	157

APPENDIX TABLE 2.16 : *Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bhadson .	Male	21	39	186	48	64	133	28	19	68	13	11	85	10	6	60
	Female	7	20	286	56	74	132	38	22	58	7	3	43	..	1	..
	All	15	30	200	50	67	134	30	20	67	12	9	75	8	4	50
Ladpura .	Male	33	49	148	53	64	121	42	25	60	4	5	125	2	6	300
	Female	2	9	450	77	79	102	23	11	48	..	8	..	..	2	..
	All	19	30	158	54	67	124	41	23	56	4	6	150	1	5	500
Bhathat	Male	23	26	113	71	63	89	21	24	114	7	11	157	0.6	2	333
	Female	2	2	100	86	75	87	14	0	0	..	25	..	..	..	..
	All	12	14	117	73	63	86	21	22	105	6	12	200	0.6	2	333
Mohd. Bazar	Male	30	43	143	25	42	168	46	22	48	26	33	127	3	3	100
	Female	10	23	230	42	71	169	56	21	38	2	8	400	..	..	..
	All	20	33	165	30	52	173	48	21	44	20	24	120	2	2	100
All Blocks	Male	29	45	155	50	56	112	36	25	69	11	14	127	4	5	125
	Female	12	21	175	50	57	114	38	30	79	9	10	111	3	3	100
	All	21	33	157	50	56	112	36	26	72	10	13	130	4	5	125

APPENDIX TABLE 2.17 : Percentage Distribution by Levels of Education Separately for Males and Females

Block	Males					Females					Total
	Able to read & write but not Passed primary	Passed primary but below middle	Passed middle but below matric	Passed matric or higher examination	Total	Able to read & write but not Passed primary	Passed primary but below middle	Passed middle but below matric	Passed matric or higher examination		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Banswada	76.6	12.5	8.2	2.7	100.0	80.7	12.9	3.2	3.2	100.0	
Nandyal	57.3	32.6	5.8	4.3	100.0	81.0	15.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	
Pithapuram	63.1	23.5	9.2	4.2	100.0	77.5	18.5	3.4	0.6	100.0	
Bhurbandha	71.5	15.6	12.4	0.5	100.0	86.6	7.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	
Lakhipur	28.9	41.0	24.2	5.9	100.0	40.5	39.3	17.8	2.4	100.0	
Ekangar Sarai	56.3	11.7	21.7	10.3	100.0	80.8	11.2	7.2	0.8	100.0	
Ormanjhi	56.4	22.3	17.1	4.2	100.0	54.6	30.9	14.5	0.0	100.0	
Pusa	57.9	13.9	20.1	8.1	100.0	82.5	10.5	5.3	1.7	100.0	
Manavadar	73.3	11.6	12.6	2.5	100.0	91.2	16.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	
Modasa	46.9	19.6	31.6	1.9	100.0	75.0	14.8	9.3	0.9	100.0	
Pounta	60.0	22.0	14.8	3.2	100.0	78.0	15.7	4.4	1.9	100.0	
Badgam	44.6	27.4	20.6	7.4	100.0	78.4	21.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Chalakudy	47.5	33.4	12.9	6.2	100.0	44.7	38.2	12.9	4.2	100.0	
Kollengode	52.8	30.9	10.2	6.1	100.0	54.5	32.7	9.2	3.6	100.0	
Abhanpur	75.9	14.9	7.5	1.7	100.0	88.7	9.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	
Ashta	71.3	20.6	6.8	1.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Jatara	58.0	23.1	14.6	4.3	100.0	66.7	25.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	
Rajpur	69.3	13.5	10.2	7.0	100.0	76.7	16.7	5.0	1.6	100.0	
Sankarankoil	68.5	17.6	11.5	2.4	100.0	74.7	16.4	7.6	1.3	100.0	
Satyamangalam	75.9	12.2	8.6	3.3	100.0	87.5	8.3	1.4	2.8	100.0	
Bhir	60.7	27.5	11.2	0.6	100.0	86.9	11.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	
Karveer	44.2	24.9	28.1	2.8	100.0	55.1	26.1	17.4	1.4	100.0	
Morsi	46.7	30.2	19.6	3.5	100.0	59.9	31.7	7.8	0.6	100.0	

APPENDIX TABLE 2.17 : *Contd.*

Block	Total					
	Able to read & write but not passed primary	Passed primary but below middle	Passed middle but below matric	Passed matric or higher examination	Total	
1	12	13	14	15	16	
Banswada	77.2	12.6	7.4	2.8	100.0	
Nandyal	62.1	29.2	5.3	3.4	100.0	
Pithapuram	68.1	21.8	7.2	2.9	100.0	
Bhurbhandha	75.8	13.2	10.6	0.4	100.0	
Lakhipur	31.8	40.6	22.6	5.0	100.0	
Ekangar Sarai	60.5	11.6	19.2	8.7	100.0	
Ormanjhi	56.1	23.7	16.7	3.5	100.0	
Pusa	61.7	13.4	17.8	7.1	100.0	
Manavadar	77.5	10.4	10.2	1.9	100.0	
Modasa	52.6	18.6	27.1	1.7	100.0	
Pounta	64.2	20.5	12.4	2.9	100.0	
Badgam	48.4	26.7	18.3	6.6	100.0	
Chalakudy	46.1	35.7	12.9	5.3	100.0	
Kollengode	53.4	31.6	9.8	5.2	100.0	
Abhanpur	78.3	13.9	6.4	1.4	100.0	
Ashta	72.9	19.5	6.4	1.2	100.0	
Jatara	59.4	23.5	13.5	3.6	100.0	
Rajpur	70.9	14.2	9.1	5.8	100.0	
Sankarankoil	70.0	17.3	10.6	2.1	100.0	
Satyamangalam	78.6	11.4	6.9	3.1	100.0	
Bhir	65.5	24.6	9.4	0.5	100.0	
Karveer	46.1	25.1	26.2	2.6	100.0	
Morsi	50.8	30.7	15.9	2.6	100.0	

APPENDIX TABLE 2.17 : *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gulbarga	59.0	28.0	9.6	3.4	100.0	76.0	20.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
Malavalli	67.3	16.4	9.1	7.2	100.0	80.3	13.1	6.6	0.0	100.0
Sorab	53.9	26.0	14.3	5.8	100.0	62.4	31.8	4.6	1.2	100.0
Bhadrak	68.0	16.4	12.7	2.9	100.0	82.3	15.0	2.7	0.0	100.0
Junagadh	73.9	15.5	9.2	1.4	100.0	90.4	8.2	1.4	0.0	100.0
Batala	43.2	28.1	15.9	12.8	100.0	58.9	23.4	9.5	8.2	100.0
Bhadson	64.0	19.2	11.0	5.8	100.0	74.2	22.5	2.8	0.5	100.0
Hindaun	69.3	18.1	7.8	4.8	100.0	86.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ladpura	64.5	24.8	5.2	5.5	100.0	79.2	11.3	7.6	1.9	100.0
Sumerpur	63.3	22.2	9.2	5.3	100.0	86.8	5.3	7.9	0.0	100.0
Akola	55.5	23.2	14.5	6.8	100.0	75.0	18.8	1.2	5.0	100.0
Bhathat	62.7	23.7	11.3	2.3	100.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Garur Baijnath	59.3	22.4	15.4	2.9	100.0	80.4	15.7	3.9	0.0	100.0
Mauranipur	57.8	24.1	13.2	4.9	100.0	70.6	25.0	4.4	0.0	100.0
Dinhata	60.2	21.4	16.5	1.9	100.0	77.6	15.4	6.5	0.5	100.0
Mohd. Bazar	42.2	21.6	33.0	3.2	100.0	71.3	20.9	7.8	0.0	100.0
ALL BLOCKS	59.2	22.6	13.6	4.6	100.0	65.7	24.1	7.9	2.3	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 2.17 : *Concld.*

1	12	13	14	15	16
Gulbarga	61.7	26.7	8.7	2.9	100.0
Malavalli	70.3	15.6	8.5	5.6	100.0
Sorab	56.4	27.7	11.4	4.5	100.0
Bhadrak	72.7	15.9	9.5	1.9	100.0
Junagadh	77.3	14.0	7.6	1.1	100.0
Batala	48.7	26.4	13.7	11.2	100.0
Bhadson	67.0	20.1	8.6	4.3	100.0
Hindaun	70.8	17.7	7.1	4.4	100.0
Ladpura	66.7	22.8	5.5	5.0	100.0
Sumerpur	66.9	19.6	9.0	4.5	100.0
Akola	58.4	22.5	12.5	6.6	100.0
Bhathat	63.5	22.2	12.2	2.1	100.0
Garur Bajnath	64.7	20.7	12.5	2.1	100.0
Mauranipur	59.8	24.2	11.8	4.2	100.0
Dihata	65.4	19.6	13.5	1.5	100.0
Mohd. Bazar	52.0	21.4	24.5	2.1	100.0
ALL BLOCKS	60.9	23.0	12.1	4.0	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 2.18 : Levels of Education Among Different Castes

Block	Percentage of literates in the different Levels of Literacy Groups									
	Scheduled Caste					Scheduled Tribe				
	Able to read & write but not passed primary	Passed primary but below middle	Passed middle but below matric	Passed matric or higher examination	Able to read & write but not passed primary	Passed primary but below middle	Passed middle but below matric	Passed matric or higher examination		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Banswada	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nandyal	56.2	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pithapuram	82.0	15.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhuribhandha	65.3	28.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	13.6	9.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Lakhipur	8.3	62.5	25.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ekangar Sarai	77.5	7.5	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ormanjhi	63.6	27.3	9.1	0.0	56.6	26.3	16.2	1.0	0.0	0.0
Pusa	84.3	7.1	5.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manavadar	92.3	2.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Modasa	60.0	14.7	20.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pounta	74.6	11.3	12.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Badgam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chalakudy	56.3	32.2	9.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kollengode	64.5	19.4	6.4	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abhanpur	91.3	5.8	1.4	1.4	77.8	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashta	70.9	21.8	7.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jatara	56.5	17.4	26.1	0.0	92.2	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajpur	90.9	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Sankarankoil	85.5	9.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

APPENDIX TABLE 2.18 : *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Satyamangalam	77.3	13.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhir	68.1	19.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karveer	48.3	24.1	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morsi	60.4	22.9	14.6	2.1	64.7	17.6	17.6	0.0
Gulbarga	65.7	25.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malavalli	66.0	18.9	11.3	3.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sorab	56.1	22.0	14.6	7.3	83.3	11.1	5.6	0.0
Bhadrak	84.3	10.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Junagadh	92.4	6.1	1.5	0.0	87.1	12.9	0.0	0.0
Batala	63.2	31.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0
Bhadson	79.3	15.8	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hindaun	81.6	10.2	6.1	2.0	76.9	11.5	3.8	7.7
Ladpura	72.2	22.2	0.0	5.6	72.1	22.1	4.6	1.2
Sumerpur	79.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	11.1	11.1	22.2
Akola	64.8	21.1	12.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhathat	59.1	18.2	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garur Baijnath	79.0	14.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauranipur	66.7	19.3	10.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dinhata	65.0	21.7	12.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohd. Bazar	53.0	24.4	21.7	0.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	69.1	19.3	10.0	1.6	76.3	15.2	6.7	1.8

APPENDIX TABLE 2.18 : *Contd.*

Block	Percentage of literates in the different levels of Literacy Groups									
	Backward Class					Others				
	Able to read & write passed primary	Passed but below middle	Passed middle but below matric	Passed matric or higher examination	Able to read & write but not passed primary	Passed primary but below middle	Passed middle but below matric	Passed matric or higher examination		
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Banswada	86.1	12.2	1.7	0.0	64.0	14.6	14.6	6.7		
Nandyal	75.0	15.9	2.3	6.8	60.9	30.1	5.8	3.2		
Pithapuram	69.3	23.2	5.9	1.6	56.3	18.4	14.9	10.3		
Bhuribhandha	75.9	7.4	16.7	0.0	76.2	12.4	10.8	0.6		
Lakhipur	21.2	43.0	21.1	4.7	35.1	36.2	23.4	5.3		
Ekangar Sarai	58.7	11.8	20.0	9.5	60.9	11.9	19.3	7.8		
Ormanjhi	58.6	21.8	16.1	3.4	53.0	22.4	18.7	6.0		
Pusa	67.5	14.9	12.3	5.3	49.4	14.8	23.8	9.6		
Manavadar	78.4	11.2	7.9	2.5	74.3	10.8	13.3	1.7		
Modasa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	19.4	28.4	1.1		
Pounta	61.5	23.9	12.6	2.0	64.4	19.4	12.2	4.1		
Badgam	57.1	35.7	7.1	0.0	48.0	26.3	18.8	6.9		
Chalakudy	51.9	32.9	12.3	2.8	42.0	73.5	13.6	6.9		
Kollengode	60.4	31.1	6.8	1.7	31.0	35.0	19.3	14.7		
Abhanpur	78.1	15.3	5.6	1.0	54.6	15.2	24.2	6.1		
Ashta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	19.0	6.2	1.5		
Jatara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	23.6	12.4	4.0		
Rajpur	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	59.6	18.1	13.4	8.0		
Sankarankoil	70.6	15.2	11.4	2.8	47.5	35.6	14.8	2.0		

APPENDIX TABLE 2.18 : Concl'd.

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Satyamangalam	87.7	5.7	5.7	0.8	72.2	15.0	7.5	5.2
Bhir	69.8	20.9	7.0	2.3	64.5	25.9	9.3	0.3
Karveer	36.4	39.4	24.2	0.0	47.0	23.8	26.2	3.0
Morsi	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	47.2	33.4	16.5	2.9
Gulbarga	70.4	29.9	3.7	0.0	59.0	27.0	9.9	4.0
Malavalli	70.8	15.3	8.1	5.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7
Sorab	59.5	28.4	8.7	3.5	43.7	28.7	20.1	7.5
Bhadrak	68.8	16.9	9.4	5.0	70.1	17.5	11.3	1.0
Junagadh	78.2	15.8	5.4	0.5	51.7	17.2	25.9	5.2
Batala	44.1	41.2	2.9	11.8	48.9	24.9	14.4	11.8
Bhadson	66.1	28.0	5.9	0.0	64.8	18.7	10.3	6.2
Hindaun	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	66.5	20.6	8.6	4.3
Ladpura	65.1	25.4	4.8	4.8	64.2	22.3	6.7	6.7
Sumerpur	73.3	23.3	3.3	0.0	65.2	19.2	10.7	4.8
Akola	61.9	21.2	13.6	3.4	56.0	23.3	12.2	8.6
Bhathat	71.6	17.6	9.8	1.0	52.3	30.8	12.3	4.6
Garur Baijnath	70.0	13.3	13.3	3.3	61.1	22.6	13.7	2.5
Mauranipur	64.1	23.4	10.2	2.3	49.7	29.7	14.8	5.8
Dinhata	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.7	18.0	14.8	1.6
Mohd. Bazar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6	20.9	25.1	2.3
ALL BLOCKS	65.1	22.1	9.9	2.9	55.8	24.8	14.2	5.2

APPENDIX TABLE 2.19 : Percentage of Households having Executive Member in Panchayats, Cooperatives and Agricultural Production Committee

Block	Panchayat	Coopera- tive	Agricul- tural Production Committee
1	2	3	4
Banswada	2.2	1.0	2.3
Nandyal	2.3	0.8	0.7
Pithapuram	1.4	1.2	0.8
Bhurbhandha	1.9	5.8	2.7
Lakhipur	2.2	2.7	..
Ekangar Sarai	2.0	6.8	..
Ormanj'ai	2.8	2.6	0.9
Pusa	2.0	2.6	0.2
Manavadar	4.3	2.1	1.5
Modasa	2.8	1.8	0.7
Pounta	2.6	2.7	1.4
Badgam	1.6	0.9	..
Chalakudy	0.4	0.1	..
Kollengode	0.2	0.1	0.0
Abhanpur	3.2	1.6	..
Ashta	3.2	1.9	0.3
Jatara	3.2	2.1	0.2
Rajpur	2.9	2.3	..
Sankarankoil	1.5	2.0	0.7
Satyamangalam	1.1	0.3	0.4
Bh'r	2.7	2.8	..
Karveer	1.7	3.0	..
Morsi	3.4	2.2	..
Gulbarga	3.0	4.1	1.1
Malavalli	2.4	..	..
Sorab	3.0	2.2	1.0
Bhadrak	1.8	1.0	..
Junagadh	0.9	2.1	2.0
Batala	2.9	4.4	..
Bhadson	4.9	5.1	2.8
Hindaun	3.1	3.2	1.0
Ladpura	2.4	3.4	..
Sumerpur	2.0	1.8	..
Akola	17.4	2.3	3.5
Bhathat	10.6	3.1	4.7
Garur Baijnath	12.0	3.2	3.3
Mauranipur	9.0	1.3	3.6
Dinhata	2.7	3.1	..
Mohd. Bazar	4.3	3.0	..
ALL BLOCKS	3.4	2.4	1.1

APPENDIX TABLE 2.20 : Percentage of Households by Caste Groups having Executive Member in Panchayats, Cooperatives and Agricultural Production Committee

Block	Panchayat					Cooperative				
	Schedul- ed Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Backward Class	Others	Total	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Backward Class	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Banswada .	12.1	..	41.7	46.2	100.0	..	..	13.2	86.8	100.0
Nandyal .	6.3	1.5	8.2	84.0	100.0	..	..	4.6	95.4	100.0
Pithapuram .	14.6	..	74.3	11.1	100.0	7.5	..	82.2	10.3	100.0
Bhurbandha .	4.0	43.0	26.3	26.8	100.0	1.9	64.8	6.0	27.2	100.0
Lakhipur .	4.8	..	36.2	58.9	100.0	..	..	7.2	92.8	100.0
Ekangar Sarai .	3.6	..	79.7	16.7	100.0	3.2	..	78.9	17.9	100.0
Ormanjhi .	10.5	38.2	13.8	37.5	100.0	2.6	49.7	33.8	13.9	100.0
Pusa .	20.1	..	10.4	69.6	100.0	1.6	..	22.9	75.5	100.0
Manavadar .	15.5	..	50.4	34.1	100.0	..	..	67.4	32.6	100.0
Modasa .	12.2	..	..	87.8	100.0	9.2	..	..	9.8	100.0
Pounta .	8.3	..	35.9	55.8	100.0	..	..	21.8	78.2	100.0
Badgam .	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
Chalakudy .	..	..	44.9	55.1	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
Kollengode .	..	..	57.9	42.1	100.0	..	..	50.0	50.0	100.0
Abhanpur .	19.4	2.3	62.0	16.4	100.0	..	..	89.6	10.4	100.0
Ashta .	18.3	..	..	81.7	100.0	7.2	..	..	92.8	100.0
Jatara .	22.0	8.7	..	69.3	100.0	23.5	..	..	76.5	100.0
Rajpur .	3.3	80.8	..	15.9	100.0	6.6	86.0	..	7.4	100.0
Sankarankoil .	19.2	..	69.5	11.3	100.0	6.1	..	89.3	4.6	100.0
Satyamangalam .	4.3	..	40.5	55.2	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
Bhir .	13.6	..	..	86.4	100.0	4.4	..	..	95.6	100.0
Karveer .	6.6	..	9.2	84.2	100.0	1.6	..	..	98.4	100.0
Morsi .	17.9	2.8	2.0	77.4	100.0	1.7	..	..	98.3	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 2.20 : *Contd.*

Block	Agricultural Production Committee				
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Backward Class	Others	Total
1	12	13	14	15	16
Banswada .	2.1	..	40.8	57.1	100.0
Nandyal	100.0	100.0
Pithapuram	75.2	24.8	100.0
Bhurbhandha .	..	23.8	17.8	58.4	100.0
Lakhipur
Ekangar Sarai
Ormanjhi .	..	49.1	..	50.9	100.0
Pusa	100.0	100.0
Manavadar	55.8	44.2	100.0
Modasa	100.0	100.0
Pounta	100.0	100.0
Badgam
Chalakudy
Kollengode .	66.7	..	33.3	..	100.0
Abhanpur
Ashta .	10.9	..	..	89.1	100.0
Jatara	100.0	100.0
Rajpur
Sankarankoil .	26.5	..	67.6	5.9	100.0
Satyamangalam	33.3	66.7	100.0
Bhur
Karveer
Morsi

APPENDIX TABLE 2.20 : *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gulbarga	27.0	..	16.2	56.8	100.0	12.7	..	25.5	61.8	100.0
Malavalli	37.6	..	62.4	..	100.0	24.5	..	75.5	..	100.0
Sorab	10.1	..	59.4	30.6	100.0	6.4	..	71.0	22.6	100.0
Bhadrak	..	..	21.6	78.4	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
Junagadh	33.3	8.3	20.8	37.5	100.0	36.7	..	42.1	21.2	100.0
Batala	3.9	..	8.7	87.4	100.0	4.6	..	..	95.4	100.0
Bhadson	25.2	..	3.4	71.4	100.0	18.3	..	3.0	78.7	100.0
Hindaun	17.5	24.7	..	57.9	100.0	30.4	9.5	..	60.1	100.0
Ladpura	..	35.9	2.1	62.0	100.0	4.4	30.7	2.0	62.9	100.0
Sumerpur	10.0	9.4	20.1	60.5	100.0	19.9	13.5	11.6	54.9	100.0
Akola	38.1	..	15.2	46.8	100.0	..	..	17.8	82.2	100.0
Bhathat	18.1	..	52.2	29.7	100.0	3.7	..	43.8	52.5	100.0
Garur Bajnath	14.1	..	6.3	79.6	100.0	5.0	..	..	95.0	100.0
Mauranipur	31.1	..	23.7	45.1	100.0	7.2	..	6.4	86.4	100.0
Dinhata	55.2	..	..	44.8	100.0	45.7	..	..	54.3	100.0
Mohd. Bazar	31.1	5.4	..	63.4	100.0	22.7	..	..	77.3	100.0
ALL BLOCKS	18.7	3.0	29.2	49.1	100.0	10.9	4.8	26.8	57.5	100.00

APPENDIX TABLE 2.20 : *Concl'd.*

1	12	13	14	15	16
Gulbarga	17.3	..	24.1	58.6	100.0
Malavalli	..	..	..	..	..
Sorab	..	..	70.6	29.4	100.0
Bhadrak	..	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	10.9	4.2	73.2	11.7	100.0
Batala	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadson	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
Hundaun	..	47.3	..	52.7	100.0
Ladpura	..	..	..	..	..
Sumerpur	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	6.4	..	14.0	79.7	100.0
Bhathat	20.5	..	54.9	24.5	100.0
Garur Baijnath	4.8	..	..	95.2	100.0
Mauranipur	14.2	..	21.4	64.4	100.0
Dinhata	..	..	..	..	..
Mohd. Bazar	..	..	..	..	..
ALL BLOCKS	11.3	2.6	37.1	49.0	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 2.21 : *Percentage of Pucca Houses, Houses having Smokeless Ovens and Houses Electrified to Total Houses*

Block	Pucca Houses	Houses with Smokeless Ovens	Electrified Houses
1	2	3	4
Banswada	54.0	0.1	0.0
Nandyal	48.2	0.0	0.0
Pithapuram	32.9	0.5	5.3
Bhurbhandha	1.5	0.0	0.0
Lakhipur	2.4	0.0	0.0
Ekangar Sarai	4.5	0.0	0.0
Ormanjhi	0.2	0.0	2.8
Pusa	13.5	0.0	0.0
Manavadar	27.9	0.6	6.2
Modasa	15.7	0.1	0.0
Pounta	17.1	7.2	11.2
Badgam	6.4	0.0	0.0
Chalakudy	35.7	0.1	5.7
Kollengode	27.2	0.6	15.2
Abhanpur	0.4	0.0	0.0
Ashta	8.6	0.0	0.0
Jatara	2.6	0.4	0.0
Rajpur	0.6	0.1	0.0
Sankarankoil	32.1	0.0	9.4
Satyamangalam	51.7	0.4	25.6
Bhir	39.6	0.0	0.1
Karveer	22.1	0.1	11.6
Morsi	2.0	0.0	1.4
Gulbarga	9.8	0.0	0.0
Malavalli	64.6	0.0	4.9
Sorab	12.9	0.6	7.3
Bhadrak	18.8	0.0	0.0
Junagadh	3.3	0.0	0.0
Batala	20.2	10.9	22.2
Bhadson	23.1	5.4	8.7
Hindaun	11.7	0.0	0.0
Ladpura	9.7	0.0	0.0
Sumerpur	10.4	0.6	0.0
Akola	6.2	0.0	0.0
Mauranipur	5.8	7.2	0.0
Bhathat	35.5	0.0	0.0
Garur Baijnath	77.3	0.0	0.0
Dinhata	0.1	0.0	0.4
Mohd. Bazar	1.1	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	28.0	0.6	8.6

APPENDIX TABLE 3.1 : Coverage of Villages by Different Types of Societies

Block	Villages Having									
	No. of selec- ted villages	Service Societies					Credit Societies			
		Having one society		Having more than one society (In or Outside)		Nil	Having one society		Having more than one society (In or Outside)	Nil
		Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside		Inside	Outside		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Banswada	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Nandyal	8	4	2	..	2	3	..	..	5	
Pithapuram	8	6	1	..	1	1	..	..	7	
Bhurbhandha	8	..	..	..	7	3	3	..	1	
Lakhipur	5	..	..	..	5	..	2	2	1	
Ekangar Sarai	8	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	
Ormanjhi	8	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Pusa	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Manavadar	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Modasa	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Pounta	8	2	3	..	2	1	1	..	5	
Badgam	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Chalakudy	6	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	5	
Kollengode	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Abhanpur	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Ashta	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	
Jatara	8	4	2	..	2	..	1	..	7	
ajpur	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	
R										

APPENDIX TABLE 3.1 : Contd.

Villages Having											No. of villages having no society at all
Block	Industrial societies				Other societies				Nil		
	Having one society		Having more than one society (In or Outside)	Nil	Having one society		Having more than one society (In or Outside)				
	Inside	Outside			Inside	Outside					
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Banswada	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	1	
Nandval	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	6	..	
Pithapuram	1	..	..	3	1	3	4	..	1	
Bhurbandha	4	1	..	2	..	..	1	6	..	
Lakhipur	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	
Ekangar Sarai	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	1	
Ormanjhi	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	1	
Pusa	2	..	2	1	1	..	1	3	1		
Manavadar	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	
Modasa	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	
Pounta	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	6	1	
Badgam	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	
Chalakudy	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	4	..	
Kollengode	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	
Abhanpur	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	8	..	
Ashta	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	
Jatara	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	7	..	
Rajpur	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	5	..	

APPENDIX TABLE 3.1: *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sankarankoil	8	7	1	1	2	..	..	..	8
Satyamangalam	6	3	1	..	1	..	2	..	4
Bhir	8	7	..	..	1	2	..	..	6
Karveer	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	6
Morsi	6	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	5
Gulbarga	8	4	..	..	4	2	2	..	4
Malavalli	6	3	2	..	1	1	1	1	3
Sorab	8	3	4	..	1	..	1	..	7
Bhadrak	6	..	..	..	6	..	1	5	..
Junagadh	8	2	5	1	1	1	1	..	6
Batala	6	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	5
Bhadson	8	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	8
Hindaun	8	3	1	3	1	1	..	..	7
Ladpura	6	2	1	3	1	1	1	..	4
Sumerpur	8	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	7
Akola	8	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	8
Bhathat	6	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
Garur Baijnath	8	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	8
Mauranipur	8	3	5	..	..	4	..	..	4
Dinhata	8	5	1	..	2	1	1	..	6
Mohd. Bazar	10	2	..	..	7	5	3	..	..
ALL BLOCKS	286	144	61	16	49	28	21	9	211

APPENDIX TABLE 3.1 : *Concl'd.*

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sankarankoil	1	..	..	7	..	1	7	..	..
Satyamangalam	2	1	1	2	2	..	2	4	..
Bhir	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	6	..
Karveer	..	..	..	6	1	..	2	3	..
Morsi	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
Gulbarga	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
Malavalli	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..
Sorab	..	2	..	7	1	..	..	7	..
Bhadrak	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	5	..
Junagadh	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	1
Batala	..	..	..	5	2	..	1	3	..
Bhadson	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	4	..
Hindsaun	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	7	..
Ladpura	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	5	1
Sumerpur	3	..	..	4	1	..	..	6	..
Akola	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
Bhathat	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
Garur Bajinath	..	..	..	8	1	7	..	..	..
Mauranipur	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..
Dinhata	..	..	..	8	1	6	1	..	..
Mohd. Bazar	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	1
ALL BLOCKS	16	12	5	236	20	29	20	200	16

APPENDIX TABLE 3.2 : *Average Membership per Society at Different Points of Time*

(All types)

Block	Average membership per society in		
	Stage I	Stage II	1963-64
1	2	3	4
Banswada	147	165	167
Nandyal	36	226	260
Pithapuram	415	450	434
Bhurbhandha	27	31	37
Lakhipur	237	456	462
Ekangar Sarai	15	16	19
Ormanjhi	100	71	59
Pusa	44	45	47
Manavadar	61	123	137
Modasa	185	209	248
Pounta	116	100	100
Badgam	585	400	423
Chalakudy	501	721	886
Kollengode	531	502	433
Abhanpur	79	309	340
Ashta	27	66	66
Jatara	37	71	77
Rajpur	27	105	122
Sankarankoil	266	418	465
Satyamangalam	261	427	473
Bhir	44	56	63
Karveer	216	256	494
Morsi	33	58	86
Gulbarga	38	69	70
Malavalli	416	416	425
Sorab	152	143	163
Bhadrak	184	302	381
Junagadh	75	101	110
Batala	34	39	40
Bhadson	49	127	124
Hindaun	25	71	73
Ladpura	60	109	118
Sumerpur	95	71	97
Akola	39	375	446
Bhathat	49	79	88
Garurd Baijnath	264	198	226
Mauranipur	50	1253	1499
Dinhata	208	208	210
Mohd. Bazar	243	131	131
ALL BLOCKS	159	224	254

APPENDIX TABLE 3.3 : *Percentage Distribution of Members (Respondents) by year of Membership—All Societies*

Block	Percentage distribution of members by year of membership			
	Pre-stage I	Stage I	Stage II	Post-stage II
1	2	3	4	5
Banswada	27.5	9.8	43.1	19.6
Nandyal	9.2	14.5	44.7	31.6
Pithapuram	12.3	8.6	50.9	28.2
Bhurbhandha	0.0	2.5	95.0	2.5
Lakhipur	0.0	30.7	62.7	6.7
Ekangar Sarai	0.0	43.8	35.6	20.6
Ormanjhi	70.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Pusa	11.9	66.7	19.1	2.4
Manavadar	0.0	46.0	41.2	12.8
Modasa	0.0	32.6	18.0	49.4
Pounta	63.8	7.5	23.8	5.0
Badgam	46.0	25.7	27.6	0.7
Chulakudy	18.7	21.3	38.7	21.3
Kollengode	25.4	22.8	23.7	28.1
Abhanpur	5.0	0.6	65.4	28.9
Ashta	3.0	11.9	78.2	6.9
Jatara	0.0	2.3	80.7	17.1
Rajpur	6.0	29.8	44.1	20.2
Sankarankoil	10.8	7.6	62.7	19.0
Satyamangalam	34.0	13.4	30.9	21.7
Bhir	11.1	22.2	56.4	10.3
Karveer	33.2	21.6	24.2	21.1
Morsi	14.1	19.6	16.3	50.0
Gulbarga	19.6	23.2	55.4	1.8
Malavalli	0.0	69.5	28.7	1.9
Sorab	7.7	36.8	51.3	4.3
Bhadrak	6.0	44.0	27.0	23.0
Junagadh	0.0	42.6	45.0	12.4
Batala	32.2	13.6	45.8	8.5
Bhadsun	2.9	53.2	22.3	21.7
Hindaun	0.6	1.9	91.9	5.6
Ladpura	1.3	76.3	17.5	5.0
Sumerpur	0.0	35.4	60.8	3.8
Akola	46.0	20.6	19.8	13.5
Bhathat	41.2	21.9	28.6	8.4
Garur Baijnath	58.6	4.8	29.7	6.9
Mauranipur	53.8	15.2	24.7	6.3
Dinhata	0.0	21.2	74.2	4.6
Mohd. Bazar	0.0	15.0	52.5	32.5
ALL BLOCKS	17.8	23.6	42.2	16.4

APPENDIX TABLE 3.4 : Percentage Distribution of Respondent Households by Membership in Different Types of Societies

Block	Credit				Service				Industrial				Others			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
				None as mem-ber	Respon- dent or some other member as member	None as mem-ber	Respon- dent or some other member as member	None as mem-ber	Respon- dent or some other member as member	None as mem-ber	Respon- dent or some other member as member	None as mem-ber	Respon- dent or some other member as member			
Banswada	.	10.9	..	89.1	26.3	0.7	73.0	75.0	..	25.0	..	..	..
Nandyal	.	14.3	..	85.7	26.4	2.3	71.4	..	..	..	42.9	..	82.9
Pithapuram	.	6.5	..	93.5	38.0	4.5	57.5	50.0	26.9	23.1	12.8	1.3	85.9			
Bhurbhandha	.	12.7	..	87.3	..	..	..	3.4	..	92.6	4.8	..	98.4
Lakhipur	.	50.0	0.7	72.3	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..
Ekangar Sarai	20.9	5.4	84.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ormanjhi	100.0	8.3	..	91.7	40.0	28.6	31.4	..	..	100.0			
Pusa	100.0	18.6	..	81.4	14.3	..	92.1	5.4	..	94.6			
Manavadar	63.1	0.4	36.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modasa	54.0	1.6	45.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pounta	.	20.0	0.8	79.2	25.9	1.0	73.1	100.0	..	..	14.3	4.8	81.0	

APPENDIX TABLE 3.4 : *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Badgam	.	.	.	72.2	0.3	27.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalakudy	.	.	2.3	93.0	13.8	72.8	..	..	..	6.0	2.4	91.6
Kollengode	.	3.6	3.6	92.9	12.2	86.0	25.0	11.1	63.9	23.9	6.5	91.3
Abhanpur	48.4	1.0	50.6	88.9	..	11.1	..	..	..
Ashta	32.3	..	67.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jatara	.	36.8	..	63.2	21.1	78.4	..	..	..	53.2	1.6	91.9
Rajpur	44.5	0.5	55.0	..	..	..	40.0	..	60.0
Sankarankoil	.	..	100.0	48.0	3.0	52.0	4.4	4.4	91.3	11.1	..	94.9
Satyamangalam	.	30.6	67.4	46.6	6.8	46.6	50.0	..	50.0	13.3	..	94.7
Bhir	.	73.8	1.6	35.0	1.5	63.9	..	..	..	3.0	..	97.0
Karveer	69.6	7.3	23.1	..	..	..	39.5	2.0	77.0
Morsi	.	50.0	25.0	36.8	1.2	62.0	..	..	..	100.0	..	..
Gulbarga	.	31.6	..	68.4	22.3	76.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malavalli	.	25.5	0.9	75.5	42.5	54.9	42.1	..	57.9	..	..	..
Sorab	.	34.8	2.2	63.0	43.3	55.2	41.2	..	58.8	65.6	..	34.4
Bhadrak	.	42.3	2.6	86.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	97.1
Junagadh	.	27.8	..	72.2	44.6	57.3	71.4	..	28.6	..	..	..
Batala	.	9.5	..	90.5	21.7	81.9	8.3	..	91.7	9.7	1.0	92.2
Bhadson	.	..	100.0	44.5	11.1	44.4	..	..	..	12.7	7.0	83.1

Hindauni	6.8	..	93.2	54.8	1.3	77.7	..	..	2.0	..	98.0
Ladpura	12.8	..	87.2	33.6	0.9	77.7	..	..	9.3	2.3	88.4
Sumerpur . . . . .	..	..	..	36.1	1.5	62.4	41.7	..	58.3	6.9	93.1
Akola . . . . .	..	..	..	37.5	2.2	68.1	..	..	..	..	..
Bhathat	32.5	..	67.5	53.4	2.0	44.6	..	..	..	..	..
Garur Baijnath . . . . .	..	..	..	27.9	0.9	71.5	..	..	26.4	0.3	73.3
Mauranipur . . . . .	..	..	..	58.2	6.8	35.1	..	..	9.1	..	90.9
Dinhata	22.6	..	77.4	13.8	..	86.2	..	..	5.5	..	96.3
Mohd. Bazar	28.2	0.8	71.6	29.5	2.3	68.2	..	..	..	..	..

ALL BLOCKS 27.6 1.2 75.7 38.2 3.4 62.2 22.1 3.2 75.9 15.6 1.7 89.5

APPENDIX TABLE 3.5 : No. of Members per 100 Households by Principal Occupation and Caste—All Societies

Block	No. of members per 100 relevant households in different occupations					By Caste		
	Culti- vators	Agricul- tural labourer	Non-agri- cultural labourer	Others	All occu- pations	Backward	Others	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
Banswada	24.9	4.1	0.0	17.0	19.5	16.4	30.0	
Nandyal	44.2	8.7	0.0	10.3	22.6	12.3	25.0	
Pithapuram	57.5	25.2	0.0	44.6	41.4	40.7	48.5	
Bhurbandha	11.7	3.6	0.0	16.7	11.3	12.3	9.6	
Lakhipur	50.8	7.1	7.7	14.3	34.7	19.4	46.3	
Ekangar Sarai	38.1	2.4	0.0	1.5	19.4	16.6	31.9	
Ormanjhi	6.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	11.2	4.5	31.8	
Pusa	31.3	0.0	0.0	26.9	17.1	8.7	36.5	
Manavadar	80.4	23.4	0.0	25.0	56.3	47.5	76.3	
Modasa	56.0	16.7	0.0	14.8	51.7	48.1	52.3	
Pounta	34.6	20.0	0.0	12.9	25.1	21.9	32.6	
Badgam	82.4	0.0	50.0	35.8	72.3	34.3	76.3	
Chalakudy	50.9	3.0	12.5	21.5	28.7	22.9	32.9	
Kollengode	72.6	12.7	16.7	23.9	30.6	28.8	39.1	
Abhanpur	56.0	12.4	0.0	22.5	42.9	42.9	42.9	
Ashta	37.6	8.7	0.0	3.8	26.0	18.9	29.7	
Jatara	31.1	3.6	0.0	5.9	24.0	19.3	26.2	

APPENDIX TABLE 3.6 : *Number of members per 100 Households in the Sample Villages-B.M.S. (R) (1959-60) and (1963-64)*

Block	All Cooperatives	
	B.M.S.(R) 1963-64 (1959-60)	
1	2	3
Banswada	27.30	19.54
Lakhipur	N.A.	34.72
Pusa	20.00	17.07
Pounta	6.90	25.08
Chalakudy	12.00	28.74
Karveer	73.90	73.93
Morsi	14.40	34.98
Ashta	5.20	26.03
Rajpur	8.10	35.44
Malavalli	13.40	40.91
Batala	34.90	25.00
Bhadson	60.70	53.35
Bhathat	46.40	46.12
Mohd. Bazar	5.10	18.31

APPENDIX TABLE 3.7 : No. of Members per 100 Households by Size of Cultivation Holdings—All Societies

Block	No. of members per 100 relevant households in different holding groups						
	Below 0.8 hectare	0.8—2.0 hectares	2.0—4.1 hectares	4.1—10.1 hectares	10.1 hectares and above	All size groups	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Banswada	9.6	23.6	29.0	40.7	37.5	19.5	
Nandyal	8.0	34.6	44.0	32.6	73.5	22.6	
Pithapuram	40.0	53.2	72.7	86.7	77.8	41.4	
Bhurbhandha	1.8	10.2	12.6	33.3	0.0	11.3	
Lakhipur	32.3	53.9	47.8	100.0	0.0	34.7	
Ekangar Sarai	5.0	43.8	43.2	59.1	50.0	19.4	
Ormanjhi	11.5	6.8	16.4	25.0	0.0	11.2	
Pusa	10.0	47.2	47.1	63.6	0.0	17.1	
Manavadar	0.0	55.6	68.6	87.0	87.5	56.3	
Modasa	40.0	41.4	57.0	67.8	80.0	51.7	
Pounta	13.2	21.3	35.1	69.0	83.3	25.1	
Badgam	67.7	86.3	85.7	100.0	0.0	72.3	
Chalakudy	21.2	69.2	40.0	75.0	100.0	28.7	
Kollengode	34.4	63.2	60.0	90.5	100.0	30.6	
Abhanpur	15.3	50.0	56.5	69.4	90.0	42.9	
Ashta	0.0	23.5	28.2	46.1	46.7	26.0	
Jatara	5.3	22.2	38.0	58.5	100.0	24.0	

APPENDIX TABLE 3.7 : Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajput.	0.0	24.2	36.5	62.5	57.1	35.4
Sankarankoil	41.2	53.0	71.9	95.7	100.0	40.6
Sa'yimangalam	33.3	56.1	56.7	76.5	100.0	36.7
Bhir	21.4	23.2	39.0	43.2	62.5	31.8
Karveer	72.5	92.9	95.7	100.0	100.0	73.9
Morsi	12.5	30.5	57.5	71.1	81.5	35.0
Gulbarga	10.0	13.8	23.3	20.6	36.2	16.1
Malavalli	34.8	36.1	56.3	90.0	100.0	40.9
Sorab	39.3	37.6	55.2	62.1	42.9	33.8
Bhadrak	29.1	47.1	46.0	50.0	50.0	39.5
Junagadh	50.0	50.9	55.8	70.0	64.3	41.6
Batala	0.0	9.5	40.0	43.6	75.0	25.0
Bhadson	100.0	70.0	59.5	65.0	68.8	53.4
Hindaun	31.0	46.5	52.1	50.8	40.0	45.1
Ladpura	27.3	26.7	48.7	54.7	40.0	34.8
Sumerpur	30.0	27.1	38.1	26.4	53.3	24.6
Akola	34.0	47.9	50.0	44.2	61.5	38.7
Bhathat	38.0	59.6	62.5	30.0	100.0	46.1
Garur Baijnath	40.5	59.4	90.0	0.0	0.0	42.4
Mauranipur	39.1	58.7	56.1	68.8	79.2	52.0
Dinhata	13.3	13.1	31.6	25.0	100.0	17.2
Mohd. Bazar	5.9	21.3	37.3	46.2	83.3	18.3
ALL BLOCKS	29.2	44.1	46.8	54.1	59.5	34.4

APPENDIX TABLE 3.8 : *Percentage Distribution of Non-member Respondents by Reasons for not becoming Members of the Credit and Service Societies*

Percentage distribution of non-members by reasons									
Block	No faith in others; lack of faith /trust in management; factions/groups in society; does not expect a fair return.		Working of society not encouraging; procedure is cumbersome		Other sources are easily available		Loans are not available in time ; loans are not available for the purpose needed		
	Credit	Service	Credit	Service	Credit	Service	Credit	Service	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Banswada .	..	3.1	15.3	7.0	15.3	34.9	1.2	3.1	
Nandyal .	10.7	1.4	10.7	25.1	3.6	28.9	..	3.3	
Pithapuram .	6.7	11.1	22.2	18.8	33.3	26.4	..	1.4	
Bhurbhandha .	62.7	..	8.9	..	6.6	..	1.2	..	
Lakhipur .	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	4.4	..	
Ekangar Sarai .	..	5.1	..	4.2	..	4.8	..	7.1	
Ormanjhi .	..	14.2	..	0.7	..	2.0	..	0.7	
Pusa .	..	1.8	..	2.4	100.0	41.4	..	7.7	
Manavadar .	..	3.5	..	0.9	..	26.1	..	..
Modasa .	..	5.6	..	0.6	..	46.6	..	1.2	
Pounta .	5.2	13.2	4.1	9.0	..	12.5	7.2	10.4	
Badgam .	..	..	..	1.0	..	58.7	..	..
Chalakudy .	..	11.1	7.5	19.1	..	11.7	..	..
Kollengode .	7.1	1.0	39.3	33.3	10.7	6.9	..	..
Abhanpur .	..	0.9	..	0.5	..	0.9	..	..
Astha .	..	2.4	..	5.6	..	35.5	..	4.2	
Jatara .	..	11.2	3.5	11.7	62.1	29.1	3.5	1.9	
Rajpur .	..	..	..	22.2	..	2.0	..	..
Sankarankoil .	25.0	1.2	..	4.1	..	0.8	..	2.1	
Satyamangalam .	8.5	4.8	11.5	9.5	6.1	9.5	1.5	..	

APPENDIX TABLE 3.8 : *Contd.*

Percentage distribution of non-members by reasons																		
Block	Timely supplies not available			Proper type of raw material not available; processing service not available; society does not buy finished goods			Capacity to repay in time is limited			Rate of interest is high			Another member of the household is a member; already a member of another society; father/near relations is a member of the society.					
	Credit	Service		Credit	Service		Credit	Service		Credit	Service		Credit	Service		Credit	Service	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19								
Banswada
Nandyal	1.2	..	..	..	..	3.1	..	..	1.2	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pithapuram	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhurbhandha	5.3	..	..	4.4	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhipur
Ekangar Sarai	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ormanjhi	1.0	..	..	50.0	18.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pusa	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manavadar	0.9	..	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modasa	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pounta	2.8	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badgam	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalakudy	27.5	9.9	..	..	7.5	9.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kollengode	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abhanpur	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashta	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jatara	..	2.4	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	3.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajpur	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sankarankoil	9.0	..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satyamangalam	1.5	..	..	..	17.7	..	..	..	1.5	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE 3.8 : *Contd.*

Block	Percentage distribution of non-members by reasons													
	Restricted membership	Joint cultivation holding/land in the name of father/others; land holding is small; tenant cultivation		Distance factor; Hqrs. not in the village		Not needed; Not interested		Not known; No one approached		Others		Not relevant		
		Credit	Service	Credit	Service	Credit	Service	Credit	Service	Credit	Service	Credit	Service	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Banswada	36.5	17.8	..	0.8	..	..	..	4.7	4.7	0.8	21.2	2.3	3.5	20.9
Nandyal	7.1	2.4	..	..	7.1	3.3	21.4	5.7	3.6	4.3	35.7	23.2
Pithapuram	6.7	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	17.8	13.0	8.9	7.2	..	5.3
Bhurbandha	12.8	..	5.1	..	0.8	..	2.0	..	..	..
Lakhipur	2.2	..	25.9	..	40.7	..	16.3	..	33.3	..
Ekangar Sarai	28.9	..	4.2	..	16.1	..	12.9	..	9.3	..	41.2
Ormanjhi	3.1	..	1.4	50.0	19.0	..	49.8	..	5.4	..	1.4
Pusa	23.7	..	16.6	..	6.5	..	..
Manavadar	15.7	..	7.8	..	13.9	..	18.3
Modasa	0.6	..	..	..	30.4	..	..	..	3.7	..	9.9
Pounta	1.0	..	7.2	2.1	41.2	23.6	8.3	9.3	24.7	16.0	1.0	..
Badgam	32.7	..	25.9	..	1.0	..	5.8	..	1.0
Chalakudy	2.5	1.2	..	1.9	..	6.8	30.0	..	..	10.5	30.0	30.9	..	0.6
Kollengode	..	1.0	..	..	7.4	2.9	10.7	1.0	10.7	31.4	3.6	11.8	7.1	9.8
Abhanpur	31.9	..	..	..	34.3	..	0.9	..	2.8	..	25.9
Ashta	5.9	..	19.5	..	0.7	..	1.4	..	24.0
Jatara	..	1.0	3.5	3.9	10.3	2.9	..	1.9	..	8.7	..	..	13.8	23.3
Rajpur	5.9	..	3.3	..	28.1	..	5.2	..	1.3	..	31.4
Sankaran Koll	..	3.7	..	1.6	25.0	15.6	25.0	13.1	..	10.7	..	5.3	25.0	35.7
Satyamangalam	8.5	47.6	..	..	..	4.8	6.9	14.3	..	..	13.1	7.1	23.1	2.4

APPENDIX TABLE 3.8 : Contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhir	0.4
Karveer	10.1	.	.
Morsi	.	.	1.5	.	.	.	11.8	.	1.2
Gulbarga	.	3.1	4.7	.	4.1	50.0	4.3	2.3	1.8
Malavalli	.	3.6	1.2	.	0.6	5.4	15.7	0.9	2.1
Sorab	.	.	22.1	15.2	15.0	.	2.0	6.7	6.4
Bhadrak	.	.	0.5	15.6	18.3	2.2	.	4.9	.
Junagadh	.	20.9	.	20.0	.	28.0	.	2.6	3.0
Batala	.	4.2	11.0	6.3	11.0	4.2	2.0	100.0	3.6
Bhadson	.	53.3	14.4	.	1.4	21.1	23.0	7.0	10.1
Hindaun	.	.	5.1	.	10.8	.	11.2	6.7	2.0
Ladpura	.	33.3	9.2	48.9	10.4	.	40.0	.	2.7
Sumerpur	.	.	16.2	.	1.1	19.4	36.0	.	1.7
Akola	.	.	26.4	.	0.6	.	9.4	.	4.5
Bhathat	.	.	23.2	.	13.4	.	55.1	.	0.9
Garur Baijnath	.	6.3	3.7	15.6	10.3	65.6	.	.	1.6
Mauranipur	.	.	6.9	.	1.6	.	5.5	.	13.7
Dinhata	.	.	20.6	.	0.7	.	26.1	9.5	10.8
Mohd. Bazar	.	14.8	21.3	16.4	6.3	18.0	.	2.5	3.2
	.	2.5	.	5.7	.	.	.	.	.
ALL BLOCKS	.	12.8	7.7	11.0	8.8	12.4	19.1	2.6	3.3

APPENDIX TABLE 3.8: Contd.

	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bhir	3.2	3.0	.	.	12.9	2.1
Karveer	10.1
Morst	0.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.2
Gulbarga	0.8	2.4	.	.	4.7	1.8
Matavalli	2.7	7.1
Sorab	4.4	5.0	.	.	6.7	1.0
Bhadrak	0.9	.	.	.	7.6	.	0.9	.	10.2	.
Junagadh	6.3	5.5	.	.	6.3	6.0
Batala	10.5	7.9	.	.	.	12.2
Bhadson	2.5	.	.	.	7.0
Hindaun	2.8	.	.	.	47.0
Ladpura	1.1	.	.	16.7	18.4
Sumerpur	1.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.3
Akola	8.9	.	1.8	.	21.4
Bhathat	7.5
Garur Bajinath	1.2	.	.	.	0.8
Mauranipur	0.7	.	.	.	4.1
Dinhata	1.5	.	.	.	2.6	.	.	1.6	0.4
Mohd. Bazar	2.5	.	.	.	2.1	3.2
ALL BLOCKS	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	2.8	0.1	0.1	3.3	8.0

APPENDIX TABLE 3.8 : *Contd.*

1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Bhir	..	..	16.1	6.4	..	..	12.9	59.6	6.5	..	3.2	0.9	45.2	27.1
Karveer	..	..	..	10.1	..	..	..	49.3	..	1.5	..	4.4	..	13.0
Morsi	..	..	..	9.5	..	..	..	40.2	..	2.4	..	15.4	50.0	8.9
Gulbarga	..	..	6.2	6.7	..	1.2	14.7	22.6	19.4	12.8	8.5	2.4	34.9	42.1
Malavalli	23.2	..	6.3	3.6	12.5	7.1	7.1	4.3	..	..	2.7	2.1	48.2	21.4
Sorab	..	..	2.2	..	24.4	3.5	4.4	9.9	..	1.0	..	8.4	33.3	44.1
Bhadrak	1.3	..	18.7	..	4.2	..	27.6	..	2.7	..	4.0	..	15.6	..
Junagadh	4.2	1.5	..	..	..	4.0	4.2	7.5	4.2	2.0	35.4	31.8	16.7	33.8
Batala	..	21.6	..	..	..	0.7	5.3	28.1	5.3	..	..	5.8	..	2.9
Bhadson	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	34.8	..	4.4	..	16.5	..	1.3
Hindaun	..	..	..	0.4	..	8.4	2.2	6.8	..	4.8	2.2	13.7	6.7	0.8
Ladpura	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	41.7	35.7	5.6	13.5	16.7	24.9	..	..
Sumerpur	..	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.3
Akola	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	..	25.5	..	23.7	..	14.7	..	0.9
Bhathat	..	1.9	..	0.9	..	..	..	2.8	..	1.9	..	6.5	12.5	8.4
Garur-Bajinath	..	2.0	..	..	..	0.8	..	10.2	..	33.5	..	41.2	..	..
Mauranipur	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	..	13.0	..	..	..	2.7	..	35.6
Dinhata	1.6	2.6	..	1.9	..	0.4	3.3	7.8	4.9	4.9	9.8	9.7	19.7	3.7
Mohd. Bazar	..	..	13.9	61.3	7.5	..	15.3	25.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	..	35.2	..
ALL BLOCKS	4.1	2.9	3.3	4.4	3.0	3.0	12.5	8.1	7.0	7.3	10.5	10.7	18.6	16.3

APPENDIX TABLE 3.9 : Borrowings of the Respondent Members from Cooperatives by Principal Occupations during 1963-64—
All Societies

1963-64											
Block	Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Non-Agri. Labourer		Others		All Occupations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	%age of members borrowing	Avg. Amt. ed (Rs.)	%age of members borrowing	Avg. Amt. ed (Rs.)	%age of members borrowing	Avg. Amt. ed (Rs.)	%age of members borrowing	Avg. Amt. ed (Rs.)	%age of members borrowing	Avg. Amt. ed (Rs.)	%age of members borrowing
Banswada	92.7	341.3	100.0	150.0	..	..	..	50.0	185.0	86.3	318.4
Nandyal	50.9	347.1	36.4	185.0	..	..	..	50.0	296.3	48.7	324.1
Pithapuram	84.4	649.5	83.3	396.3	..	..	..	63.3	546.3	77.3	563.9
Bhurbhandha	8.6	166.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	166.7
Lakhipur	3.1	47.5	..	..	..	..	..	12.5	88.0	4.0	61.0
Ekangar Sarai	23.2	224.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.9	224.4
Ormanjhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pusa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manavadar	39.8	1017.3	73.3	236.4	..	..	..	20.0	350.0	41.9	857.2
Modasa	31.1	638.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.2	638.9
Pounta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badgam	34.0	27.1	..	..	..	..	..	12.5	26.7	31.6	27.1
Chalakudy	75.4	563.4	50.0	1110.0	100.0	250.0	..	57.1	183.8	73.3	496.5
Kollengode	54.7	647.6	20.0	30.5	100.0	40.0	..	43.2	182.1	44.7	438.1
Abhanpur	65.7	236.2	90.0	88.6	..	..	..	100.0	102.1	69.2	213.2
Ashta	5.5	270.0	12.5	200.0	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	258.3

APPENDIX TABLE 3.9 : *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jatara	75.0	219.6	100.0	50.0	..	..	100.0	130.0	76.1	211.9
Rajpur	88.1	409.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.1	409.1
Sankaran Koil	67.0	362.1	54.3	109.0	..	..	51.7	180.0	61.4	284.4
Satyamangalam	69.3	522.3	73.3	100.0	..	..	66.7	187.5	69.1	433.0
Bhur	65.7	299.2	50.0	400.0	..	..	71.4	198.2	65.8	293.9
Karveer	97.9	745.3	90.0	103.9	..	..	70.0	245.4	93.7	608.7
Morsi	59.4	895.7	57.1	275.4	..	..	100.0	160.0	59.8	733.6
Gulbarga	37.5	419.7	33.3	400.0	..	..	40.0	325.0	37.5	409.8
Malavalli	46.7	299.8	..	..	..	..	11.1	100.0	39.8	295.1
Sorab	24.5	306.0	..	..	..	..	8.3	250.0	22.2	303.9
Bhadrak	59.8	181.8	14.3	47.0	..	..	27.3	42.0	53.0	171.4
Junagadh	100.0	203.0	33.3	70.0	100.0	60.0	66.7	129.3	89.9	190.8
Batala	31.6	362.5	40.0	75.0	..	..	..	..	23.7	321.4
Bhadson	61.4	489.8	51.6	204.4	80.0	160.0	27.8	290.0	52.6	404.1
Hindaun	55.7	140.3	100.0	83.3	..	..	33.3	163.3	50.6	137.8
Ladpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumerpur	28.9	114.9	50.0	100.0	..	..	27.3	125.0	27.9	117.0
Akola	64.0	355.6	44.4	115.0	100.0	170.0	61.5	235.6	62.7	314.4
Bhathat	94.1	139.6	77.8	100.7	..	..	88.9	124.8	92.4	136.1
Garur Bajnath	15.1	293.3	..	..	..	..	50.0	150.0	15.9	280.9
Mauranipur	72.3	377.9	92.3	147.5	..	..	87.5	173.6	74.7	342.4
Dinhata	29.3	266.7	..	..	..	..	24.0	955.0	26.5	496.1
Mohd. Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL BLOCKS	57.1	372.9	60.9	175.0	36.5	181.2	44.3	253.6	55.5	341.7

APPENDIX TABLE 3.10 : *Outstanding and Overdues—No. Reporting and Average Amount*

	Last year of Stage I		Last year of Stage II		1963—64	
Type of Society	No. re- porting	Avg. Amt. (Rs.)	No. re- porting	Avg. Amt. (Rs.)	No. re- porting	Avg. Amt. (Rs.)
	1	2	4	5	6	7
<i>Credit</i>						
Outstanding	50	225.7	137	212.5	162	276.7
Overdue	24	174.6	87	104.6	87	182.0
<i>Service</i>						
Outstanding	274	147.6	733	235.8	863	261.9
Overdue	39	160.3	68	186.6	121	247.3
<i>Industrial</i>						
Outstanding	5	197.4	11	1683.6	10	2230.1
Overdue	2	255.4	1	150.0	1	150.0
<i>Other Societies</i>						
Outstanding	20	439.1	50	474.7	36	655.8
Overdue	3	658.8	11	245.8	11	448.7
<i>All Societies</i>						
Outstanding	349	169.4	931	250.2	1071	279.6
Overdue	68	181.7	167	137.3	220	226.6

APPENDIX TABLE 3.11 : Percentage Distribution of Borrowing Members in Different Societies Reporting Whether Loan Was Timely¹ or Not

Block	Credit Societies					Service Societies				
	Last year of Stage II					Last year of Stage II				
	% age reporting loan was timely	% age re-porting loan was untimely	% age re-porting loan was timely	% age re-porting loan was untimely	% age re-porting loan was timely	% age re-porting loan was timely	% age re-porting loan was untimely	% age re-porting loan was timely	% age re-porting loan was untimely	% age re-porting loan was untimely
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Banswada	100.0	..	91.7	8.3	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..
Nandyal	..	..	..	..	87.5	12.5	80.0	20.0	80.0	20.0
Pithapuram	100.0	..	100.0	..	90.8	9.2	89.0	11.0	89.0	11.0
Bhurbhandha	100.0	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhipur	100.0	..	66.7	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ekangar Sarai	..	..	..	..	66.7	33.3	93.8	6.3	93.8	6.3
Ormanjhi	..	..	..	..	85.7	14.3	..	..	..	..
Pusa	..	..	..	..	50.0	50.0	..	..	..	..
Manavadar	..	..	..	..	98.7	1.3	100.0	..	100.0	..
Modasa	..	..	..	..	97.5	2.5	88.5	11.5	88.5	11.5
Pounta	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..
Badgam	..	..	..	..	98.9	1.2	98.8	1.2	98.8	1.2
Chalakudy	100.0	..	..	..	94.3	5.7	94.4	5.6	94.4	5.6
Kollengode	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	100.0	10.0	90.0	10.0
Abhanpur	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..
Ashta	..	..	..	..	71.7	28.2	100.0	..	100.0	..
Jatara	11.1	88.9	..	100.0	45.2	54.8	40.6	59.4	40.6	59.4
Rajpur	..	..	..	..	90.9	9.1	89.2	10.8	89.2	10.8
Sankaran Koil	..	..	100.0	..	72.1	27.9	74.2	25.8	74.2	25.8
Satyamangalam	47.8	52.2	44.1	55.9	34.6	65.4	33.3	66.7	33.3	66.7

APPENDIX TABLE 3.11: *Contd.*

[illegible]

APPENDIX TABLE 3.11 : *Contd.*

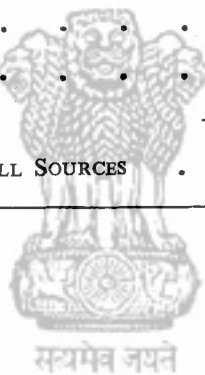
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhir	100.0	..	100.0	..	93.6	6.4	94.6	5.4
Karveer . . . . .	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	99.4	0.6
Morsi	100.0	..	100.0	..	78.1	21.9	81.3	18.8
Gulbarga	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	93.6	6.2
Malavalli . . . . .	..	..	..	..	72.7	27.3	63.4	36.6
Sorab	36.7	63.3	..	100.0	45.2	54.8	45.5	54.6
Bhadrak	92.9	7.1	88.7	11.3	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	90.9	9.1	85.7	14.3	96.7	3.3	97.0	2.8
Batala	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..
Bhadson	100.0	..	100.0	..	77.8	22.2	71.1	28.9
Hindaun . . . . .	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	98.8	1.2
Ladpura	80.0	20.0	..	..	97.4	2.6	..	..
Sumerpu . . . . .	..	..	..	..	88.4	11.6	95.5	4.6
Akola . . . . .	..	..	..	..	69.9	30.1	56.2	43.5
Bhathat	100.0	..	100.0	..	97.9	2.1	99.0	1.0
Garur Baijnath . . . . .	..	..	..	..	95.0	5.0	100.0	..
Mauranipur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	88.4	11.6	89.8	10.2
Dinhata	40.0	60.0	33.3	66.7	75.0	25.0	76.9	23.1
Mohd. Bazar	87.5	12.5	..	..	75.0	25.0	..	..
ALL BLOCKS	71.1	28.9	70.6	29.4	87.2	12.8	87.6	12.2

APPENDIX TABLE 3.11 : *Contd.*

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bhir	100.0	..	100.0	..
Karveer
Morsi	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..
Gulbarga
Malavalli	31.2	68.8	..	100.0
Sorab
Bhadrak
Junagadh
Batala	100.0	..	..	100.0
Bhadson
Hindaun
Ladpura
Sumerpur	42.9	57.1	16.7	83.3
Akola
Bhathat
Garur Bajinath
Mauranipur
Dinhata
Mohd. Bazar
ALL BLOCKS	89.0	11.0	..	100.0	70.9	29.1	81.3	18.2

APPENDIX TABLE 3.12 : *Distribution of Borrowers by Extent of Borrowing from Sources other than Cooperatives—1963-64*

Sources	Extent of borrowing		
	Less than 50%	50% to less than 100%	100%
1	2	3	4
Money-lenders & Private Traders	19.13	6.70	31.01
Neighbours, other cultivators and relatives	10.89	5.66	25.64
Govt. Taccavi & Block loan	3.82	0.64	1.05
Other sources	3.08	0.60	2.60
ALL SOURCES	36.93	13.60	60.30



APPENDIX TABLE 3.13 : Functions Performed by Cooperative Societies—All Types

Block	Percentage of societies performing functions as							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Supply of ST loan	Supply of MT loan	Supply of fertilisers, seed and manures	Supply of food grains	Supply of groceries	Marketing of agricultural produce	Others
Banswada	.	71.4	..	..	..	..	..	28.6
Nandyal	.	90.0	30.0	10.0	..	50.0	..	..
Pithapuram	.	83.3	8.3	33.3	..	16.6	..	41.7
Bhurbandha	.	46.2	15.4	..	..	..	..	46.2
Lakhipur	.	83.3	33.3	..	..	..	..	16.7
Ekangar Sarai	.	100.0	..	12.5	..	..	..	..
Ormanjhi	.	70.0	20.0	10.0	..	..	..	20.0
Pusa	.	31.3	25.0	..	..	..	..	62.5
Manavadar	.	100.0	16.7	66.7	..	100.0	..	50.0
Modasa	.	100.0	50.0	66.7	50.0	83.3	..	50.0
Pounta	.	85.7	14.3	..	..	14.3	..	..
Badgam	.	83.3	..	100.0	..	100.0	83.3	..
Chalakudy	.	90.0	60.0	60.0	10.0	..	10.0	70.0
Kollengode	.	18.2	18.2	27.3	..	9.1	..	72.7
Abhanpur	.	77.7	77.7	77.7	..	..	..	11.1
Ashta	.	100.0	55.6	55.6	..	..	..	11.1
Jatara	.	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajpur	.	85.7	42.9	57.1	..	..	..	14.3

APPENDIX TABLE 3.13 : Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sankaran Koil	75.0	..	8.3	..	..	16.6	25.0
Satyamangalam	54.5	9.1	27.3	..	36.4	..	9.1
Bhir	63.6	9.1	..	..	9.1	..	54.5
Karveer	53.8	15.4	15.4	7.7	..	7.7	46.2
Morsi	100.0	30.0	..	..	..	..	..
Gulbarga	100.0	..	12.5	..	..	..	..
Malavalli	75.0	16.6	33.3	..	..	..	58.3
Sorab	90.0	50.0	30.0	10.0	40.0	..	..
Bhadrak	83.3	58.3	41.7	16.7	16.7	..	16.7
Junagadh	63.6	63.6	54.5	..	33.3	..	9.1
Batala	81.8	15.4	9.1	..	15.4	..	..
Bhadson	90.0	..	40.0	10.0	50.0	..	10.0
Hindaun	83.3	..	66.7	8.3	..	8.3	..
Ladpura	72.7	18.2	63.6	..	..	9.1	..
Sumerpur	50.0	..	20.0	..	..	20.0	50.0
Akola	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhatthar	100.0	..	66.7	..	..	..	..
GarurBajjnath	60.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	30.0	..	30.0
Mauranipur	90.9	54.5	18.2	..	..	9.1	..
Dinhata	66.7	..	8.3	..	8.3	25.0	41.7
Mohd. Bazar	100.0	..	..	..	14.3	..	..
ALL BLOCKS	75.2	21.2	28.1	3.1	14.6	4.3	26.6

APPENDIX TABLE 3.14 : Average Volume* of Business According to Functions

Type of Societies	Avg. volume of busi- ness(Rs.)	Percentage of business accounted for different functions				
		Supply of S.T. loan	Supply of M.T. loan	Supply of seed, fertiliser and manures	Marketing of agri. produce	Sale of groceries, processing of sugar- cane and others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Credit Societies</i>						
(a) Last year of Stage I.	5,600	63.5	26.9	1.6	5.5	2.5
(b) 1963-64 . .	11,400	78.0	8.5	1.7	1.6	10.2
<i>Service Societies</i>						
(a) Last year of Stage I. . .	5,800	66.2	11.3	13.9	4.4	4.2
(b) 1963-64 . .	18,750	64.6	5.8	11.3	4.4	13.9
<i>All Societies</i>						
(a) Last year of Stage I. . .	17,910	35.2	5.5	3.5	4.9	50.9
(b) 1963-64 . .	36,890	33.2	3.1	7.1	25.3	31.3
<i>Other Societies</i>						
(a) Last year of Stage I. . .	57,404	0.1	0.5	1.0	7.0	91.4
(b) 1963-64 . .	1,19,868	0.1	0.4	2.5	53.0	44.0

*The average has been worked out on the number of societies for which the data on volume of business was available.

APPENDIX TABLE 3.15 : *Distribution of Societies Reporting Secretaries*

Type of Society	Percentage distribution of societies reporting				
	Paid Secretary		Hony. Secretary		NO Secretary
	Full time	Part- time	Full time	Part- time	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) Credit & Service .	31.51	29.30	8.81	21.16	9.22
(ii) Industrial . .	15.74	3.01	29.73	27.89	23.63
(iii) Others . . .	29.65	8.87	6.77	35.93	18.78
(iv) All Societies . .	31.06	24.56	10.03	22.98	11.36



APPENDIX TABLE 3.16 : Total Income of Panchayats

(Rupees in thousands)

Block	First year of Stage I				Last year of Stage I		
	Total	From own sources		Total	From own sources	Amount	Percentage
		Amount	Percentage				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Banswada	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	..	
Nandyal	15.9	15.9	100.0	9.7	9.7	100.0	
Pithapuram	0.4	0.4	100.0	21.2	21.2	100.0	
Bhurbhandha	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	..	
Lakhipur	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	..	
Ekangar Sarai	Nil	Nil	..	52.7	28.7	54.5	
Ormanjhi	Nil	..	..	Nil	..	..
Pusa	20.2	20.2	100.0	14.7	14.7	100.0	
Manavadar	6.5	6.5	100.0	165.6	27.4	16.5	
Modasa	Nil	Nil	..	75.8	58.2	76.7	
Pounta	Nil	Nil	..	2.1	0.5	23.8	
Badgam	0.4	0.4	100.0	38.8	1.0	2.6	
Chalakudy	9.9	9.9	100.0	1180.4	644.5	54.6	
Kollengode	59.8	59.8	100.0	90.5	84.1	92.8	
Abhanpur	0.1	0.1	100.0	33.1	2.1	6.3	
Ashta	3.2	3.2	100.0	73.9	47.0	63.6	
Jatara	5.3	4.6	86.8	82.5	24.2	27.3	
Rajpur	44.6	4.4	9.9	43.3	8.1	18.8	
Sankaran Koil	5.8	5.8	100.0	18.8	18.8	100.0	
Satyamangalam	155.8	155.8	100.0	747.4	692.0	92.6	
Bhir	Nil	..	..	0.5	0.5	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 3.16 : Contd.

(Rupees in thousands)

Block	Last year of Stage II			Post Stage II (1963-64)		
	Total	From own sources	Total	From own sources	Total	From own sources
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Banswada	151.2	151.2	100.0	70.7	70.7	100.0
Nandyal	56.9	37.8	66.4	47.4	45.2	95.4
Pithapuram	68.5	68.5	100.0	152.5	152.5	100.0
Bhurbanda	20.9	16.5	78.9	44.1	36.2	82.1
Lakhipur	111.1	43.2	38.8	52.6	26.0	49.4
Ekangar Sarai	81.7	28.4	34.8	16.1	4.1	25.5
Ormanjhi	Nil	..	..	Nil	..	..
Pusa	17.4	17.4	100.0	13.2	9.5	72.0
Manavadar	98.3	54.3	55.2	94.1	92.5	98.3
Modasa	166.5	142.2	85.4	147.5	111.8	75.8
Pounta	4.7	0.3	6.4	N.R.	..	..
Badgam	16.8	1.7	10.1	10.0	2.4	24.0
Chalakudy	1076.3	575.2	53.4	1256.6	889.6	70.8
Kollengode	181.1	165.5	91.4	210.8	194.2	92.1
Abhanpur	138.3	3.8	2.7	10.9	8.8	80.7
Ashta	71.5	47.6	66.6	N.R.	..	..
Jatara	30.2	16.9	56.0	32.9	16.4	49.7
Rajpur	40.3	16.4	40.7	15.0	13.5	90.0
Sankaran Koil	40.3	40.3	100.0	45.0	45.0	100.0
Satyamangalam	3570.2	2118.4	59.3	3576.7	2562.7	71.6
Bhir	91.6	23.3	25.4	117.0	20.8	17.8

APPENDIX TABLE 3.16 : Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karveer	Nil	12.8	100.0	63.0	25.5	40.5
Morsi	12.8	12.8	100.0	25.3	21.8	86.2
Gulbarga	Nil	8.2	100.0	5.6	5.6	100.0
Malavalli	Nil	8.2	100.0	3.8	3.8	100.0
Sorab	Nil	1.5	93.8	Nil	Nil	..
Bhadrak	1.6	1.5	93.8	33.5	11.5	34.3
Junagadh	0.1	Nil	0.0	202.9	181.7	89.6
Batala	79.8	44.9	56.3	40.0	15.7	39.3
Bhadson	17.1	9.1	53.2	270.6	117.8	43.5
Hindaun	15.0	4.7	31.3	31.6	27.9	88.3
Ladpura	27.5	27.5	100.0	142.0	64.4	45.4
Sumerpur	2.6	2.6	100.0	28.2	28.2	100.0
Akola	2.7	Nil	100.0	1.5	1.5	100.0
Bhathat	10.3	10.3	100.0	4.6	3.0	65.2
Garur Baijnath	Nil	Nil	..	8.0	Nil	0.0
Mauranipur	23.7	6.6	27.8	71.3	27.3	38.3
Dinhata	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	..
Mohd. Bazar	Nil	Nil	..	Nil	Nil	..
ALL BLOCKS	4136.60	3275.60	26640.60	17112.00		

APPENDIX TABLE 3.16 : Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karveer	133.3	35.7	26.8	243.3	95.3	39.2
Morsi	97.9	59.7	61.0	222.3	74.4	33.5
Gulbarga	110.8	79.9	72.2	109.8	76.7	69.9
Malavalli	172.7	146.0	84.5	N.R.	..	..
Sorab	61.4	61.4	100.0	88.4	69.8	79.0
Bhadrak	46.1	13.5	29.3	112.6	10.4	9.2
Junagadh	86.2	19.6	22.7	65.8	27.8	42.2
Batala	37.5	33.8	90.1	49.0	45.3	92.6
Bhadson	146.5	169.8	74.9	72.8	71.5	98.2
Hindaun	82.7	38.0	45.9	72.6	41.8	57.6
Ladpura	107.9	100.0	92.7	N.R.	..	..
Sumerpur	121.0	114.2	94.4	71.7	69.7	97.2
Akola	81.0	15.7	19.4	37.2	6.9	18.5
Bhathat	87.3	23.9	27.4	46.4	13.7	29.5
Garur Baijnath	4.5	..	0.0	9.2	2.5	28.4
Mauranipur	53.7	18.5	34.5	45.1	33.3	73.7
Dinhata	196.7	190.4	96.8	189.3	188.2	99.5
Mohd. Bazar	15.0	15.0	100.0	N.R.	..	..
ALL BLOCKS							61620.40	36844.45		59180.15	41443.10	

APPENDIX TABLE 3.17 : *Percentage of Demand Realised in Respect of Income from Own Sources*

Block	First year of Stage I or 1952-53					Last year of Stage I				
	Total	Taxes	Licence fee	Others		Total	Taxes	Licence fee	Others	
				Cess	Misc.				Cess	Misc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Banswada	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Nandyal	86.8	57.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	53.4	28.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Pithapuram	40.6	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	144.0	79.4	100.0	116.3	195.6
Bhurbhandha	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Lakhipur	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Ekangar Sarai	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35.4	35.5	0.0	0.0	34.0
Ormanjhi	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Pusa	42.4	41.4	0.0	0.0	67.7	20.9	18.3	0.0	0.0	90.0
Manavadar	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Modasa	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	99.4	94.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pounta	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Badgam	90.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	89.2	98.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	97.6
Chalakudy	36.6	20.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	72.1	57.0	80.3	91.2	104.1
Kollengode	92.3	86.6	103.8	100.0	95.1	87.1	76.3	107.4	100.0	93.4
Abhanpur	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashta	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	91.0	72.0	0.0	94.5	91.9
Jatara	95.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	95.3	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4
Rajpur	41.8	27.9	0.0	100.0	52.7	62.5	37.8	0.0	100.0	79.1
Sankaran Koil	101.5	58.2	44.7	0.0	0.0	379.8	248.9	295.5	0.0	0.0
Satyanaganalam	170.4	34.2	100.0	653.8	100.0	199.3	71.5	124.2	100.0	195.6
Bhir	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karveer	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	184.0	183.2	209.9	0.0	0.0

APPENDIX TABLE 3.17 : *Contd.*

Block	Last year of Stage II					Post Stage II (1963-64)					
	Total	Taxes	Licence fee	Others			Total	Taxes	Licence fee	Others	
				Cess	Misc.					Cess	Misc.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Banswada	362.0	365.4	0.0	0.0	284.1	226.0	244.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	
Nandyal	75.7	28.8	88.2	100.0	63.2	79.0	23.9	68.3	100.0	100.0	
Pithapuram	101.5	82.0	42.0	155.9	103.1	106.8	111.4	107.4	104.7	102.4	
Bhurbhandha	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	96.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Lakhipur	86.9	45.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	73.4	20.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	
Ekangar Sarai	108.3	142.5	0.0	99.4	34.1	28.1	51.3	0.0	10.3	17.5	
Omanjhi	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
Pusa	148.2	155.1	0.0	66.0	187.0	37.6	16.8	285.0	96.3	25.0	
Manavadar	98.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	95.4	0.0	100.0	
Modasa	104.7	75.3	61.1	111.5	136.5	110.3	91.3	139.3	122.8	110.1	
Pounta	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
Badgam	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	
Chalakudy	79.6	70.9	97.2	99.9	100.0	76.8	71.4	88.7	69.7	73.8	
Kollengode	107.9	112.1	100.4	100.0	124.3	95.4	94.2	98.7	102.8	97.5	
Abhanpur	104.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	107.9	13.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	59.3	
Ashta	81.7	68.6	0.0	78.4	92.5	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
Jatara	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Rajpur	107.4	125.9	0.0	100.0	94.4	94.4	80.1	0.0	100.0	107.4	
Sankaran Koil	299.8	105.5	478.5	0.0	0.0	308.5	116.3	565.6	0.0	0.0	
Sayamangalam	300.8	88.0	100.0	117.5	190.1	128.7	141.9	137.3	0.0	43.0	
Bhir	99.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	71.6	59.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Karveer	189.5	183.8	98.5	0.0	0.0	257.7	237.4	160.2	0.0	0.0	

APPENDIX TABLE 3.17 : Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Morsi	104.6	60.8	62.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gulbarga	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	51.6	42.7	100.0	0.0	100.0
Malavalli	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sorab	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Bhadrak	142.0	142.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	103.5	105.5	100.0	0.0	100.0
Junagadh	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	100.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Batala	520.0	74.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhadson	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	100.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Hindaun	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Ladpura	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sumerpur	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Akola	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	63.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Bhathat	95.0	100.0	83.3	96.0	0.0	23.7	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0
Garur Baijnath	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Mauranipur	44.4	100.0	0.0	28.2	100.0	107.6	92.9	123.1	97.5	117.6
Dinhata	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Mohd. Bazar	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

APPENDIX TABLE 3.17 : Contd.

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Morsi	.	16.9	17.6	0.0	0.0	46.1	12.3	49.8	0.0	419.4
Gulbarga	.	1.3	100.0	0.0	330.0	182.0	2.2	100.0	0.0	230.5
Malavalli	.	42.1	64.6	230.2	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Sorab	.	61.8	53.4	100.0	0.0	173.3	49.0	53.8	100.0	0.0
Bhadrak	.	92.1	100.0	0.0	112.4	83.1	90.5	35.3	0.0	90.5
Junagadh	.	76.1	0.0	0.0	191.8	146.6	150.9	0.0	0.0	141.1
Barale	.	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	232.8	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhadson	.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Hindaun	.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Ladpura	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Sumerpur	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	821.5	318.9	0.0	0.0	806.5	258.2
Akola	.	0.0	100.0	111.7	650.7	101.8	0.0	78.1	105.4	106.3
Bhithat	.	0.0	100.0	84.9	0.0	50.8	0.0	69.7	82.9	0.0
Garur Bijnath	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	101.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.5
Mauranipur	.	100.0	103.2	74.3	157.9	50.3	100.0	161.1	21.2	100.0
Dinhaba	.	64.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	66.9	66.2	117.8	0.0	0.0
Mohd. Bazar	.	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

Note—There was no demand for the cess and other Misc. receipt like donations etc. collected by the authorities other than the Panchayat and that is the reason that total realisation was more than the demand and 0.0 has been given under that head as there was no demand.

APPENDIX TABLE 3.18 : *Income of Panchayats from Other Sources*

(Rupees in thousands)

Block	First year of Stage I or 1952-53					Last year of Stage I				
	Total	Govt. grants	From Panchayat Raj Institutions	Public contribution	Other sources	Total	Govt. grants	From Panchayat Raj Institutions	Public contribution	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Banswada	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Nandyal	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Pithapuram	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Bhurbhandra	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Lakhipur	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Ekangar Sarai	Nil	..	..	..	..	24.0	24.0	..	..	..
Ormanjhi	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Pusa	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Manavadar	Nil	..	..	..	..	138.2	137.6	..	..	0.6
Moda a	Nil	..	..	..	..	17.6	17.6	..	..	..
Pounta	Nil	..	..	..	..	1.6	0.7	..	..	0.9
Badgam	Nil	..	..	..	..	37.8	37.8	..	..	..
Chalakudy	Nil	..	..	..	..	535.9	535.9	..	..	..
Kollegode	Nil	..	..	..	..	6.4	6.4	..	..	..
Abhanpur	Nil	..	..	..	..	31.0	31.0	..	..	..
Ashia	Nil	..	..	..	..	26.9	25.8	..	..	1.1
Jatara	0.7	0.7	..	..	..	58.3	58.3	..	..	..
Rajpur	40.0	40.0	..	..	..	35.2	35.2	..	..	..
Sankaran Koil	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Satyamangalam	Nil	..	..	..	..	55.4	55.4	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE 3.18 : Contd.

Block	Last year of Stage II				Post-stage II (1963-64)						
	Total	Govt. grants	From P. R. Institutions	Public contribution	Other sources	Total	Govt. grants	From P. R. Institutions	Public contribution	Other sources	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Banswada	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Nandyal	19.1	2.1	..	..	17.0	2.2	2.2	..	..	..
Pithapuram	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Bhurbandha	4.4	3.1	..	..	1.3	7.9	4.0	..	..	3.9
Lakhipur	67.9	67.9	..	..	..	26.6	26.6	..	..	..
Ekangar Sarai	53.3	53.3	..	..	..	12.0	12.0	..	..	..
Ormanjhi	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Pusa	Nil	..	..	..	..	3.7	2.2	..	..	1.5
Manavadar	44.0	44.0	..	..	..	1.6	1.5	..	..	0.1
Modasa	24.3	24.3	..	..	..	35.7	35.7	..	..	..
Pounta	4.4	0.8	..	..	3.6	N.R.	..	..	..	..
Badgam	15.1	15.1	..	..	..	7.6	7.6	..	..	..
Chalakudy	501.1	501.1	..	..	..	367.0	367.0	..	..	..
Kollengode	15.6	15.6	..	..	..	16.6	16.6	..	..	..
Abhanpur	134.5	134.5	..	..	..	2.1	2.1	..	..	..
A. h. a.	23.9	18.6	..	..	5.3	N.R.	..	..	..	..
Jatara	13.3	13.3	..	..	..	16.5	16.5	..	..	..
Rajpur	23.9	23.9	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	..	..	..
Sankaran Koil	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Satyamangalam	1451.8	1406.5	..	..	45.3	1014.0	1007.9	..	..	6.1

APPENDIX TABLE 3.18 : *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bhir .	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Karveer .	Nil	..	..	..	..	37.5	37.5	..	..	..
Morsi .	Nil	..	..	..	..	3.5	3.5	..	..	..
Gulbarga .	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Malavalli .	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Sorab .	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Bhadrak .	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	22.0	21.2	..	..	0.8
Junagadh .	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	21.2	21.2	..	..	..
Barala .	34.9	34.9	..	..	..	24.3	24.3	..	..	..
Bhadson .	8.0	8.0	..	..	..	152.8	148.4	..	..	4.4
Hindaun .	10.3	10.3	..	..	..	3.7	3.7	..	..	..
Ladpura .	Nil	..	..	..	..	77.7	24.2	..	..	53.4
Sumerpur .	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Akola .	2.7	2.7	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Bhathat .	Nil	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.6	..	..	..
Garur Baijnath .	Nil	..	..	..	..	8.0	8.0	..	..	..
Mauranipur .	17.1	17.1	..	..	..	44.0	44.0	..	..	..
Dinhata .	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Mohd. Bazar .	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
ALL BLOCKS	861.00	861.00	..	..	..	9528.60	8874.90	..	..	653.70

APPENDIX TABLE 3.18 : *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bhir	68.3	54.1	14.2	..	..	96.2	80.8	15.4	..	..
Karveer	97.6	97.6	..	..	..	147.0	148.0	..	..	..
Morsi	38.2	38.2	..	..	..	148.9	147.9	..	..	..
Gulbarga	30.9	26.9	4.0	..	..	33.1	10.8	22.3	..	..
Mala/valli	26.7	9.9	16.8	..	..	N.R.	..	..	..	..
Sorab	Nil	..	..	..	..	18.6	4.1	14.5	..	..
Bhadrak	32.6	32.6	..	..	..	102.2	87.5	..	..	14.7
Junagadh	66.6	65.8	..	..	0.8	38.0	38.0	..	..	..
Batala	3.7	3.7	..	..	..	3.7	3.7	..	..	..
Bhad on	35.7	35.7	..	..	..	1.3	1.3	..	..	..
Hindaun	44.7	44.7	..	..	..	30.8	28.8	..	..	2.0
Ladpura	7.9	..	..	..	7.9	N.R.	..	..	..	..
Sumerpur	6.8	6.8	..	..	..	2.0	2.0	..	..	..
Akola	65.3	65.3	..	..	..	30.3	30.3	..	..	..
Bhatrut	63.4	63.4	..	..	..	32.7	32.7	..	..	..
Garur Bajnath	4.5	4.5	..	..	..	6.7	6.7	..	..	..
Muranipur	35.2	26.1	..	..	9.1	11.8	8.0	..	..	3.8
Dinhra	6.3	6.3	..	..	..	1.1	1.1	..	..	..
Mohd. Bazar	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
ALL BLOCKS	24,775.95	23,897.00	111.80	..	767.15	17,737.05	17,151.00	341.30	..	244.75

APPENDIX TABLE 4.1 : Total Expenditure (Departmental & Block Schematic Budget) in the Community Development Blocks for Selected Years of Stage I, Stage II and Post-Stage II

Block	Stage I			Stage II					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Banswada	.	.	N.A.	N.A.	899,322	1,316,437	1,588,146	1,552,193	..
Nandyal	.	.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	787,202	798,088	..	..
Pithapuram	.	591,013	1,033,659	525,633	731,150	953,403	1,259,964	..	..
Bhairbhindha	.	N.A.	334,912	..	523,958	779,163	786,342	..	..
Lakhipur	.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	95,003	123,116	100,387	..	..
Ekangar Sarai	.	142,750	N.A.	415,831	906,526	1,423,316	..	..	..
Ormanjhi	.	N.A.	N.A.	301,303	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..
Pusa	.	510,611	N.A.	..	432,589	481,606	530,003	..	..
Manavadar	.	378,602	699,253	..	795,012	672,809	737,583	992,314	..
Modasa	.	451,395	743,070	..	617,739	1,00,834	1,055,621	..	..
Pounta	.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,013,512	2,670,459	2,564,257	1,991,476	1,788,767
Badgam	.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	933,828	1,002,035	..	..
Chalakudy	.	571,567	1,033,931	N.A.	N.A.	1,520,639	N.A.	..	..
Kollengode	.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	674,550	810,200	..	..
Abhanpur	.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	434,570	522,205	847,391	795,171	..
Ashia	.	247,402	793,269	896,631	940,353	926,135	1,176,320	1,362,130	1,341,574
Jatara	.	240,507	321,640	N.A.	733,792	764,120	740,963	760,734	..
Rajpur	.	N.A.	N.A.	820,820	727,856	1,020,398	889,465	770,716	..
Sankaran Koil	.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	888,219	N.A.	N.A.	..

APPENDIX TABLE 4.1 : *Contd.*

Block	Post Stage II			
	1	10	11	12
Banswada	1,399,397
Nandyal .	.	.	739,627	876,207
Pithapuram .	.	.	964,104	741,976
Bhurbhandha .	.	752,049	916,562	814,466
Lakhipur .	.	.	67,409	132,269
Ekangar Sarai .	.	1,503,750	1,727,094	1,520,636
Ormanjhi .	.	.	579,188	N.A.
Pusa .	.	504,044	492,106	524,438
Manavadar .	.	.	1,035,338	545,676
Modasa .	.	768,513	963,534	307,625
Pounta
Badgam .	.	.	1,060,248	725,273
Chalakudy .	.	.	N.A.	N.A.
Kollengode .	.	.	N.A.	N.A.
Abhanpur	852,361
Ashta
Jatara	773,509
Rajpur	815,984
Sankaran Koil	N.A.

APPENDIX TABLE 4.1 : Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Satyamangalam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	592,208	1,546,549	..	..
Bhir	N.A.	1,068,056	637,757	1,070,300	1,512,831	1,520,854	1,301,179	..
Karveer	343,258	N.A.	964,260	795,991	1,325,032	..	..	..
Morsi	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	518,302	491,249	..	..
Gulbarga	608,111	624,466	392,092	1,365,878	2,161,944	2,357,937	2,270,081	..
Malavalli	N.A.	1,398,938	1,418,185	2,323,042	N.A.	3,534,666	3,625,789	..
Sorab	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,274,827	1,407,659	1,807,659	..	..
Bhadrak	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
Junagadh	272,954	364,732	538,817	1,062,272	446,390	463,684	..	..
Batala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	796,817	844,569	932,875	832,790	..
Bhadson	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	686,663	915,290	1,003,177	1,083,572	..
Hindaun	477,171	455,537	..	299,693	525,686	639,110	773,302	750,394
Ladpura	246,258	409,943	526,216	1,512,058	1,633,819	1,428,189	1,321,797	1,245,554
Akola	142,741	138,749	..	213,153	250,891	367,081	..	..
Bhathat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
Garur Baijnath	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..
Mauranipur	1,172,987	372,689	..	364,376	389,278	471,029	..	..
Dinhata	N.A.	N.A.	777,515	886,727	849,408	891,970	955,244	..
Mohd. Bazar	N.A.	N.A.	652,521	776,286	827,766	1,093,805	1,092,822	1,105,510

APPENDIX TABLE 4.1 : *Ccntd.*

1	10	11	12
Satyamangalam	..	1,122,997	863,018
Bhir	..	..	1,718,106
Karveer	1,504,996	956,966	2,060,055
Morsi	322,381	N.A.	835,690
Gulbarga	..	..	3,561,020
Malavalli	..	..	..
Sorab	..	2,256,378	N.A.
Bhadrak	..	454,504	N.A.
Junagadh	..	354,493	443,777
Bata'a	..	..	101,850
Bhadson	..	..	991,185
Hindaun	..	..	N.A.
Ladpura	..	..	..
Akola	391,743	375,486	401,914
Bhathat	220,120	256,661	298,128
Garur Baijnath	N.A.	489,774	676,147
Majranipur	534,439	889,505	853,661
Dinhata	..	..	940,512
Mohd. Bazar	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE 5.1 : *Distribution of Households Size Groups of Holding*

Block	Total No. of house- holds	Percentage in size groups		
		Small	Medium	Large
1	2	3	4	5
Banswada	201	63.7	18.9	17.4
Nandyal	177	55.4	25.4	19.2
Pithapuram	163	71.8	13.5	14.7
Bhurbhandha	312	39.4	22.4	38.2
Lakhipur	137	47.4	32.1	20.5
Ekangar Sarai	278	57.6	15.5	26.9
Ormanjhi	322	63.0	17.1	19.9
Pusa	152	70.4	11.2	18.4
Manavadar	154	29.2	50.0	20.8
Modasa	305	32.8	32.8	34.4
Pounta	221	50.7	33.5	15.8
Badgam	345	46.7	25.5	27.8
Chalakudy	208	70.2	10.1	19.7
Kollengode	98	52.0	15.3	32.7
Abhanpur	318	54.7	26.7	18.6
Ashta	259	49.4	39.0	11.6
Jatara	295	62.0	23.4	14.6
Rajpur	190	54.7	37.9	7.4
Sankarankoil	241	62.7	14.1	23.2
Satyamangalam	149	67.8	19.5	12.7
Bhir	273	53.5	28.9	17.6
Karveer	228	57.5	13.6	28.9
Morsi	179	63.7	21.2	15.1
Gulbarga	219	37.4	31.1	31.5
Malavalli	228	38.2	29.4	32.4
Sorab	240	57.1	27.9	15.0
Bhadrak	217	63.6	22.6	13.8
Junagadh	183	36.6	28.4	35.0
Batala	107	22.4	37.4	40.2
Bhadson	158	30.4	50.0	19.6
Hindaun	319	49.2	30.1	20.7
Ladpura	152	48.7	41.4	9.9
Sumerpur	218	60.1	33.0	6.9
Akola	221	43.4	31.6	25.0
Bhathat	236	66.5	17.8	15.7
Garur Baijnath	312	41.1	34.9	24.0
Mauranipur	256	59.4	31.3	9.3
Dinhata	264	33.7	41.3	25.0
Mohd. Bazar	233	41.6	28.3	30.1
ALL BLOCKS	8,768	51.5	27.1	21.4
B.M.S. BLOCKS	3,409	53.0	27.8	19.2

APPENDIX TABLE 5.2 : *Proportion of Area Sown more than once to Gross Cropped Area in B.M.S. Blocks*

Block	Percentage of area sown more than once to gross cropped area			Index of change B.M.S. (I)=100	
	B.M.S.(I)	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. II	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. II
1	2	3	4	5	6
Banswada . . .	10.6	14.7	7.7	138.7	72.6
Lakhipur . . .	35.7	28.8	23.1	80.7	64.7
Pusa . . .	27.3	27.3	32.1	100.0	117.6
Manavadar . . .	7.2	3.4	4.9	47.2	68.1
Pounta . . .	29.7	34.5	34.0	116.2	114.5
Chalakudy . . .	22.5	28.8	22.4	128.0	99.6
Ashta . . .	3.1	15.2	3.4	490.3	109.7
Rajpur . . .	3.5	8.7	5.8	248.6	165.7
Satyamangalam . . .	6.3	13.6	23.9	215.9	379.4
Karveer . . .	13.1	6.7	0.0	51.1	0.0
Morsi . . .	0.1	0.2	0.1	200.0	100.0
Malavalli . . .	20.7	12.5	19.0	60.4	91.8
Bhadrak . . .	0.2	0.3	0.5	150.0	250.0
Batala . . .	18.1	30.9	32.9	170.7	181.8
Bhadson . . .	17.5	17.7	20.7	101.1	118.3
Ladpura . . .	14.9	2.9	6.4	19.5	43.0
Bhathat . . .	29.3	32.3	35.4	110.2	120.8
Mohd. Bazar . . .	2.5	3.0	4.9	120.0	196.0
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS .	14.2	15.8	15.5	111.3	109.2

APPENDIX TABLE 5.3 : Comparative Statement of the Percentage of Gross Cropped Area under specified Foodgrains and Non-Food crops to total Gross Cropped Area

Block	Crops									
	Paddy					Wheat				
	B.M.S. (I)	B.M.S. (R)	P.S. II	B.M.S. (I)	B.M.S. (R)	P.S. II	B.M.S. (I)	B.M.S. (R)	P.S. II	P.S. II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Group I										
Manavadar	3.3	1.0	0.6	2.7	1.5	1.3				
Morsi	0.6	0.2	0.1	6.7	7.6	9.5				
Rajpur	0.6	1.6	0.7	4.0	5.3	8.1				
Bhadson	0.6	4.2	9.3	25.9	26.6	23.6				
Group II										
Pusa	32.1	33.8	31.3	7.0	6.7	13.6				
Chalakudy	51.5	61.0	56.4	..	0.01	..				
Satyamangalam	11.6	37.0	60.1	..	..	..	
Karveer	36.1	45.5	49.9	0.8	0.3	..				
Batala	7.9	18.4	22.0	30.0	37.6	37.8				
Group III										
Banswada	37.5	44.7	44.8	0.4	0.3	1.6				
Lakhipur	97.3	97.0	98.5	0.2	1.4	..				
Pounta	10.5	9.0	10.7	38.3	33.2	30.6				
Ashta	2.4	3.1	3.3	41.4	48.6	43.0				
Malavalli	9.2	23.7	25.5	..	..	..	
Bhadrak	91.1	95.8	100.0	..	..	..	
Ladpura	0.02	..	..	30.6	44.2	44.4				
Bhathat	46.3	46.3	47.3	12.7	14.0	22.6				
Mohd. Bazar	93.3	92.9	93.4	0.9	1.1	1.2				
ALL BLOCKS	24.7	27.2	22.9	13.3	17.8	16.3				

Group I—Blocks having less than 60% gross cropped area under foodgrains at B.M.S.(R)

Group II—Blocks having 60% to less than 80% gross cropped area under foodgrains at B.M.S.(R)

Group III—Blocks having 80% or more gross cropped area under foodgrains at B.M.S.(R)

APPENDIX TABLE 5.3 : *Contd.*

Block	Crops															
	Jowar								Sugarcane							
	B.M.S.(I)	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. II	B.M.S.(I)	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. II	B.M.S.(I)	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. II	B.M.S.(I)	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. II	B.M.S.(I)	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. II	P.S. II
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Group I																
Manavadar	16.6	11.4	5.9	0.2	..	0.05	26.2	31.8	18.1							
Morsi	25.5	23.3	23.9	..	..	..	58.2	57.9	62.6							
Rajpur	39.0	22.3	22.4	0.05	0.4	0.5	20.6	18.1	24.8							
Bhadson	0.04	..	0.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	8.9	11.7	11.6							
Group II																
Pusa	0.2	0.5	..	0.7	0.02	1.2	..	0.02	..							
Chalakudy	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satyamangalam	5.8	4.2	7.0	0.1	1.2	3.8	14.5	14.8	8.1							
Karveer	7.9	5.2	1.5	26.9	26.9	23.0	..	..	..				
Batala	1.5	..	..	4.7	5.4	6.6	1.5	1.3	2.2							
Group III																
Banswada	26.9	34.6	13.9	0.6	0.2	3.5	2.0	..	..					
Lakhipur	..	..	..	0.03	0.3	..	..	..	..			
Pounta	0.03	0.2	..	2.7	4.4	3.4	0.8	0.6	0.7							
Ashta	24.0	23.4	26.1	2.3	0.8	1.2	15.6	10.0	4.9							
Malavalli	14.5	10.0	19.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	..	..	..				
Bhadrak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ladpura	48.2	24.4	19.2	0.01	..	0.1	0.5	..	..					
Bhathat	0.1	0.01	0.1	9.3	11.2	9.9	..	..	..				
Mohd. Bazar	..	..	..	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.001	..	..					
ALL BLOCKS	13.2	11.1	9.9	2.2	2.3	2.6	9.9	9.6	8.2							

APPENDIX TABLE 5.4 : Proportion of Gross Cropped Area Under Foodgrain Crops

Block	Percentage of Gross Cropped Area under Food Crops			Index of change B.M.S.(I)=100	
	B.M.S.(I)	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. II	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. II
1	2	3	4	5	6
Group I					
Banswada . . .	89.6	96.5	84.0	107.7	93.8
Lakhipur . . .	98.7	98.5	98.5	99.8	99.8
Pusa . . .	77.0	79.6	76.9	103.4	99.9
Chalakudy . . .	59.0	62.8	56.4	106.4	95.6
Ashta . . .	78.2	85.8	78.6	109.8	100.5
Satyamangalam . .	79.0	62.2	70.3	78.7	89.0
Karveer . . .	68.5	68.6	54.7	100.1	79.8
Malavalli . . .	81.9	85.0	72.1	103.8	88.0
Bhadrak . . .	99.5	95.8	99.4	96.3	99.9
Ladpura . . .	87.8	81.9	70.1	93.3	79.8
Bhathat . . .	86.6	85.3	73.4	98.5	84.8
Group II					
Manavadar . . .	53.0	24.9	8.3	47.0	15.7
Pounta . . .	83.5	80.4	64.8	96.3	77.6
Rajpur . . .	69.7	56.3	46.9	80.8	67.3
Morsi . . .	40.8	40.1	32.9	98.3	80.6
Batala . . .	86.8	70.6	63.6	81.4	73.3
Bhadson . . .	54.9	53.0	44.4	96.5	80.9
Mohd. Bazar . . .	95.9	95.5	94.7	99.6	98.7
ALL BLOCKS . . .	74.3	72.2	64.9	97.2	87.3

APPENDIX TABLE 5.5 : Proportion of Gross Cropped Area Under Foodgrain Crops, Separately for Small, Medium & Large Holdings

Block	Percentage of Area under Foodgrains to Gross Cropped Area									
	Small			Medium			Large			
	B.M.S.(I)	B.M.S. (R)	P.S. II	B.M.S. (I)	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. II	B.M.S.(I)	B.M.S. (R)	P.S. II	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Group I										
Pusa	79.1	76.3	79.5	73.7	70.6	79.3	76.9	82.0	75.2	
Chalakudy	36.6	38.6	33.3	55.0	67.6	56.6	64.1	68.4	61.2	
Karveer	77.0	70.4	66.7	69.3	70.2	66.6	65.8	67.5	48.8	
Group II										
Banswada	94.9	98.1	92.1	92.7	97.7	85.6	88.3	95.9	81.0	
Lakhipur	97.4	97.0	97.8	98.2	98.5	98.4	99.2	99.8	99.1	
Satyamangalam	84.3	70.3	69.9	83.5	52.8	68.0	77.4	62.9	72.2	
Malavalli	88.6	90.8	76.9	85.6	89.8	70.6	79.4	82.3	71.8	
Bhathat	87.1	86.4	74.6	86.6	85.6	73.7	86.3	84.3	72.6	
Group III										
Pounta	88.4	85.0	69.4	85.0	82.1	64.3	80.4	77.0	62.4	
Bhadrak	99.8	98.2	99.7	99.9	99.0	99.9	98.9	87.8	99.1	
Batala	69.6	69.8	69.6	69.2	67.6	64.1	67.1	72.3	62.8	
Mohd. Bazar	97.7	97.3	93.8	96.9	97.2	94.4	95.0	94.1	95.1	
Group IV										
Manavadar	56.6	33.3	9.8	54.8	26.5	7.3	51.0	20.2	9.3	
Ashta	74.5	85.7	81.4	78.7	85.6	79.0	79.2	86.4	76.3	
Rajpur	71.9	61.1	46.7	70.9	55.4	46.4	66.8	49.9	47.9	
Morsi	36.5	33.7	26.1	41.2	38.6	34.1	41.9	43.4	34.8	
Bhadson	55.1	56.9	46.7	54.8	51.8	42.4	55.0	53.6	45.6	
Ladpura	80.6	79.8	76.4	90.4	81.6	72.3	88.0	83.1	61.4	

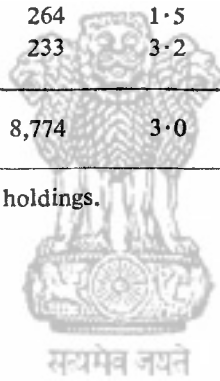
APPENDIX TABLE 5.6 : Percentage of owned and self operated area to the total operational holding, area held on lease, to the operational holding and area given on lease to area owned during 1963-64

Block	No. of house- holds	Average operational holding per house- hold	Percentage of		
			Owned & self operated area to total holding	Area held on lease to total opera- tional holding	Area leased out to total owned holding
1	2	3	4	5	6
Banswada . . .	201	2.5	99.4	2.9	2.2
Nandyal . . .	177	6.1	91.6	10.2	1.7
Pithapuram . . .	163	2.6	79.3	15.0	3.6
Bhurbhandha . . .	312	1.9	92.8	10.3	2.9
Lakhipur . . .	137	1.5	88.1	19.1	8.0
Ekangar Sarai . . .	278	1.7	100.0	4.3	2.0
Ormanjhi . . .	322	1.2	97.0	5.1	2.2
Pusa . . .	152	1.3	100.0	0.3	0.0
Manavadar . . .	154	6.3	100.0	0.1	0.0
Modasa . . .	305	3.8	99.8	0.3	0.0
Pounta . . .	221	2.5	90.2	10.9	1.1
Badgam . . .	345	0.9	96.2	9.5	4.5
Chalakudy . . .	208	0.9	100.0	11.4	14.8
Kollengode . . .	98	3.9	57.2	56.9	27.6
Abhanpur . . .	318	2.8	100.0	0.5	0.0
Ashta . . .	259	5.2	97.8	2.9	0.6
Jatara . . .	295	3.2	100.0	1.5	0.0
Rajpur . . .	190	4.7	94.2	6.1	0.0
Sankaran Koil . . .	242	1.7	95.4	3.9	0.0
Satyamangalam . . .	150	2.0	98.2	7.3	4.6
Bhir . . .	273	6.0	96.4	5.6	1.3
Karveer . . .	228	0.9	85.3	16.8	1.6
Morsi . . .	179	5.4	99.0	2.1	0.1
Gulbarga . . .	219	8.9	82.9	24.5	7.5
Malavalli . . .	228	2.0	100.0	3.9	7.1
Sorab . . .	240	2.4	83.6	23.0	15.6

APPENDIX TABLE 5.6 : *Contd.*

1.	2	3	4	5	6
Bhadrak . . .	217	2.2	94.4	13.7	6.7
Junagadh . . .	187	3.8	97.6	4.1	0.3
Batala . . .	108	3.8	78.8	25.7	1.1
Bhadson . . .	158	7.1	87.1	16.1	2.4
Hindaun . . .	319	2.7	100.0	0.8	2.6
Ladpura . . .	152	4.7	95.9	9.4	5.4
Sumerpur . . .	218	4.5	97.2	5.4	2.8
Akola . . .	221	3.2	95.3	5.2	0.5
Bhathat . . .	236	1.3	94.6	0.9	0.0
Garur Baijnath . . .	312	0.6	90.0	15.6	4.6
Mauranipur . . .	256	4.2	98.8	1.2	0.0
Dinhata . . .	264	1.5	99.4	23.0	21.4
Mohd. Bazar . . .	233	3.2	96.2	6.1	1.4
ALL BLOCKS . . .	8,774	3.0	93.9	9.9	3.4

N.B.—Six persons had no holdings.



APPENDIX TABLE 5.7 : *Average Size of Cultivated Holdings at the B.M.S.(I), B.M.S. (R) and Post Stage II*

Block	Average size (hectares)			Index of change B.M.S.(I)=100	
	B.M.S.(I)	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. (II)	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. II
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I</i>					
Banswada . . .	2.1	1.8	2.5	84.9	117.0
Lakhipur . . .	2.1	1.4	1.5	67.3	73.1
Pusa . . .	1.3	1.1	1.3	84.8	97.0
Chalakudy . . .	1.1	0.9	0.9	77.8	85.2
Ashta . . .	5.8	5.2	5.2	89.5	89.5
Satyamangalam . . .	2.3	1.8	2.0	78.9	87.7
Karveer . . .	1.0	1.0	0.9	100.0	88.0
Malavalli . . .	2.0	1.9	2.0	98.0	100.0
Bhadrak . . .	2.2	2.1	2.2	96.3	100.0
Ladpura . . .	5.5	5.9	4.7	107.3	85.3
Bhathat . . .	1.4	1.3	1.3	94.1	97.1
<i>Group II</i>					
Manavadar . . .	8.2	6.9	6.3	84.2	77.2
Pounta . . .	3.0	3.0	2.5	98.6	83.8
Rajpur . . .	6.2	4.5	4.7	73.2	76.5
Morsi . . .	6.2	5.1	5.4	83.5	87.5
Batala . . .	4.4	3.9	3.8	88.1	87.2
Bhadson . . .	6.6	6.7	7.1	101.8	108.0
Mohd. Bazar . . .	3.3	3.3	3.2	98.8	96.3
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS . . .	2.7	2.4	2.5	90.9	92.4

APPENDIX TABLE 5.8 : Proportion of Owned & Self Operated cultivated Area to Total Cultivated Holding

Block	Percentage Owned and Self Operated to Cultivated Area			Index of Change B.M.S. (I)=100	
	B.M.S.(I)	B.M.S.(R)	P.S.II	B.M.S.(R)	P.S. II
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I</i>					
Banswada . . .	88.9	91.5	99.4	102.9	111.8
Lakhipur . . .	73.0	74.7	88.1	102.3	120.7
Pusa . . .	99.6	89.4	100.0	89.8	100.4
Chalakudy . . .	96.2	70.4	100.0	73.2	103.9
Ashta . . .	89.6	93.6	98.2	104.5	109.6
Satyamangalam . . .	93.1	96.1	98.2	103.2	105.5
Karveer . . .	84.6	88.7	85.3	104.8	100.8
Malavalli . . .	97.8	93.8	100.0	95.9	102.2
Bhadrak . . .	95.5	89.7	94.4	93.9	98.8
Ladpura . . .	81.3	88.2	95.9	108.5	118.0
Bhathat . . .	96.7	99.2	94.6	102.6	97.8
<i>Group II</i>					
Manavadar . . .	97.5	98.1	100.0	100.6	102.6
Pounta . . .	80.0	86.7	90.2	108.4	112.7
Rajpur . . .	89.7	97.4	94.2	108.6	105.0
Morsi . . .	85.2	81.5	99.0	95.7	116.2
Batala . . .	80.1	76.2	78.8	95.1	98.4
Bhadson . . .	76.7	70.7	87.1	94.8	113.6
Mohd. Bazar . . .	90.2	82.5	96.3	91.5	106.8
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS .	89.2	88.1	96.3	98.8	108.0

APPENDIX TABLE 5.9 : Proportion of Land Leased into Operational Holding and of Land Leased Out to Land Owned at the B.M.S.(R) and Post Stage II

Block	Percentage of area held on lease to operational holding		Percentage of area given on lease to area owned		Index of Change B.M.S.(R)=100	
	B.M.S.(R)	Post Stage II	B.M.S.(R)	Post Stage II	Area held on lease	Area given on lease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group I						
Banswada .	8.1	2.9	2.1	2.2	35.8	104.8
Lakhipur .	27.2	19.1	4.4	8.0	70.2	181.8
Pusa .	14.3	0.3	6.7	0.0	2.1	..
Chalakudy .	30.3	11.4	15.5	14.8	37.6	95.5
Ashta .	5.1	2.9	1.7	0.6	56.9	35.3
Satyamangalam	3.9	7.3	0.5	4.6	187.2	920.0
Karveer .	14.4	16.8	14.4	1.6	116.7	11.1
Malavalli .	10.9	3.9	4.4	7.1	35.8	161.4
Bhadrak .	14.8	13.7	12.5	6.7	92.6	53.6
Ladpura .	15.8	9.4	3.3	5.4	59.5	163.6
Bhathat .	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.0	112.5	..
Group II						
Manavadar .	2.2	0.1	0.004	0.0	4.5	..
Pounta .	13.1	10.9	5.6	1.1	83.2	19.6
Rajpur .	2.6	6.1	1.4	0.0	234.6	..
Morsi .	12.0	2.1	2.6	0.1	17.5	3.8
Batala .	23.5	25.7	1.4	1.1	109.4	78.6
Bhadson .	29.9	16.1	9.8	2.4	53.8	24.5
Mohd. Bazar	13.8	6.1	8.2	1.4	44.2	17.1
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	12.6	7.7	4.5	3.5	61.1	77.8

APPENDIX TABLE 5.10 : *Land Use Pattern of Selected Households by Different Size of Holding Groups*

Block	Per capita cultivated area (hectares)			% of net sown area to per capita cultivated area			% of area sown more than once to net sown area		
	Small	Medi-um	Large	Small	Medi-um	Large	Small	Medi-um	Large
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Banswada	0.15	0.42	1.14	99.8	99.6	99.5	13.0	5.8	7.8
Nandyal	0.29	0.88	1.72	100.0	99.5	98.7	18.4	3.6	6.2
Pithapuram	0.14	0.50	1.44	98.3	98.6	95.4	72.5	71.9	64.1
Bhurbhandha	0.14	0.25	0.37	96.6	97.3	97.1	37.2	28.4	31.0
Lakhipur	0.13	0.23	0.42	100.0	100.0	100.0	44.5	32.1	21.7
Ekangar Sarai	0.06	0.19	0.50	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	91.4	72.9
Ormanjhi	0.11	0.22	0.40	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.7	1.1	1.5
Pusa	0.10	0.27	0.55	84.1	97.4	98.5	67.7	45.1	40.5
Manavadar	0.44	0.83	1.13	98.7	100.0	100.0	5.9	5.9	3.9
Modasa	0.20	0.51	1.06	100.0	100.0	99.9	28.5	17.2	10.5
Pounta	0.19	0.40	0.70	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.3	54.4	40.7
Badgam	0.09	0.17	0.26	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.5	16.9	19.2
Chalakudy	0.04	0.14	0.51	94.0	94.7	85.8	15.4	28.0	32.1
Kollengode	0.11	0.36	1.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.8	81.8	75.6
Abhanpur	0.23	0.47	1.12	99.9	100.0	99.5	52.7	60.2	37.3
Ashta	0.49	0.91	1.64	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.5	3.0	4.9
Jatara	0.21	0.41	0.81	100.0	100.0	99.9	33.7	35.8	5.8
Rajpur	0.34	0.90	2.08	99.8	100.0	99.5	7.1	5.5	6.7
Sankaran Koil	0.10	0.27	0.77	100.0	100.0	93.8	45.7	36.1	29.1
Satyamangalam	0.19	0.52	1.03	99.8	100.0	100.0	24.6	34.1	34.4
Bhir	0.40	1.09	1.86	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.3	5.3	4.2
Karveer	0.06	0.13	0.29	100.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morsi	0.36	1.25	2.91	98.5	99.1	100.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Gulbarga	0.40	1.24	2.62	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.2	4.3	2.9
Malavalli	0.13	0.28	0.59	99.4	100.0	98.2	23.6	29.6	21.5
Sorab	0.18	0.35	0.63	97.9	99.3	95.0	0.5	0.7	2.1
Bhadrak	0.21	0.40	0.69	99.7	98.9	97.6	0.2	0.0	0.9
Junagadh	0.21	0.43	1.10	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.6	13.9	6.3
Batala	0.19	0.38	0.85	100.0	100.0	97.9	47.0	53.3	47.6
Bhadson	0.50	0.77	1.64	99.7	100.0	99.7	38.4	28.9	20.3
Hindaun	0.21	0.47	0.94	100.0	100.0	100.0	29.1	15.2	16.0
Ladpura	0.38	0.91	1.64	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.7	4.9	7.4
Sumerpur	0.36	1.01	2.70	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.3	2.3	4.6
Akola	0.17	0.45	0.85	100.0	99.5	99.9	29.7	20.4	14.9
Bhathat	0.13	0.25	0.45	98.4	98.6	97.7	59.5	55.7	51.4
Garur Baijnath	0.04	0.09	0.21	99.6	99.7	99.8	63.6	68.0	60.1
Mauranipur	0.33	0.96	2.45	100.0	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
Dinhata	0.14	0.25	0.35	99.3	98.1	98.3	87.9	70.9	63.1
Mohd. Bazar	0.22	0.43	0.86	99.2	98.5	98.3	6.8	4.2	5.1
ALL BLOCKS	0.19	0.54	0.93	99.4	99.7	98.8	25.0	18.3	20.5

N.B.—Six persons had no holdings.

APPENDIX TABLE 5.10 : *Contd.*

Block	% of area sown more than once to gross cropped area			Intensity of cropping		
	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Banswada .	11.5	5.5	7.3	112	105	107
Nandyal .	15.5	3.4	5.9	118	103	104
Pithapuram .	42.0	41.8	39.1	169	169	156
Bhurbhandha .	27.1	22.1	23.7	132	125	127
Lakhipur .	30.8	24.3	17.8	144	132	121
Ekangar Sarai .	49.7	47.7	42.2	198	191	172
Ormanjhi .	6.3	1.1	1.5	106	101	101
Pusa .	40.4	31.1	28.8	141	141	138
Manavadar .	5.6	5.6	3.8	104	105	103
Modasa .	22.2	14.7	9.5	128	117	110
Pounta .	40.2	35.2	28.9	167	154	140
Badgam .	17.0	14.5	16.1	120	116	119
Chalakudy .	13.4	21.9	24.3	108	121	113
Kollengode .	44.1	45.0	43.1	178	181	175
Abhanpur .	34.5	37.6	27.2	152	160	136
Ashta .	2.4	2.9	4.7	102	103	104
Jatara .	25.2	26.4	20.5	133	135	125
Rajpur .	6.6	5.2	6.3	106	105	106
Sankaran Koil .	31.3	26.5	22.6	145	136	121
Satyamangalam .	19.7	25.4	25.6	124	134	134
Bhir .	10.2	5.0	4.0	111	105	104
Karveer .	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100	99
Morsi .	0.1	0.3	0.1	98	99	100
Gulbarga .	7.6	4.1	2.8	108	104	102
Malavalli .	19.1	22.8	17.7	122	129	119
Sorab .	0.5	0.7	2.0	98	98	96
Bhadrak .	0.2	0.0	0.9	99	98	98
Junagadh .	9.6	12.2	5.9	110	113	106
Batala .	32.0	34.8	32.3	147	153	144
Bhadson .	27.7	22.4	16.8	138	128	119
Hindaun .	22.5	13.2	13.8	129	115	115
Ladpura .	9.6	4.7	6.8	110	104	107
Sumerpur .	1.3	2.2	4.4	101	102	104
Akola .	22.9	17.0	13.0	129	119	114
Bhathat .	37.3	35.8	33.9	157	153	147
Garur Baijnath .	38.9	40.5	37.5	163	167	159
Mauranipur .	0.3	0.0	0.0	99	100	99
Dinhata .	46.8	41.5	38.7	186	167	160
Mohd. Bazar .	6.4	4.0	4.8	106	102	103
ALL BLOCKS .	20.0	15.4	17.0	124	117	118

APPENDIX TABLE 5.11 : Net Cultivated Area and Net Sown Area Per Capita

Block	Net Cultivated Area						Net Sown Area							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Index of Change B.M.S.(I)=100				10	11		
							B.M.S. (I)	B.M.S.(R)	P.S.(II)	B.M.S.(I)			B.M.S.(R)	P.S.(II)
Banswada	37.2	29.9	37.2	80.4	100.0	35.2	28.3	37.2	80.4	105.7				
Lakhipur	24.3	16.2	21.9	66.7	90.0	21.9	15.8	21.9	72.2	100.0				
Pusa	22.3	15.0	19.8	67.3	89.1	22.3	15.0	18.6	67.3	83.6				
Manavadar	78.5	62.7	78.1	79.9	99.5	78.1	61.9	77.7	79.3	99.5				
Pounta	36.0	32.0	34.0	88.8	94.4	34.8	31.2	34.0	89.5	97.7				
Chalakudy	13.4	10.5	14.2	78.8	106.1	13.4	10.5	12.5	78.8	93.9				
Ashta	72.8	67.6	78.5	92.8	107.8	66.4	67.2	78.5	101.2	118.3				
Rajpur	78.1	63.9	68.0	81.9	87.0	74.1	63.1	67.6	85.2	91.3				
Satyamangalam	25.1	21.4	36.0	85.5	143.5	23.5	19.0	36.0	81.0	153.4				
Karveer	14.6	15.0	13.4	102.8	91.7	14.6	14.2	13.4	97.2	91.7				
Morsi	79.7	69.2	93.1	86.8	116.8	77.7	69.2	92.3	89.1	118.8				
Malavalli	35.2	30.8	32.0	87.4	90.8	32.4	30.4	31.6	93.8	97.5				
Bhadrak	42.9	37.2	32.0	86.8	74.5	42.9	37.2	31.6	86.8	73.6				
Batala	36.0	28.3	52.2	78.6	144.9	34.8	27.1	51.4	77.9	147.7				
Bhadson	56.7	52.6	86.2	92.8	152.1	53.4	49.0	85.8	91.7	160.6				
Ladpura	73.2	74.5	72.4	101.6	98.9	70.4	73.7	72.4	104.6	102.9				
Bhathat	23.9	21.4	19.8	89.8	83.1	23.1	21.0	19.4	91.2	84.2				
Mohd. Bazar	36.4	29.1	47.3	80.0	130.0	36.0	27.1	46.9	75.3	130.3				
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	35.2	30.8	38.4	87.4	109.2	33.6	29.9	38.0	89.2	113.3				

APPENDIX TABLE 5.12 : Total Funds Spent in the Block at Different Stages of Development—Minor Irrigation

Block	First year of Stage I				Last year of Stage I			
	Establish- ment charges	Works	Supplies & equip- ment	Total	Establish- ment charges	Works	Supplies & equipment	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhurbhandha	..	..	..	..	2,488	20,229	716	23,433
Ekangar Sarai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pusa	2,433	191,473	..	193,906	11,206	514,561	..	525,767
Kollengode	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	..
Abhanpur	15,600	38,600	..	54,200	16,000	38,100	..	54,100
Ashta	9,472	48,854	..	58,326	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jatara	..	..	..	..	36,040	7,641	43,681	87,362
Rajpur	..	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sankaran Koil	..	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Satyamangalam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bhir	1,250	2,206	..	3,456	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Karveer	13,437	147,262	7,233	167,932	8,065	28,456	3,870	40,391
Morsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malavalli	31,823	157,125	13,363	202,311	35,912	375,883	13,018	424,813
Sorab	10,501	80,826	..	91,327	10,035	53,765	..	63,800
Bhadrak	1,985	2,157	357	4,499	..	..	..	..
Junagadh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	..
Hindaun	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	..
Ladpura	..	54,557	1,500	56,057	N.A.	41,797	N.A.	41,797
Garur Baijnath	..	374	..	374	235	4,716	..	4,951
Dinhata	..	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mohd. Bazar	7,652	31,191	2,150	40,993	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ALL BLOCKS	94,153 (10.8)	754,625 (86.4)	24,603 (2.8)	873,381	119,987 (9.5)	1,085,148 (85.7)	61,285 (4.8)	1,266,414

N.B.—Figures in brackets show the percentages of total funds spent.

APPENDIX TABLE 5.12 : *Contd.*

Block	Last year of Stage II				Post-stage II (1963-64)			
	Establish- ment charges	Works	Supplies & equipment	Total	Establish- ment charges	Works	Supplies & equipment	Total
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bhurbandha	5,652	30,200	551	36,403	6,535	19,396	933	26,864
Ekangar Sarai	27,160	234,266	..	261,426	77,190	235,639	..	312,829
Pusa	15,800	54,577	..	70,377	18,100	13,796	..	31,896
Kollengode	..	138,064	..	1,38,064	..	90,859	..	90,859
Abhanpur	1,500	4,000	..	5,500	3,000	6,000	..	9,000
Ashita	9,472	10,940	7,635	28,047	9,472	10,940	7,635	28,047
Jatara	100,251	16,759	117,010	2,34,020	75,701	20,371	96,072	192,144
Rajpur	1,514	3,486	..	5,000	1,514	3,486	..	5,000
Sankaran Koil	6,036	72,196	N.A.	78,232	5,637	108,670	N.A.	114,307
Satyamangalam	..	263,365	..	263,365	..	31,666	..	31,666
Bhir	19,678	94,393	7,222	121,293	15,868	71,209	88,555	175,632
Karveer	7,851	8,696	8,293	24,840	..	14,764	..	14,764
Morsi	1,374	4,742	..	6,116	..	9,897	..	34,600
Malavalli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	76,052	1,394,143	25,114	1,495,309
Sorab	15,987	477,990	..	493,977	14,792	217,854	..	232,646
Bhadrak	..	..	..	..	..	1,650	..	1,650
Junagadh	164	33,448	..	33,612	5,567	17,308	..	22,875
Hindaun	855	70,577	..	71,432	1,010	64,540	..	65,550
Ladpura	18,412	18,875	3,750	41,037	18,412	18,875	3,750	41,037
Garur Baijnath	2,294	45,894	..	48,188	538	10,765	..	11,303
Dinhata	2,459	1,252	20	3,731	3,892	3,591	20	7,503
Mohd. Bazar	6,964	10,648	..	17,612	6,964	10,648	..	17,612
ALL BLOCKS	243,423 (12.3)	1,594,368 (80.4)	144,481 (7.3)	1,982,272	350,141 (11.8)	2,390,873 (80.7)	222,079 (7.5)	2,963,093

APPENDIX TABLE 6.1 : Percentage of Respondent Households in respect of Cropping Pattern and Use of Improved Seeds for Paddy (Irrigated)

Block	1961—62 (Percentage of)					1962—63 (Percentage of)					
	households growing the crop	households using improved seeds	area under improved seeds	households using seeds to the no. of seeds to the total	the area under treated seeds	households growing the crop	households using improved seeds	the area under improved seeds to the no. of the total	households using treated seeds	the area under treated seeds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Banswada	94.0	80.4	69.9	7.2	18.4	94.5	81.5	70.8	8.3	23.7	
Nandyal	72.3	82.0	59.1	1.9	0.8	77.9	83.3	58.3	0.0	0.0	
Pithapuram	85.8	96.4	92.7	5.1	21.7	89.5	95.8	91.3	7.1	27.8	
Lakhipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ekangar Sarai	23.0	15.6	22.4	0.0	0.0	23.3	16.9	23.9	0.0	0.0	
Pusa	7.8	83.3	85.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	83.3	85.2	0.0	0.0	
Manavadar	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Modasa	0.9	33.3	39.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	25.0	32.8	0.0	0.0	
Pounta	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Badgam	98.5	47.3	31.3	0.0	0.0	97.6	51.3	33.0	0.0	0.0	
Chalakudy	34.6	27.7	26.4	10.0	8.5	34.1	32.3	30.3	8.6	8.4	
Kollengode	64.2	60.3	26.2	13.1	3.9	66.3	60.0	32.3	12.8	4.8	
Abhanpur	80.8	1.5	6.4	75.0	4.7	81.1	2.3	6.2	83.3	3.4	
Ashta	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sankaran Koil	61.1	12.1	33.2	66.6	23.4	64.0	14.1	35.4	59.0	21.9	

APPENDIX TABLE 6.1 : *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
atyamangalam . . .	82.6	75.0	72.2	11.8	10.6	80.6	68.5	73.3	18.0	10.8
Bhir . . .	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karveer . . .	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulbarga . . .	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malavalli . . .	54.8	99.2	99.4	6.4	9.0	56.1	99.2	99.7	13.3	26.1
Sorab . . .	80.0	37.5	31.1	6.9	2.6	80.0	43.7	35.3	7.1	2.4
Bhadrak . . .	1.3	33.3	67.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	33.3	67.5	0.0	0.0
Junagadh . . .	19.7	21.6	10.9	12.5	0.5	19.2	22.2	11.8	0.0	0.0
Batala . . .	69.1	100.0	98.1	2.7	6.4	68.2	100.0	100.0	2.7	6.5
Bhadson . . .	57.5	98.9	99.1	1.1	11.2	60.1	97.8	99.2	1.0	10.8
Bhathat . . .	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Garur Baijnath . . .	68.2	96.7	72.9	0.0	0.0	67.9	96.6	72.0	0.0	0.0
Mauranipur . . .	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohd. Bazar . . .	33.4	69.2	49.4	0.0	0.0	33.4	69.2	50.4	1.8	0.0
ALL BLOCKS . . .	28.0	53.8	50.0	7.1	8.0	28.1	54.3	51.0	8.8	8.9
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS . . .	31.2	65.1	68.9	7.5	10.5	31.0	65.0	69.4	10.6	13.3

APPENDIX TABLE 6.1 : Contd.

Block	1963-64 (Percentage of)						
	households growing the crop	households using im- proved seeds	under im- proved seeds	households using treated seeds	area under treated seeds		
1	12	13	14	15	16		
Banswada .	96.0	81.8	72.5	8.2	29.1		
Nandyal .	77.9	84.7	56.5	0.8	0.9		
Pithapuram .	89.5	95.8	91.7	8.5	30.3		
Lakhipur .	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Ekangar Sarai .	24.4	20.5	30.1	7.1	1.3		
Pusa .	7.8	91.6	88.7	0.0	0.0		
Manavadar .	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Modasa .	0.6	50.0	21.3	0.0	0.0		
Pounta .	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Badgam .	98.2	54.5	35.6	0.0	0.0		
Chalakudy .	34.6	34.7	31.9	8.0	8.4		
Kollengode .	67.3	65.1	37.4	4.6	3.0		
Abhanpur .	81.7	3.4	7.9	66.6	3.2		
Ashta .	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Sankaran Koil .	59.9	15.1	36.7	63.6	20.0		
Satyamangalam .	82.0	76.4	71.9	13.8	9.5		
Bhir .	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Karveer .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		

APPENDIX TABLE 6.1 : *Contd.*

1	12	13	14	15	16
Gulbarga	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malavalli	57.4	99.2	97.2	15.3	19.5
Sorab	80.4	50.2	40.1	8.2	3.7
Bhadrak	2.3	40.0	63.7	50.0	24.5
Junagadh	20.8	28.2	15.3	9.0	0.5
Batala	73.8	100.0	81.7	2.5	5.0
Bhadson	62.0	97.9	99.0	2.0	12.1
Bhathat	0.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Garur Bajinath	68.2	97.1	73.5	0.4	0.1
Mauranipur	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohd. Bazar	33.4	70.5	50.3	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	28.5	57.7	52.1	8.2	9.0
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	31.8	67.8	67.7	9.7	12.7

APPENDIX TABLE 6.2 : Percentage of Respondent Households in Respect of Cropping Pattern and Use of Improved Seeds for Wheat (Irrigated)

Block	1961—62 (Percentage of)				1962—63 (Percentage of)			
	households growing the crop	households using improved seeds	area under improved seeds	households using treated seeds to the no. of h.h.s. using improved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total area under the crop	households growing the crop	households using improved seeds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Ekangar Sarai	30.9	11.6	26.2	0.0	0.0	32.7	9.8	
Ormanjhi	7.7	4.0	1.3	100.0	1.3	7.7	4.0	
Pusa	6.5	90.0	92.4	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	
Manavadar	34.4	81.1	90.5	0.0	0.0	44.8	81.1	
Modasa	62.6	51.8	54.2	2.0	2.3	62.6	56.5	
Pounta	1.3	100.0	100.0	33.3	43.2	1.3	100.0	
Ashta	8.8	86.9	84.8	40.0	14.2	8.4	86.3	
Jatara	67.4	38.1	41.3	34.2	14.8	71.1	38.5	
Rajpur	30.5	68.9	77.5	5.0	2.8	30.0	70.1	
Bhir	11.3	3.2	9.6	100.0	9.6	10.2	0.0	
Morai	2.7	20.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	40.0	
Gulbarga	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	
Batala	74.7	100.0	100.0	12.5	20.5	78.5	100.0	

APPENDIX TABLE 6.2: *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhadson	77.8	91.0	95.6	11.6	11.8	81.0	90.6
Hindaun	42.9	21.1	33.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	23.2
Ladpura	37.5	63.1	51.0	11.1	22.9	48.6	71.6
Sumerpur	61.9	49.6	36.4	92.5	32.2	55.0	55.0
Akola	75.5	34.1	35.0	19.2	3.3	75.5	35.3
Bhathat	96.1	99.1	98.2	0.4	0.0	95.7	100.0
Garur Buijnath	67.3	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	66.9	2.3
Mauranipur	12.1	54.8	74.5	0.0	0.0	9.3	37.5
Mohd. Bazar	29.1	7.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	31.3	8.2
ALL BLOCKS	26.8	66.9	74.3	7.4	8.8	27.3	68.0
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	18.7	89.4	92.7	5.2	11.5	19.5	90.1

APPENDIX TABLE 6.2 : *Contd.*

Block	1962—63 (Percentage of)					1963—64 (Percentage of)				
	area under improved seeds	households using treated seeds to the no. of area under improved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total no. of area under the crop	households growing the crop	households using improved seeds	area under improved seeds	households using treated seeds to the no. of households using improved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total area under the crop		
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Ekangar Sarai	24.6	0.0	0.0	33.8	10.6	22.7	10.0	3.2		
Ormanjhi	1.3	100.0	1.3	8.0	3.8	1.3	100.0	1.3		
Pusa	100.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0		
Manavadar	89.2	0.0	0.0	24.6	78.9	90.1	0.0	0.0		
Modasa	61.9	1.8	1.8	63.2	70.4	76.3	3.6	4.6		
Pounta	100.0	33.3	50.0	1.3	100.0	100.0	33.3	47.5		
Ashta	80.9	47.3	14.9	10.4	81.4	80.5	40.9	13.4		
Jatara	43.8	33.3	16.8	70.1	41.5	45.7	31.3	15.6		
Rajpur	80.0	5.0	3.1	29.4	71.4	80.1	5.0	2.9		
Bhir	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	2.9	2.6	0.0	0.0		
Morsi	37.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	60.0	50.0	33.3	12.5		
Gulbarga	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Batala	99.3	16.6	22.7	83.1	100.0	100.0	15.7	21.4		

APPENDIX TABLE 6.2 : *Contd.*

1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bhadson	91.9	12.9	13.3	81.0	90.6	93.6	13.7	14.3
Hindaun	33.4	0.0	0.0	46.3	31.0	37.8	0.0	0.0
Ladpura	63.8	32.0	37.2	61.1	70.9	65.5	33.3	39.5
Sumerpur	40.1	75.7	31.2	58.7	57.8	43.9	82.4	36.4
Akola	35.4	13.5	3.0	74.2	35.9	38.7	23.7	5.0
Bhathat	98.7	0.0	0.0	97.4	99.1	98.9	0.0	0.0
Garur Bajinath	1.6	0.0	0.0	67.3	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0
Mauranipur	63.8	0.0	0.0	14.0	61.1	79.9	0.0	0.0
Mohd. Bazar	5.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	9.5	8.2	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	73.8	7.9	10.1	28.1	69.6	75.9	9.0	11.9
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	91.4	7.6	14.2	20.0	89.4	91.0	8.4	16.2

APPENDIX TABLE 6.3 : *Percentage of Respondent Households in respect of Cropping Pattern and Use of Improved Seeds for Jowar*

1961—62 (Percentage of)						
Block	house-holds grow- ing the crop	house- holds using im- proved seeds	area irri- gated under the total area un- der the crop	area under the improved seeds	house- holds using treated seeds to the no. of house- holds using im- proved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total area under the crop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Banswada	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nandyal	46.8	67.4	0.0	72.8	85.7	68.7
Manavadar	30.5	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Modasa	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashta	81.8	34.4	0.1	32.3	64.3	21.1
Jatara	72.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajpur	84.5	14.1	1.9	14.9	0.0	0.0
Sankarankoil	55.3	5.9	99.1	12.7	0.0	0.0
Satyamangalam	26.6	7.5	52.7	4.4	0.0	0.0
Bhir	94.8	4.2	17.9	6.3	90.9	5.3
Karveer	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morsi	55.8	3.0	0.7	6.9	100.0	6.9
Gulbarga	32.4	11.2	2.7	6.8	100.0	6.8
Malavalli	82.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhadson	2.5	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ladpura	55.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sumerpur	15.1	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akola	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhatat	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauranipur	21.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	17.2	13.9	7.9	16.1	63.8	12.1
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	22.2	11.2	3.3	12.8	52.2	7.6

APPENDIX TABLE 6.3 : Contd.

Block	1962-63 (Percentage of)									
	house-holds growing the crop	house-holds using improved seeds	area irrigated under the crop to the total area under the crop	area under improved seeds	households using treated seeds to the no. of house-holds using improved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total area under the crop	11	12	13	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Banswada	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Nandyal	46.3	71.9	0.0	77.3	94.9	13.2				
Manavadar	29.2	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Modasa	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Ashta	84.9	34.0	0.0	30.2	69.3	21.5				
Jatara	73.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Rajpur	76.8	14.3	1.7	12.8	0.0	0.0				
Sankarankoil	52.0	10.3	98.5	14.8	46.1	5.9				
Satyamangalam	23.3	5.7	47.8	2.0	0.0	0.0				
Bhir	93.7	5.0	16.3	6.0	76.9	4.3				
Karveer	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Morsi	62.0	2.7	0.6	6.8	66.6	4.4				
Gulbarga	30.5	14.9	2.5	7.3	100.0	7.3				
Malavalli	83.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bhadson	1.8	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Ladpura	54.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Sumerpur	14.2	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Akola	16.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bhathat	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Mauranipur	19.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0				
ALL BLOCKS	16.8	14.8	6.9	17.4	70.6	14.0				
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	22.0	11.3	2.9	12.1	56.7	7.6				

APPENDIX TABLE 6.3 : *Contd.*

1963—64 (Percentage of)								
Block	house- holds grow- ing the crop	house- holds using improved seeds	area irrigated un- der the crop to the total area under the crop	area under improved seeds	households using treated seeds to the no. of house- holds using improved seeds	area under the crop	area under the crop	area under the crop
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	19	19
Banswada	19.9	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nandyal	49.1	72.4	0.6	82.1	92.0	79.3	0.0	0.0
Manavadar	24.6	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Modasa	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashta	85.3	35.2	0.2	34.1	67.9	23.8	0.0	0.0
Jatara	76.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajpur	83.1	13.2	1.2	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saukarankoil	58.2	12.7	99.7	17.0	44.4	8.0	0.0	0.0
Satyamangalam	26.6	10.0	49.8	9.8	25.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Bhir	95.6	7.6	16.0	7.5	65.0	4.9	0.0	0.0
Karveer	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morsi	59.2	2.8	0.5	7.9	66.6	5.4	0.0	0.0
Gulbarga	31.5	18.8	3.2	12.5	00.0	12.5	0.0	0.0
Malavalli	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhadson	3.1	20.0	69.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ladpura	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sumerpur	10.5	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akola	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhatthar	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauranipur	21.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	17.5	16.3	8.3	19.2	68.0	15.1		
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	22.4	12.1	3.8	14.7	55.4	9.1		

APPENDIX TABLE 6.4 : Percentage of Respondent Households in Respect of Cropping Pattern and Use of Improved Seeds for Maize

1961—62 (Percentage of)						
Block	house-holds growing the crop	house-holds using improved seeds	area irrigated under the crop	area under improved seeds	households using seeds to the no of households improved	area under treated seeds to the total area under the crop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pithapuram	1.8	0.0	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ekangar Sarai	33.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ormanjhi	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pusa	89.4	63.9	4.5	74.3	0.0	0.0
Modasa	86.5	0.3	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pounta	92.7	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Badgam	56.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashta	13.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jatara	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajpur	59.4	1.7	1.1	3.8	0.0	0.0
Karveer	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morsi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malavalli	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Batala	54.2	8.6	87.9	8.0	20.0	1.6
Bhadson	84.8	0.0	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ladpura	44.0	1.4	8.7	4.4	0.0	0.0
Sumerpur	6.8	0.0	82.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	11.9	5.7	30.0	5.6	2.1	0.1
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	13.4	17.9	33.9	16.5	1.1	0.2

1962—63 (Percentage of)

Block	1	8	9	10	11	12	13
		house holds grow- ing the crop	house- holds using improved seeds	area irri- gated under the crop to the total area under the crop	area under improved seeds	households using treated seeds to the no. of house- holds using improved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total area under the crop
Pithapuram	.	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ekangar Sarai	.	33.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ormanjhi	.	26.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	1.3
Pusa	.	88.1	65.6	4.4	78.2	0.0	0.0
Modasa	.	86.5	1.5	6.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Pounta	.	92.7	1.9	7.2	0.9	25.0	0.7
Badgam	.	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashta	.	11.9	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jatara	.	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajpur	.	61.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
Karveer	.	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morsi	.	0.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Malavalli	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Batala	.	55.1	8.4	86.8	10.0	20.0	1.5
Bhadson	.	85.4	2.9	99.6	1.1	0.0	0.0
Ladpura	.	46.0	1.4	6.9	4.0	0.0	0.0
Sumerpur	.	8.2	0.0	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	.	11.9	6.5	29.9	6.2	2.6	0.2
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	.	13.3	19.0	23.2	17.3	1.4	0.3

APPENDIX TABLE 6.4 : *Contd.*

Block	1963—64 (Percentage of)									
	house-holds growing the crop	house-holds using improved seeds	area irrigated under the crop	area under improved seeds	house-holds using treated seeds to the no. of house-holds using improved seeds	area under improved seeds	area under the crop	area under the crop	area under the crop	area under the crop
1	14	15	16	17	18	19				
Pithapuram	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Ekangar Sarai	35.9	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Ormanjhi	27.3	1.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	1.2				
Pusa	90.7	67.3	4.5	80.1	0.0	0.0				
Modasa	85.9	2.2	8.9	3.2	0.0	0.0				
Pounta	93.6	1.9	7.9	0.4	50.0	0.2				
Badgam	55.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Ashta	13.5	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Jatara	2.3	28.5	0.0	26.6	0.0	0.0				
Rajpur	60.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Karveer	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Morsi	1.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0				

Malavalli	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Batala	.	.	.	.	.	63.5	7.3	93.6	5.7	60.0	2.8	
Bhadson	.	.	.	.	.	89.2	3.5	98.0	1.7	20.0	0.4	
Ladpura	.	.	.	.	.	46.7	1.4	8.8	3.7	100.0	3.7	
Sumerpur	.	.	.	.	.	7.7	5.8	85.6	3.2	100.0	3.3	
ALL BLOCKS	.	.	.	.	.	12.3	7.0	31.0	6.8	10.4	0.7	
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	.	.	.	.	.	13.9	19.2	33.9	17.2	5.3	0.9	

APPENDIX TABLE 6.5 : Percentage of Respondent Households in Respect of Cropping Pattern and Use of Improved Seeds for Sugarcane

Block	1961—62 (Percentage of)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		house-holds growing the crop	house-holds using improved seeds	area under irri. crop to the total area under the crop	area under improved seeds	households using treated seeds to the no. of house-holds using improved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total area under the crop
Banswada	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pithapuram	.	4.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Bhurbhandha	.	30.6	84.0	100.0	78.3	2.3	0.5
Ekangar Sarai	.	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pusa	.	15.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manavadar	.	1.3	100.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pounta	.	3.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashta	.	66.5	97.9	8.8	99.3	6.2	12.9
Jatara	.	18.9	16.3	100.0	32.6	12.5	1.6
Rajpur	.	8.8	69.2	100.0	78.3	16.6	14.0
Sankarankoil	.	2.6	20.0	100.0	32.9	0.0	0.0
Satyamangalam	.	3.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhir	.	10.6	100.0	100.0	99.0	18.7	21.1
Karveer	.	3.2	77.7	100.0	92.5	0.0	0.0
	.	42.5	100.0	100.0	87.7	0.0	0.0

APPENDIX TABLE 6.5 : *Contd.*

Block	1962-63 (Percentage of)												
	1	8	9	10	11	12	13						
		house- holds growing the crop	house- holds using improved seeds	area irrigated under the crop to the total area under the crop	area under the improved seeds	households using trea- ted seeds to the no. of households using improved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total area under the crop						
Banswada	.	6.4	84.6	89.1	51.2	0.0	0.0						
Pithapuram	.	30.0	73.4	100.0	75.9	5.5	6.4						
Bhurbhandha	.	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Ekangar Sarai	.	16.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Pusa	.	1.3	100.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	0.0						
Manavadar	.	3.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Pounta	.	65.1	99.3	8.0	99.6	5.5	14.4						
Ashta	.	20.8	12.9	98.7	40.8	28.5	2.4						
Jatara	.	4.4	61.5	100.0	67.1	0.0	0.0						
Rajpur	.	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Sankarankoil	.	2.4	16.6	100.0	13.1	0.0	0.0						
Satyamangalam	.	11.3	88.2	100.0	98.6	33.3	34.3						
Bhir	.	3.2	77.7	100.0	92.3	0.0	0.0						
Karveer	.	42.1	100.0	100.0	95.6	0.0	0.0						

APPENDIX TABLE 6.5 : *Contd.*

1963-64 (Percentage of)								
Block	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	
		house- holds growing the crop	house- holds using improved seeds	area irriga- ted under the crop to the total area un- der the crop	area under the improved seeds	house- holds using treated seeds to the no. of households using impro- ved seeds	area under trea- ted seeds to the total area under the crop	
Banswada	.	11.4	91.3	100.0	85.9	0.0	0.0	
Pithapuram	.	31.9	86.5	100.0	73.3	4.4	4.6	
Bhurbhandha	.	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ekangar Sarai	.	19.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Pusa	.	2.6	100.0	7.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Manavadar	.	3.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Pounta	.	69.2	96.7	8.7	94.7	6.7	14.6	
Ashta	.	19.3	26.0	100.0	34.7	30.7	5.3	
Jatara	.	21.6	75.0	100.0	76.1	6.2	5.7	
Rajpur	.	4.7	11.1	100.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	
Sankarankoil	.	5.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Satyamangalam	.	11.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	29.4	37.7	
Bhir	.	4.7	84.6	100.0	93.7	0.0	0.0	
Karveer	.	47.3	100.0	100.0	77.0	2.7	4.5	

APPENDIX TABLE 6.5 : *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gulbarga	2.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malavalli	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sorab	36.2	35.6	93.9	65.7	0.0	0.0
Junagadh	2.1	0.0	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Betala	69.1	100.0	95.2	100.0	1.3	0.0
Bhadson	51.2	100.0	99.3	100.0	0.0	0.0
Ladpura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akola	9.9	31.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Bhathat	86.4	99.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mauranipur	1.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohd. Bazar	42.4	3.0	93.3	4.7	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	19.1	82.1	96.9	97.4	1.4	3.3
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	20.2	89.0	95.3	100.2	1.8	4.3

APPENDIX TABLE 6.5 : *Contd.*

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gulbarga	2.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malavalli	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sorab	38.3	35.8	97.8	45.8	0.0	0.0
Junagadh	1.6	0.0	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Batala	57.0	100.0	94.6	100.0	4.9	7.5
Bhadson	53.1	100.0	99.4	100.0	0.0	0.0
Ladpura	0.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Akola	10.4	21.7	100.0	26.6	0.0	0.0
Bhathat	86.4	100.0	99.8	98.8	0.0	0.0
Mauranipur	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohd. Bazar	44.2	6.7	93.8	13.2	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	19.1	80.5	96.5	83.7	2.2	5.3
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	20.1	87.3	94.3	90.2	3.1	6.9

APPENDIX TABLE 6.5 : Contd.

1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Gulbarga	2.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malavalli	1.7	75.0	100.0	93.3	0.0	0.0
Sorab	38.3	40.2	99.6	30.8	2.7	0.8
Junagadh	4.8	11.1	70.5	29.4	0.0	0.0
Batala	80.3	100.0	95.1	98.5	5.8	12.1
Bhadson	63.2	100.0	99.4	100.0	0.0	0.0
Ladpura	2.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Akola	13.5	30.0	100.0	39.7	0.0	0.0
Bhathat	88.1	100.0	100.0	99.1	0.4	0.1
Mauranipur	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mohd. Bazar	43.7	13.7	94.8	16.6	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	20.9	82.3	96.9	81.9	3.1	6.1
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	22.1	90.3	95.0	88.4	4.0	8.3

APPENDIX TABLE 6.6 : *Percentage of Respondent Households in respect of Cropping Pattern and Use of improved seeds for Cotton*

Block	1961—62 (Percentage of)						
	house- holds growing the crop	house- holds using improved seeds	area irrigated un- der the crop to the total area under the crop	area under improved seeds	households using treated seeds to the no. of h. hs. using impro- ved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total area un- der the crop	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Nandyal	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Manavadar	72.7	67.8	65.0	62.4	0.0	0.0	
Modasa	82.2	98.4	50.6	98.4	1.6	6.7	
Pounta	30.7	5.8	9.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	
Kollengode	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ashta	32.0	10.8	0.4	18.4	44.4	12.4	
Rajpur	79.4	98.0	6.7	98.5	7.4	10.3	
Sankarankoil	50.4	59.8	82.3	67.3	41.0	43.3	
Satyamangalam	27.3	97.5	100.0	98.9	45.0	52.0	
Bhir	13.1	69.4	47.2	52.5	76.0	41.8	
Morsi	92.1	100.0	1.0	98.4	25.4	35.2	
Sorab	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Batala	29.9	3.1	92.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	
Bhadson	84.1	84.9	99.8	84.6	2.6	2.0	
Sumerpur	16.0	94.2	100.0	88.4	90.9	77.6	
Akola	5.8	7.6	94.3	28.3	0.0	0.0	
ALL BLOCKS	12.4	73.6	44.9	80.8	19.9	19.2	
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	15.4	71.7	27.8	85.2	21.0	23.6	

APPENDIX TABLE 6.6 : *Contd.*

Block	1962-63 (Percentage of)												
	house- holds grow- ing the crop	households using im- proved seeds	area irrigated un- der the crop to the area under the crop	the un- improved seeds	household ss using treated seeds to the no. of h. hs using impro- ved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total area under the crop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13							
Nandyal	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manavadar	73.3	71.6	63.7	64.7	1.2	1.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Modasa	84.5	100.0	49.8	98.9	1.5	6.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pounta	31.2	5.7	9.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kollengode	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ashta	35.1	12.0	1.9	19.3	36.3	12.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rajpur	75.2	97.9	6.1	98.2	6.4	9.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sankarankoil	51.2	65.3	85.0	67.8	44.4	44.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Satyamangalam	30.0	97.7	100.0	99.3	43.1	59.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bhir	15.0	68.2	44.8	63.3	75.0	31.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morsi	91.0	100.0	1.0	98.9	26.3	37.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sorab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Batala	29.9	9.3	93.4	14.7	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bhadson	86.7	83.2	99.7	78.7	4.3	4.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sumerpur	16.9	91.8	100.0	84.8	79.4	66.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Akola	7.2	18.7	87.8	28.6	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALL BLOCKS	12.8	74.8	46.8	81.4	20.0	21.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	15.9	71.9	29.4	85.0	21.3	26.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX TABLE 6.6 : Contd.

Block	1963—64 (Percentage of)								
	households growing the crop	households using improved seeds	area irrigated under the crop to the area under the crop	area improved seeds	households using treated seeds to the no. of households using improved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total area under the crop	18	19	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Nandyal	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Manavadar	75.3	71.5	68.0	67.7	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.0	
Modasa	82.6	100.0	49.8	99.5	3.5	12.4	3.5	12.4	
Pounta	31.2	5.7	11.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Kollengode	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ashita	33.9	13.6	0.3	16.6	41.6	7.2	41.6	7.2	
Rajpur	83.1	99.3	6.5	98.6	6.3	8.7	6.3	8.7	
Sankarankoil	47.1	66.6	81.8	73.6	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.7	
Satyamangalam	28.0	95.2	100.0	99.0	50.0	60.6	50.0	60.6	
Bhir	14.6	70.0	35.6	35.6	82.1	28.8	82.1	28.8	
Morsi	94.4	100.0	1.0	99.3	33.1	47.4	33.1	47.4	
Sorab	1.6	75.0	7.4	96.2	33.3	7.4	33.3	7.4	
Batala	34.5	8.1	92.8	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bhadson	88.6	84.2	99.8	84.0	4.2	5.3	4.2	5.3	
Sumerpur	18.3	95.0	100.0	88.7	76.3	62.9	76.3	62.9	
Akola	8.5	15.7	95.2	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ALL BLOCKS	12.9	74.3	45.4	82.3	22.2	23.7	22.2	23.7	
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	16.1	71.8	29.0	86.4	24.1	30.3	24.1	30.3	

APPENDIX TABLE 6.7 : Percentage of Respondent Households in Respect of Cropping Pattern and Use of Improved Seeds for Groundnut

Block	1961-62 (Percentage of)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		households growing the crop	households using improved seeds	area irrigated under the crop	area under improved seeds	households using seeds of households using improved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total area under the crop
Banswada	.	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nandyal	.	27.6	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pithapuram	.	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Manavadar	.	97.4	15.3	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0
Modasa	.	82.6	1.5	0.0	2.0	25.0	0.3
Pounta	.	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kollengode	.	14.2	14.2	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0
Ashia	.	5.4	0.0	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajpur	.	57.3	33.0	1.5	30.9	0.0	0.0
Sankarankoil	.	2.8	0.0	76.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satyamangalam	.	32.6	95.9	78.2	93.8	6.3	11.1
Bhir	.	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karveer	.	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morsi	.	2.7	40.0	0.0	22.7	50.0	4.5
Gulbarga	.	42.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malavalli	.	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sorab	.	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhadson	.	58.8	55.9	3.0	53.5	0.0	0.0
Hindaun	.	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ladpura	.	1.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	.	12.5	25.4	7.9	17.4	4.5	0.9
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	.	10.0	48.3	11.5	34.1	4.5	1.5

APPENDIX TABLE 6.7 : Contd.

Block	1962-63 (Percentage of)										area under treated seeds to the no. of households using impro-ved seeds	area under treated seeds to the no. of the total area under the crop
	households growing the crop	households using impro-ved seeds	irrigated area under the crop	un-impro-ved seeds	area under the crop	households using impro-ved seeds	area under the crop	un-impro-ved seeds	area under the crop	households using impro-ved seeds		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Banswada	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nandyal	25.4	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pithapuram	5.5	88.8	89.7	89.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manavadar	96.7	15.4	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Modasa	82.6	1.5	0.0	2.0	25.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pounta	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kollengode	13.2	7.6	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashta	4.6	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajpur	60.0	33.3	1.4	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sankarankoil	4.5	9.0	100.0	19.3	100.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satyamangalam	28.6	93.0	81.9	90.5	7.5	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhir	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karveer	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morshi	1.1	50.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulbarga	37.8	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malavalli	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sorab	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhadson	60.7	57.2	5.4	57.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hindaun	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ladpura	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL Blocks	12.3	24.1	8.4	18.0	5.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL B.M.S. Blocks	9.7	45.6	11.7	34.4	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

APPENDIX TABLE 6.7 : *Contd.*

Block	1963-64 (Percentage of)						
	households growing the crop	households using improved seeds	area irrigated under the crop to the total area under the crop	area under the improved seeds	households using treated seeds to the no. of households using improved seeds	area under treated seeds to the total area under the crop	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Banswada	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Nandyal	31.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Pithapuram	8.5	92.8	91.1	91.1	7.6	10.5	
Manavadar	96.7	15.4	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	
Modasa	83.6	3.1	0.0	3.1	25.0	0.4	
Pounta	3.6	12.5	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	
Kollengode	15.3	20.0	0.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	
Ashta	7.3	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rajpur	61.0	32.7	1.5	30.1	0.0	0.0	
Sankarankoil	3.7	33.3	100.0	23.0	66.6	19.1	
Satyamangalam	32.6	95.9	74.8	93.9	6.3	10.9	
Bhir	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Karveer	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Morsi	4.4	75.0	0.0	60.5	83.3	38.4	
Gulbarga	41.0	1.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.2	
Malavalli	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sorab	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bhadson	63.9	54.4	3.4	54.0	1.8	0.2	
Hindaun	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ladpura	3.9	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ALL BLOCKS	13.4	25.7	8.2	19.6	6.6	1.2	
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	10.6	47.0	11.1	34.6	6.3	2.1	

APPENDIX TABLE 6.8 : Distribution of Households by Source of Supply of Seeds (Paddy) in Respect of All Holdings

Inputs used during 1961-62

Block	Agencies through which supplies received									
	% of households receiving supplies		Average quantity per household (Kgs.)		Total loan received (Rs.)		% of households receiving			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
				Coop.	Agri. Deptt.	Others	Coop.	Agri. Deptt.	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Banswada	.	11.0	59.0	9.1	4.6	86.4	6.6	4.5	88.9	
Nandyal	.	26.0	41.7	..	2.2	97.8	..	7.8	92.2	
Pithapuram	.	21.5	80.3	..	2.9	97.1	..	1.7	98.3	
Lakhipur	.	6.6	21.8	11.1	55.6	33.3	18.7	58.9	22.4	
Ekangar Sarai	.	5.4	44.0	13.3	46.7	40.0	8.3	78.9	12.8	
Ormanjhi	.	0.9	93.4	66.7	33.3	..	58.5	41.5	..	
Badgam	.	0.3	16.3	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	
Chalakudy	.	2.4	152.9	20.0	80.0	40.0	3.3	75.0	21.6	
Kollengode	.	17.4	213.2	..	35.3	76.5	..	54.1	45.9	
Abhanpur	.	1.9	126.1	66.7	33.3	..	46.1	53.9	..	
Jatara	.	0.3	218.6	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	
Sankarankoil	.	5.4	137.9	..	69.2	38.5	..	67.5	32.5	
Satyamangalam	.	18.7	82.6	3.6	53.6	42.9	1.6	70.0	37.4	

Malavalli	5.3	20.8	7,114	100.0	..	78.6	100.0	..	..
Sorab	11.7	83.0	2,831	3.8	17.9	78.6	2.0	31.7	66.3
Bhadrak	9.7	12.7	568	33.3	9.5	61.9	31.2	3.9	64.9
Junagadh	20.9	127.0	20,993	64.1	5.1	38.5	61.1	12.9	26.1
Batala	13.1	14.5	..	7.1	7.1	85.9	13.5	2.9	83.5
Bhadson	10.8	18.6	..	17.6	..	82.3	23.2	..	76.8
Garur Baijnath	0.6	10.4	..	..	50.0	50.0	..	44.4	55.6
Dinhata	0.4	27.7	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..
Mohd. Bazar	0.4	11.3	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..
ALL BLOCKS	4.7	71.7	2,43,733	12.1	24.4	65.2	14.6	35.9	49.6

APPENDIX TABLE 6.9 : *Distribution of Households by Source of Supply of Seeds (Wheat) in respect of All Holdings*

Inputs used during 1961—62																			
Block	%	of	households	receiving	supplies	Average	quantity	per	household	Total loan	Agencies through which supplies received				Others				
											(Kgs.)	(Rs.)	% of households receiving	% of quantity to the total quantity received		Coop.	Agri.	Coop.	Agri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
Ekangar Sarai	.	.	0.4	18.1	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	..	100.0
Ormanjhi	.	.	0.3	6.8	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..			
Manavadar	.	.	20.1	42.2	..	29.0	..	71.0	27.1	..	..	72.9	..	72.9			
Modasa	.	.	8.2	46.3	..	..	8.0	92.0	..	..	5.1	94.9	..	94.9	
Pounta	.	.	3.6	99.3	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	..	100.0
Abhanpur	.	.	0.3	484.4	13,592	..	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..		
Ashta	.	.	22.4	124.3	50,612	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	..	100.0
Jatara	.	.	2.4	105.2	4,792	..	85.7	14.3	..	..	96.3	3.7	..	3.7			
Rajpur	.	.	0.5	200.9	857	..	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..		
Bhir	.	.	1.8	59.9	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..
Morsi					

APPENDIX TABLE 6.9 : *Contd.*

Inputs used during 1963-64

Block		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19						
											% of households receiving supplies	Average quantity per household (Kgs.)	Total loan received (Rs.)	Agencies through which supplies received		
														Coop.	Agri. Deptt.	Others
% of households receiving			% of quantity to the total quantity received													
1																
	Ekangar Sarai	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ormanjhi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Manavadar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Modasa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Pounta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Abhanpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ashta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	atara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Rajpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Bhir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Morsi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX TABLE 6.9 : *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Batala	.	19.6	145.6	..	33.3	9.5	57.2	49.8	6.1	44.1
Bhadson	.	7.0	116.1	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0
Hindaun	.	2.5	48.5	..	25.0	..	75.0	21.8	..	78.2
Ladpura	.	29.6	278.5	2,60,225	46.6	..	64.4	30.7	..	69.3
Sumerpur	.	28.9	114.3	1,60,257	50.8	9.5	41.3	52.1	9.2	38.7
Akola	.	13.1	141.5	28,711	58.6	3.5	37.9	70.4	0.2	29.4
Bhathat	.	0.9	28.6	..	50.0	..	50.0	28.6	..	71.4
Garur Baijnath
Mauranipur	.	4.3	232.7	16,520	9.1	27.3	63.6	2.1	43.6	54.3
Mohd. Bazar
ALL BLOCKS	.	3.8	142.9	40,89,147	27.2	4.6	70.6	27.5	4.4	68.1

APPENDIX TABLE 6.9 : *Contd.*

	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Batala	.	.	172.4	..	23.8	9.5	66.7	45.4	9.9	44.7
Bhadson	.	.	136.1	2,602	11.8	..	88.2	10.7	..	89.3
Hindaun	.	.	68.9	22,123	38.1	4.8	57.1	52.7	4.1	43.2
Ladpura	.	.	212.7	3,89,443	59.7	..	45.8	52.5	..	47.5
Sumerpur	.	.	112.5	97,040	29.1	..	70.9	30.4	..	69.6
Akola	.	.	147.0	26,557	65.6	6.2	28.1	77.3	1.2	21.5
Bhathat	.	.	98.9	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..
Garur Bajnath	.	.	2.7	..	13.3	100.0	..	..	100.0	..
Mauranipur	.	.	2.7	12,489	..	13.3	73.3	17.4	15.3	67.3
Mohd. Bazar	.	.	13.6	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..
ALL BLOCKS	.	4.8	137.9	56,26,537	29.4	4.1	67.9	35.0	3.0	62.0

APPENDIX TABLE 6.10 : *Contd.*

Inputs used during 1963—64																			
Block															Agencies through which supplies received				
															% of quantity to total quantity received				
															Coop.	Agri. Deptt.	Others	Coop.		Agri. Deptt.	Others
Total loan received (Rs.)																			
Average quantity per household (Kg.)																			
% of household received supplies																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Nandyal	7.3	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	
Ashta	3.1	11.8	451	..	..	..	..	12.5	..	87.5	2.4	..	97.6	
Rajpur	0.5	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	
Sankarankoil	5.4	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.2	53.8	..	56.7	43.3	
Satyamangalam	0.7	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	
Bhir	2.2	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	50.0	..	50.0	33.1	..	66.9	
Morsi	
Gulbarga	8.2	20.4	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	77.8	16.6	27.6	53.6	18.8	
Mauranipur	
ALL BLOCKS	0.8	15.9	4,519	8.1	35.9	56.0	17.3	32.2	50.5	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE 6.11 : *Proportion of Cultivating Households Using Improved Seeds and of Total Cropped Area Under Improved Seeds*

Block	Proportion of cultivating households using improved seeds			Proportion of total cropped area under improved seeds			
	% of cul- tivating h.h. adopting im- proved seeds during B.M.S.(I)	Change (B.M.S. (I)=100)		Percentage area under improved seeds		Change (B.M.S. (I)=100)	
		B.M.S. (R)	P.S. II	B.M.S. (I)	P.S. II		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Group I</i>							
Banswada	.	9.7	598	831	2.6	34.4	1,013
Lakhipur	.	23.3	86	53	3.2	3.2	170
Pusa	.	4.2	1,111	1,628	1.5	42.6	811
Chalakudy	.	1.9	28	1,005	0.6	20.9	321
Ashta	.	0.5	18,104	15,680	0.2	42.0	24,725
Satyamangalam	.	25.2	70	335	9.4	61.1	101
Karveer	.	68.6	95	99	27.8	37.1	99
Malavalli	.	1.5	3,471	3,860	0.5	25.2	4,660
Bhadrak	.	10.4	194	209	7.0	5.3	60
Ladpura	.	1.2	3,864	5,117	0.1	26.6	11,964
Bhathat	.	87.7	108	114	20.0	45.6	261

Group II

Manavadar	.	.	.	.	27.1	318	225	5.5	23.7	438	431
Pounta	.	.	.	.	21.4	379	450	8.9	40.9	349	460
Rajpur	.	.	.	.	83.7	66	104	27.0	38.2	70	141
Morsi	.	.	.	.	29.5	321	326	17.4	64.0	377	368
Batala	.	.	.	.	95.3	105	104	38.7	71.6	180	185
Bhadson	.	.	.	.	92.2	97	108	36.0	62.0	73	172
Mohd. Bazar	.	.	.	.	9.9	581	501	.3	75.8	541	3,296
ALL BLOCKS	.	.	.	.	29.0	169	216	10.6	40.5	272	382

APPENDIX TABLE 6.12 : Percentage of Households Using Different Types of Fertilisers

Crop ; Paddy Irrigated

Block	1961-62 (percentage of)							
	Households using Net area fertiliser to the no. of the area				Households using fertiliser			
	households under the raising the crop				Nitrogenous Phosphatic Potassic All grades Am. Phos.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Banswada	52.3	50.3	94.9	25.2	1.0	19.1	2.0	
Nandyal	51.5	45.7	99.9	27.2	0.0	3.0	7.5	
Pithapuram	33.5	23.7	97.8	6.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	
Ekangar Sarai	53.1	64.4	97.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Pusa	33.3	52.2	75.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	
Manavadar	70.0	74.5	57.1	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Pounta	13.9	10.0	99.9	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Badgam	75.5	64.6	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Chalakudy	37.5	30.9	40.7	51.8	18.5	66.6	0.0	
Kollengode	74.6	41.9	78.7	17.0	10.6	61.7	4.2	
Abhanpur	35.7	46.6	95.6	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ashta	8.7	8.4	71.4	42.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sankarankoil	79.7	74.7	89.8	5.0	0.8	12.7	0.0	
Sayamangalam	93.5	55.0	81.0	0.8	0.0	78.4	0.0	
Malavalli	42.3	62.1	98.1	81.1	3.7	5.6	0.0	
Sorab	6.2	5.7	33.3	74.9	0.0	8.3	0.0	
Bhadrak	33.4	68.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Junagadh	10.8	2.3	100.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Batala	28.3	29.3	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bhadson	28.5	39.2	99.9	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Garur Bajinath	14.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	
Mohd. Bazar	48.7	24.3	7.8	2.6	0.0	97.3	0.0	
ALL BLOCKS	47.2	38.3	82.5	14.9	1.8	42.1	0.7	

APPENDIX TABLE 6.12 : *Contd.**Crop : Paddy Irrigated*

1962-63 (percentage of)

Block

Households
using fertiliser
to the no. of
households
raising
the crop

Net
area fertili-
sed to the
area under
the crop

Households using fertilisers

Nitro-
genous

Phosph-
atic

Potas-
sic

All
Grades

Am.
Phos.

1

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

Banswada

.

55.2

51.2

94.2

25.7

0.0

18.0

0.0

Nandyal

.

65.2

49.8

98.8

29.9

1.1

4.4

4.4

Pithapuram

.

37.6

28.5

56.3

7.2

0.0

3.6

1.8

Ekangar Sarai

.

53.8

69.9

99.9

8.5

0.0

0.0

0.0

Pusa

.

50.0

72.2

93.9

66.6

16.6

0.0

0.0

Manavadar

.

70.7

79.7

49.9

91.6

0.0

0.0

0.0

Pounta

.

15.9

11.3

100.0

75.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

Badgam

.

80.4

68.3

99.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

Chalakudy

.

46.4

32.3

36.3

39.3

15.1

63.6

3.0

Kollengode

.

80.0

42.1

73.0

15.3

11.5

65.3

1.9

Abhanpur

.

41.0

49.4

90.5

52.8

0.0

0.0

0.0

Ashta

.

11.5

12.5

80.8

33.3

0.0

0.0

0.0

Sankarankoil

.

84.5

79.7

90.0

3.8

0.7

12.9

0.0

Satyamangalam

.

94.2

58.2

78.9

0.8

0.0

78.0

0.0

Malavalli

.

65.6

78.7

96.4

79.7

3.5

4.7

0.0

Sorab

.

9.3

9.4

38.8

66.6

0.0

16.6

0.0

Bhadrak

.

38.4

68.3

100.0

100.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

Junagadh

.

13.8

3.5

100.0

20.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

Batala

.

42.4

47.9

99.9

3.2

0.0

0.0

0.0

Bhadson

.

38.9

43.1

99.9

8.1

0.0

0.0

0.0

Garur Bajinath

.

21.6

12.5

0.0

0.0

0.0

99.9

0.0

Mohd. Bazar

.

51.3

25.0

5.0

2.5

0.0

97.5

0.0

ALL BLOCKS

.

52.2

41.9

81.0

16.2

1.7

39.4

0.6

APPENDIX TABLE 6.12 : Contd.

1963-64 (percentage of)													
Block	1	Households using fertiliser											
		Households using ferti- ser to the no. of households raising the crop	Net area fertilised to the area under the crop	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	All Grades	Am. Phos.					
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						
Banswada	.	66.8	58.1	89.1	25.5	0.7	20.1	1.5					
Nandyal	.	73.1	53.1	98.0	34.6	0.0	3.9	6.9					
Pithapuram	.	47.9	36.2	94.2	11.4	0.0	2.8	1.4					
Ekangar Sarai	.	69.1	71.6	97.8	6.3	0.0	2.1	0.0					
Pusa	.	58.3	75.7	99.9	71.4	14.2	0.0	0.0					
Manavadar	.	68.1	66.6	53.3	79.9	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Pounta	.	17.3	11.0	88.8	77.7	11.1	0.0	0.0					
Badgam	.	84.9	72.3	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Chalakudy	.	44.4	31.9	37.5	53.1	25.0	59.3	0.0					
Kollengode	.	84.8	44.4	80.3	14.2	10.7	69.6	0.0					
Abhanpur	.	51.1	60.2	95.4	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Ashta	.	14.4	30.4	63.6	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Sankarankoil.	.	82.7	74.4	91.6	6.6	0.8	13.3	0.0					
Satyamangalam	.	95.9	58.7	78.8	0.8	0.0	80.5	0.0					
Malavalli	.	84.7	90.2	94.5	81.9	6.3	5.4	0.0					
Sorab	.	10.8	10.3	66.6	47.6	0.0	9.5	0.0					
Bhadrak	.	20.0	24.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Junagadh	.	77.9	4.2	85.7	42.8	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Batala	.	67.1	49.9	99.9	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Bhadson	.	53.0	58.9	98.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Garur Baijnath	.	30.0	18.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.0					
Mohd. Bazar	.	59.0	25.8	15.2	2.1	0.0	89.1	0.0					
ALL BLOCKS	.	58.5	45.9	82.3	18.4	2.2	37.1	0.6					

APPENDIX TABLE 6.13 : Percentage of Households Using Different Types of Fertilisers

Crop : Wheat Irrigated

Block	1961-62 (percentage of)								
	1	2	3	4	5	Households using fertilisers			9
						Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	
		Households using ferti- sers to the no. of households raising the crop	Net area ferti- sed to the area under the crop				All Grades	Am. Phos.	Nitrogenous + Potassic
Ekangar Sarai	.	75.5	87.1	99.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Omanjhi	.	4.0	1.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pusa	.	20.0	19.1	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manavadar	.	75.4	84.4	62.5	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Modasa	.	3.1	3.7	83.3	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pounta	.	67.0	93.2	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Badgam	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashta	.	21.7	49.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jatara	.	4.0	4.4	100.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajpur	.	34.5	42.2	50.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhur	.	3.2	1.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morsi	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulbarga	.	5.0	1.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Batala	.	35.0	38.9	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhadson	.	34.9	39.5	99.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hindaun	.	2.9	4.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ladpura	.	3.5	1.9	3.5	1.9	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Sumerpur	.	33.3	29.2	99.9	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akola	.	25.7	21.3	88.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhathat	.	16.2	20.0	94.5	2.7	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0
Garur Bajinath	.	10.4	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0
Mauranipur	.	38.7	52.3	66.6	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.0
Mohd. Bazar	.	14.7	23.5	10.0	20.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
ALL BLOCKS	.	19.8	26.5	91.5	10.7	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.0

APPENDIX TABLE 6.13 : *Contd.*

Block	1962-63 (percentage of)										Households using fertilisers						
	Households using fertilisers to the no. of households raising the crop			Let area fertlised to the area under the crop			Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	All Grades	Am. Phos.	Nitrogenous + Potassic					
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
Ekangar Sarai	74.7	86.7	59.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Ormanjini	4.0	1.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Pusa	30.0	41.7	66.6	59.9	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Manavadar	73.9	84.0	68.6	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Modasa	4.1	4.5	50.0	37.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Pounta	67.0	92.5	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Badgam	50.7	88.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Ashta	22.7	46.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Jatara	7.6	7.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Rajpur	22.8	43.2	53.8	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bhir	3.5	2.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Morsi	19.9	6.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Gulbarga	9.5	8.5	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0				
Batala	40.4	45.7	99.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bhadson	39.8	42.0	99.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Hindaun	8.4	6.8	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Ladpura	2.7	0.7	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Sumerpur	28.3	30.2	94.1	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0				
Akola	33.5	24.8	82.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Bhathat	28.3	29.6	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Garur Bajinath	15.3	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Mauranipur	29.2	55.3	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Mohd. Bazar	16.4	23.5	8.3	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0				
ALL BLOCKS	26.0	30.5	81.8	8.9	0.1	16.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2				

APPENDIX TABLE 6.13 : *Contd.*

Block	1963-64 (percentage of)									
	Households using fertilisers to the no. of household's raising the crop		Net area fertilised to the area under the crop		Households using fertilisers					
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
									Nitrogenous + Pot'assic	Am. Phos. Nitrogenous + Pot'assic
Ekangar Sarai	79.7	83.7	99.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Ozmanjhi	3.8	1.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Pusa	39.0	39.3	65.0	29.9	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Maravadar	73.7	86.5	53.5	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Medara	7.7	8.0	79.9	26.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0		
Poun'a	67.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Badgam	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Ashta	29.6	52.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Jafara	10.1	10.2	95.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Rajpur	33.9	49.8	68.4	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Bhur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Morsi	19.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Gulbarga	18.1	22.6	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0		
Batla	60.0	64.6	99.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Bhadson	58.6	59.8	98.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Hindann	25.0	23.1	97.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Ladpura	8.6	8.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Sumerpur	19.5	20.8	84.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Akola	50.6	41.0	80.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Bhathat	55.2	51.7	87.4	1.5	0.7	9.6	0.0	0.0		
Gaur Bajnath	28.5	36.1	1.6	0.0	1.6	22.0	0.0	0.0		
Mauranipur	50.0	63.2	99.9	0.0	0.0	96.6	0.0	0.0		
Mohd. Bazar	21.9	27.5	25.0	12.5	0.0	68.7	0.0	0.0		
ALL BLOCKS	41.8	44.0	88.1	6.8	0.4	14.5	0.0	0.1		

Malavalli .	50.1	80.2	100.0	50.0	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..
Sorab .	19.5	44.6	82.3	17.6	5.8	22.8	44.5	85.7	23.8	..	..
Junagadh .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batala .	25.6	33.4	99.9	..	..	42.6	52.6	99.9	..	..	..
Bhadson .	17.2	21.9	99.9	..	..	26.1	30.2	99.9	..	..	..
Ladpura .	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
Akola .	9.1	10.6	100.0	..	..	30.4	38.8	71.4	14.2	..	14.2
Bhathat .	37.7	52.2	97.4	1.2	1.2	50.4	58.9	95.1	..	0.9	3.8
Mauranipur .	20.0	60.5	100.0	..	..	50.0	82.2	100.0	..	..	..
Dinhata .	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	100.0
Mohd. Bazar .	24.2	25.2	70.8	8.3	29.1	34.9	40.2	58.3	11.1	..	36.1

ALL BLOCKS . 39.5 55.9 85.6 4.8 21.5 46.8 60.1 85.6 4.0 0.5 19.7

APPENDIX TABLE 6.14 : Contd.

Crop : Sugarcane

Block	Households using fertilisers to the no. of households raising the crop	Net area fertilized to the area under the crop	1963-64 (percentage of)				
			Households using fertiliser				All Grades
			Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic		
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Banswada	78.2	76.3	99.9	22.2	..	11.1	
Pithapuram	82.7	67.1	88.3	..	..	6.9
Bhurbhandha	7.6	5.1	100.0	100.0	..	..
Ekangar Sarai	13.2	13.9	85.7	..	14.2	..	
Pusa	50.1	44.1	100.0	50.0	..	..
Manavadar	60.0	100.0	99.9	33.3	..	..
Modasa	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
Pounta	6.5	9.8	90.0	80.0	10.0	..	
Ashta	50.0	60.4	96.0	24.0	..	..
Rajpur	22.2	46.9	100.0	100.0	..	..
Sankaran Koil	100.0	100.0	99.9	14.2	..	14.2	
Satyamangalam	100.0	100.0	70.5	..	..	58.8
Bhir	69.3	86.6	99.9	55.5	..	..
Karveer	99.9	73.8	42.5	7.4	..	89.8	
Gulbarga	60.1	40.7	66.6	66.6	..	..

Malavalli	.	.	.	.	75.2	93.5	66.6	99.9	33.3	..
Sorab	.	.	.	.	27.1	29.5	92.0	16.0	4.0	4.0
Junagadh	.	.	.	.	22.2	44.1	100.0	..	..	..
Batala	.	.	.	.	51.1	55.1	99.9	2.2	..	..
Bhadson	.	.	.	.	37.9	42.9	97.3	2.6	..	..
Ladpura	.	.	.	.	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	..	..
Akola	.	.	.	.	33.3	31.5	80.0	..	..	20.0
Bhatat	.	.	.	.	67.7	56.9	95.0	..	2.1	4.2
Mauranipur	.	.	.	.	50.0	82.2	100.0	..	..	..
Dinhata	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mohd. Bazar	41.1	45.9	52.3	4.7	..	45.2

ALL BLOCKS	58.5	60.0	86.6	4.4	1.4	17.7
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APPENDIX TABLE 6.15 : Percentage of Households Using Different Types of Fertilisers

Crop : Cotton

Block	1961-62 (percentage of)												1962-63 (percentage of)											
	households using fertilisers						households using fertilisers						households using fertilisers											
	hou- seholds using fertilisers to the no. of house- holds rai- sing the crop	net area ferti- lized to the area under the crop	Nitro- genous	Phos- phatic	Pota- ssic	All Grades	hou- seholds using fertilisers to the no. of house- holds rai- sing the crop	net area ferti- lized to the area under the crop	Nitro- genous	Phos- phatic	Pota- ssic	All Grades	hou- seholds using fertilisers to the no. of house- holds rai- sing the crop	net area ferti- lized to the area under the crop	Nitro- genous	Phos- phatic	Pota- ssic	All Grades						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Manavadar	43.7	42.5	71.4	97.9	..	..	47.8	43.5	75.9	98.1	..	..	..	..	75.9	98.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modasa	1.9	1.5	100.0	..	..	..	4.2	6.5	63.6	63.6	..	9.0	..	..	63.6	63.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pounta	1.4	2.1	100.0	100.0	..	..	2.8	10.5	100.0	50.0	..	..	..	..	100.0	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalakudy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kollengode	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.6	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abhanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashta	4.8	8.4	100.0	..	..	..	5.4	5.5	80.0	20.0	..	..	..	..	80.0	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajpur	21.8	30.2	84.8	36.3	..	..	10.4	19.4	99.9	19.9	..	..	..	..	99.9	19.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sankaran Koil	53.2	61.7	87.6	1.5	1.5	15.3	64.5	68.7	86.2	..	1.2	16.2	..	..	86.2	..	1.2	16.2	..	..	..	..	..
Satyamangalam	39.0	53.8	18.7	..	..	81.2	42.2	60.2	31.5	..	..	68.4	..	..	31.5	..	..	68.4	..	..	..	..	..
Bhir	11.1	6.3	75.0	75.0	..	..	14.6	6.4	99.9	49.9	..	..	..	..	99.9	49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morsi	4.2	1.9	99.9	14.2	..	..	3.6	2.5	83.3	..	..	..	..	..	83.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malavalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.8	50.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sorab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batala	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.2	13.1	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadson	14.2	15.6	99.9	..	..	..	14.6	16.9	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ladpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumerpur	60.0	57.7	99.9	38.0	..	..	43.2	33.0	93.7	43.7	..	..	..	..	93.7	43.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL BLOCKS	17.6	18.0	66.7	19.0	0.3	28.8	18.9	19.6	67.8	18.5	0.8	27.1	..	..	67.8	18.5	0.8	27.1	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE 6.15 : *Contd.*

Block	1963-64 (percentage of)						
	households using fertilisers to the no. of households raising the crop	net area fertilised to the area under the crop	households using fertilisers				All Grades
			Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic		
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Manavadar	50.8	47.2	67.7	98.3	..	..	7.6
Modasa	5.1	3.8	84.6	46.1	..	..	..
Pounta	4.3	6.5	66.6	99.9	..	..	..
Chalakudy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kollengode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abhanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashta	7.9	5.8	57.1	42.8	..	..	..
Rajpur	20.2	29.0	93.7	28.1	..	..	..
Sankaran Koil	64.0	66.4	90.4	5.4	1.3	..	13.6
Satyamangalam	45.2	45.2	26.3	..	..	..	84.2
Bhir	47.5	19.5	99.9	57.8	..	..	..
Morsi	5.3	4.0	33.3	33.3	..	..	11.1
Malavalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sorab	25.0	59.3	..	100.0	..	..	100.0
Batala	8.1	13.6	99.9	..	..	..	..
Bhadson	20.0	17.2	99.9	..	..	..	..
Ladpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumerpur	37.5	34.9	99.9	46.6	..	..	..
ALL BLOCKS	21.9	19.1	68.9	23.8	0.2	27.9	

APPENDIX TABLE 6.16 : Percentage of Households Using Different Types of Fertilisers

Crop : Groundnut

Block	1961-62 (percentage of)								1962-63	
	1	2	3	households using fertilisers			7	8	households using fertilisers to the no. of households raising the crop	net area fertilized to the area under the crop
				Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	All Grades				
Nandal		6.1	0.7	33.3	66.6		4.4	3.1		
Pithapuram		46.0	55.3				11.1	20.4		
Manavadar		10.7	0.7	62.3	99.9		54.3	60.9		
Modasa				100.0	50.0		0.7	1.3		
Kollengode										
Ashta							8.3	23.7		
Rajpur		22.0	40.4	58.3	83.3		12.2	28.7		
Sankaran Koil		16.3	21.6			100.0	36.4	27.7		
Satyamangalam							18.6	20.7		
Bhir										
Kerveer		30.0	25.2	33.3		66.6	24.9	28.3		
Marsi										
Gulbarga		1.0		100.0						
Bhadson		6.4	9.5	99.9			19.7	28.0		
Hindaun		4.0	3.7	100.0			15.7	14.0		
A/L BLOCKS		8.4	13.5	44.4	47.1	35.2	10.8	16.0		

APPENDIX TABLE 6.16 : *Contd.*

Block	1962-63 (percentage of)					1963-64 (percentage of)					1963-64 (percentage of)				
	households using fertilisers					households using fertilisers	net area fertilised	households using fertilisers			households using fertilisers	net area fertilised	households using fertilisers		
	Nitro- genous	Phos- phatic	All Grades					Nitro- genous	Phos- phatic	All Grades			Nitro- genous	Phos- phatic	All Grades
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Nandyal	..	100.0	..	9.0	11.3	20.0	80.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pithapuram	14.3	49.3	50.0	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manavadar	..	61.7	..	59.7	68.9	57.3	98.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modasa	..	50.0	..	1.9	3.2	60.0	80.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kollengode	13.3	8.5	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashta	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajpur	..	57.1	..	18.9	37.3	63.6	81.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sankaran Koll	..	75.0	..	11.1	3.8	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satyamangalam	..	12.5	..	16.3	21.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhir	0.6	0.3	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karveer	..	33.3	..	27.3	31.8	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morsi	12.5	22.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulbarga	1.1	0.8	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadson	..	68.4	..	22.7	29.6	73.9	30.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindaun	..	88.8	..	41.7	37.5	82.1	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL BLOCKS	50.5	46.2	28.2	13.9	21.4	54.1	43.8	2.0	19.8						

APPENDIX TABLE 6.17 : Proportion of Cultivator Households Using Chemical Fertilisers

Block	Percentage of cultiva- tors using fer- tilisers in B.M.S. (I)	Change (B.M.S. (I)-100)	
		B.M.S. (R)	P. S. II
1	2	3	4
Group I			
Banswada	29.9	124	224
Lakhipur	10.2	..	71
Pusa	13.2	719	369
Chalakudy	1.1	914	2,553
Ashta	2.5	187	1,112
Satyamangalam	20.1	292	417
Karveer	62.0	86	148
Malavalli	6.0	637	827
Bhadrak	5.6	477	370
Ladpura	1.2	1,581	917
Bhathat	15.8	422	504
Group II			
Manavadar	0.1	23,550	66,900
Pounta	0.4	14,755	10,400
Rajpur	5.2	52	487
Morsi	15.3	4	44
Batala	31.9	294	234
Bhadson	13.1	587	546
Mohd. Bazar	21.7	100	236
ALL BLOCKS	14.3	248	341

APPENDIX TABLE 6.18 : *Percentage of Households to Those Growing the Crop Taking Plant Protection Measures*Crop : *Paddy Irrigated*

Block	1961-62 (Percentage of)							1962-63 (Percentage of)						
	house-holds following any P.P. Mea-sures	house-holds following Pre-ventive P.P. Mea-sures	house-holds following Curative P.P. Mea-sures	house-holds following both P.P. Mea-sures	gross area to total cropped area under Pre-ventive Mea-sures	gross area to total cropped area under Curative Mea-sures	gross area to total cropped area under Pre-ventive Mea-sures	house-holds following any P.P. Mea-sures	house-holds following Pre-ventive P.P. Mea-sures	house-holds following Curative P.P. Mea-sures	house-holds following both P.P. Mea-sures	gross area to total cropped area under Pre-ventive Mea-sures	gross area to total cropped area under Curative Mea-sures	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	
Banswada	5.2	3.1	2.1	..	8.3	3.3	6.8	4.7	2.1	..	20.1	5.8	5.8	
Nandyal	0.7	0.7	..	..	0.8	..	0.7	0.7	..	..	0.4	..	..
Pithapuram	4.9	1.4	3.5	..	2.0	2.6	6.8	3.4	3.4	..	5.3	3.7	3.7	
Lakhipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ekangar Sarai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pusa	8.3	..	8.3	..	..	17.3	8.3	..	8.3	..	..	17.3	17.3
Chalakudy	40.2	1.4	38.8	..	0.6	32.0	45.0	..	45.0	..	..	32.6	32.6
Kollengode	26.9	6.4	19.0	1.5	7.5	23.5	27.6	9.2	16.9	1.5	8.7	21.0	21.0	
Abhanpur	1.5	1.2	..	0.3	1.5	1.0	8.5	3.1	3.8	1.6	7.7	11.0	11.0	

APPENDIX TABLE 6.18: Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sankarankoil . . .	28.3	3.3	18.3	6.7	28.9	39.6	36.7	3.8	27.8	5.1	23.4	42.9
Satyamangalam . . .	63.7	5.6	33.9	24.2	33.2	48.3	71.0	9.0	38.8	23.2	35.7	50.3
Malavalli . . .	7.2	6.4	0.8	..	9.0	0.2	14.0	13.3	0.7	..	23.7	0.9
Sorab . . .	2.6	1.0	1.6	..	1.6	4.5	4.1	2.0	2.1	..	1.9	5.2
Bhadrak . . .	33.3	33.3	..	..	67.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junagadh . . .	10.8	..	10.8	..	..	12.4	16.6	..	16.6	..	..	7.6
Batala . . .	2.7	2.7	..	..	6.4	..	5.4	4.1	1.3	..	10.1	5.8
Bhadson . . .	4.3	1.0	3.3	..	11.2	9.0	5.2	2.1	3.1	..	13.9	10.2
Garur Bajnath . . .	4.6	..	4.6	..	..	2.9	3.7	..	3.7	..	..	2.6
Mohd. Bazar . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.2	1.3	..	5.1	0.4
ALL BLOCKS . . .	19.2	2.4	11.9	4.9	10.0	16.4	22.3	3.5	14.1	4.7	12.5	18.0

APPENDIX TABLE 6.18 : *Contd.*

Block	1963-64 (Percentage of)					
	house-holds following any P. P. Measures	house-holds following Preventive P. P. Measures	house-holds following Curative P. P. Measures	house-holds following both P. & C. Measures	gross cropped area under Pre-ventive Measures	gross cropped area under Curative Measures
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Banswada	7.7	3.1	3.6	1.0	15.8	11.5
Nandyal	2.1	0.7	1.4	..	0.9	0.7
Pithapuram	9.5	4.7	4.8	..	5.0	7.7
Lakhipur	50.0	..	50.0	..	..	15.7
Ekangar Sarai	2.9	..	2.9	..	..	1.1
Pusa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalakudy	47.2	1.3	45.9	..	0.5	36.2
Kollengode	33.3	6.0	22.8	4.5	11.2	27.0
Abhanpur	11.5	9.6	0.8	1.1	10.4	3.3

APPENDIX TABLE 6.18 : *Contd.*

1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sankarankoil	36.5	2.0	26.9	7.6	19.9	54.7
Sayamangalam	75.6	8.1	43.9	23.6	33.2	51.3
Malavalli	17.5	16.7	0.8	..	31.0	0.9
Sorab	11.3	2.5	8.3	0.5	3.2	12.5
Bhadrak	20.0	20.0	..	..	24.5	..
Junagadh	23.0	..	23.0	..	..	16.5
Batala	6.3	3.7	2.6	..	8.0	5.0
Bhadson	6.1	4.0	2.1	..	15.6	8.5
Garur Bajjnath	8.4	..	8.4	..	..	5.0
Mohd. Bazar	1.2	1.2	..	..	0.2	..
ALL BLOCKS	25.2	4.1	16.1	5.0	12.5	20.3

APPENDIX TABLE 6.19 : *Percentage of Households to Those Growing the Crop Taking Plant Protection Measures*
 Crop : *Wheat Irrigated*

Block	1961-62 (Percentage of)										1962-63 (Percentage of)		
	house-holds following any P. P. Measures	house-holds following Pre-ventive P. P. Measures	house-holds following Curative P. P. Measures	house-holds following both P. P. & Curative P. P. Measures	gross area to total cropped area under Pre-ventive Measures	gross area to total cropped area under Curative Measures	gross area to total cropped area under both Pre-ventive & Curative Measures	house-holds following any P. P. Measures	house-holds following Pre-ventive P. P. Measures	house-holds following Curative P. P. Measures	gross area to total cropped area under Pre-ventive Measures	gross area to total cropped area under Curative Measures	gross area to total cropped area under both Pre-ventive & Curative Measures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Ekangar Sarai	4.0	4.0	..	..	1.3	..	4.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Ormanjhi	1.8	..	1.8	..	1.3	1.8	..	..	..	..	1.3	..	..
Manavadar	66.6	..	33.3	33.3	43.2	70.2	66.6	..	33.3	33.3	49.9	63.1	..
Pounta	34.7	34.7	..	..	14.2	..	40.9	40.9	..	..	14.9	..	..
Ashta	53.2	48.7	3.0	1.5	48.4	5.6	52.3	47.1	3.3	1.9	44.5	5.6	..
Jatara	5.1	5.1	..	..	3.9	..	3.5	3.5	..	..	3.1	..	..
Rajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	3.5	..	..	1.7	..	..
Bhir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulbarga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batala	6.2	2.5	3.7	..	6.2	4.0	7.1	4.7	2.4	..	8.0	2.3	..
Bhadson	6.5	4.8	1.7	..	4.7	0.2	7.0	5.5	0.8	0.7	9.7	1.5	..
Hindaun	0.7	0.7	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ladpura	12.2	..	10.5	1.7	0.6	4.6	12.1	2.7	8.1	1.3	0.5	3.8	..
Sumerpur	46.6	46.6	..	..	34.1	..	40.8	39.9	0.9	..	29.4	0.7	..
Akola	4.7	4.7	..	..	3.7	..	4.1	4.1	..	..	4.2	..	..
Garur Baijnath	3.3	..	3.3	..	..	1.8	2.3	..	2.3	..	..	2.0	..
ALL BLOCKS	6.3	5.3	0.9	0.1	5.6	1.0	6.0	5.0	0.7	0.3	6.4	1.0	..

APPENDIX TABLE 6.19 : *Contd.*

1963-64 (Percentage of)

Block	house-holds following any P. P. Measures	house-holds following Preventive P. P. Measures	house-holds following Curative P. P. Measures	house-holds following both P. & C. Measures	gross area to total cropped area under Preventive Measures	gross area to total cropped area under Curative Measures
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ekangar Sarai	1.0	..	1.0	..	..	2.6
Ormanjhi	3.8	3.8	..	..	1.3	..
Manavadar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pounta	66.6	..	33.3	33.3	47.5	65.0
Ashta	33.3	..	..	..	13.4	..
Jatara	50.7	33.3	9.2	3.3	43.6	7.6
Rajpur	3.5	44.5	..	..	2.9	..
Bhir	5.8	3.5	..	..	4.6	..
Morsi	20.0	5.8	..	..	12.5	..
Gulbarga	4.5	20.0	..	..	2.6	..
Batala	7.8	4.5	2.2	1.1	8.5	5.9
Bhadson	7.0	5.5	1.5	..	7.5	1.4
Hindaun	2.0	..	2.0	..	..	0.8
Ladpura	29.0	3.3	20.4	5.3	21.3	22.1
Sumerpur	45.3	43.8	0.8	0.7	34.8	1.8
Akola	10.3	10.3	..	..	9.0	..
Garur Bajinath	6.6	..	6.6	..	..	7.5
ALL BLOCK	7.9	5.5	1.9	0.5	8.2	3.5

APPENDIX TABLE 6.20 : *Percentage of Households to Those Growing the Crop Taking Plant Protection Measures*Crop : *Sugar cane*

Block	1961-62 (Percentage of)										1962-63 (Percentage of)									
	house-holds following any P.P. Measures	house-holds following preventive Curative Measures	house-holds following both P. & C. Measures	gross area under preventive Curative Measures	gross area under preventive Curative Measures	house-holds following any P.P. Measures	house-holds following preventive Curative Measures	house-holds following both P. & C. Measures	gross area under preventive Curative Measures	gross area under preventive Curative Measures	house-holds following preventive Curative Measures	house-holds following both P. & C. Measures	gross area under preventive Curative Measures	gross area under preventive Curative Measures	house-holds following preventive Curative Measures	house-holds following both P. & C. Measures	gross area under preventive Curative Measures	gross area under preventive Curative Measures	house-holds following preventive Curative Measures	house-holds following both P. & C. Measures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13								
Banswada .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.6	7.6	..	..	21.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pithapuram .	8.0	..	..	..	..	9.0	4.0	..	2.0	2.0	0.6	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pounta .	13.6	0.7	9.5	3.4	10.3	21.6	13.1	..	9.7	3.4	10.7	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashta .	2.0	2.0	..	..	1.6	..	3.7	3.7	..	..	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jatara .	11.5	7.6	3.9	..	3.9	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sankarankoil .	12.5	..	12.5	..	..	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satyamangalam .	12.5	6.2	..	6.3	17.4	12.4	11.7	5.8	..	5.9	20.9	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulbarga .	20.0	20.0	..	..	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malavalli .	25.0	25.0	..	..	53.3	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batala .	6.7	..	6.7	..	..	7.4	14.7	..	11.5	3.2	6.0	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadson .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	1.1	..	..	44.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhatnat .	0.9	0.9	..	..	22.5	..	1.4	1.4	..	..	23.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mohd. Bazar .	2.0	2.0	..	..	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL BLOCKS	2.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	10.5	3.4	2.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	14.7	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE 6.20 : *Contd.*

Block	1963-64 (Percentage of)					
	house-holds following any P. P. Measures	house-holds following Preventive P. P. Measures	house-holds following Curative P. P. Measures	house-holds following both P. & C. Measures	gross area under Preventive Measures	gross area under Curative Measures
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Banswada						4.9
Pithapuram	8.6	4.3	4.3	..	20.6	4.9
Pounta	9.6	1.9	5.8	1.9	1.8	5.2
Ashita	12.4	0.7	8.5	3.2	10.0	23.0
Jatara	8.0	8.0	1.5	..	7.7	..
Sankarankoil	4.6	3.1	..	..	2.2	1.1
Satyamangalam	11.7	5.9	..	5.8	19.5	13.9
Gulbarga	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malavalli	50.0	50.0	..	..	79.9	..
Batala	24.4	1.1	18.6	4.7	13.1	41.9
Bhadson	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhathat	2.8	2.8	..	..	28.2	..
Mohd. Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL BLOCKS	4.6	2.3	1.6	0.7	14.3	6.4

APPENDIX TABLE 6.21 : *Percentage of Households to Those Growing the Crop Taking Plant Protection Measures*
 Crop : Cotton

Block	1961-62 (Percentage of)												1962-63 (Percentage of)											
	house- holds follow- ing any P. P. Mea- sures	house- holds follow- ing Pre- ventive P. P. Mea- sures	house- holds follow- ing P. & C. P. P. Mea- sures	gross area under Pre- ventive P. P. Mea- sures	gross area under Cura- tive P. P. Mea- sures	gross area under Cura- tive P. P. Mea- sures	house- holds follow- ing any P. P. Mea- sures	house- holds follow- ing Pre- ventive P. P. Mea- sures	house- holds follow- ing both P. P. Mea- sures	house- holds follow- ing both P. P. Mea- sures	gross area under Pre- ventive P. P. Mea- sures	gross area under Cura- tive P. P. Mea- sures												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13												
Manavadar	24.1	..	24.1	0.3	..	27.0	38.0	..	38.0	..	..	37.4										
Modasa	5.1	..	4.8	..	2.8	12.3	6.5	..	6.5	..	..	10.5										
Kollengode	14.2	14.2	..	..	34.1	..	16.6	16.6	..	..	15.2	..								
Ashta	7.2	7.2	..	..	19.5	..	7.6	7.6	..	..	18.0	..								
Rajpur	6.6	6.6	..	..	7.1	..	5.5	5.5	..	..	6.0	..								
Sankarankoil	36.8	10.6	15.6	10.6	42.5	38.2	41.9	10.5	16.9	14.5	44.0	45.3												
Satyamangalam	53.6	4.9	21.9	26.8	45.7	59.7	62.2	13.3	22.3	26.6	48.3	56.6												
Bhir	22.7	..	49.9	2.8	4.5	43.1	58.5	2.4	53.7	2.4	24.2	33.9												
Morsi	26.0	25.4	0.6	..	33.5	0.8	27.6	26.9	0.7	..	38.5	0.8												
Sorab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadson	0.7	..	0.7	..	..	3.7	0.7	..	0.7	..	..	3.4								
Samarpur	91.4	37.1	22.8	31.5	60.8	48.3	75.6	45.9	24.3	5.4	50.9	33.8												
ALL BLOCKS	18.9	5.3	8.2	5.4	17.1	12.9	21.9	6.9	9.8	5.2	18.2	14.0												

APPENDIX TABLE 6.21 : *Contd.*

Block	1963-64 (Percentage of)						
	hou- solds following any P. P. Measures	hou- solds following Preventive P. P. Measures	hou- solds following Curative P. P. Measures	hou- solds following both Preventive & Curative P. P. Measures	gross area under Preventive P. P. Measures	gross area under Curative P. P. Measures	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Manavadar	48.2	..	47.4	0.8	2.0	50.3	
Modasa	8.3	..	8.3	..	..	15.0
Kollengode	..	..	..	..	15.6	..
Ashta	9.0	9.0	..	..	5.7	..
Rajpur	5.6	5.6	..	..	42.4	46.1
Sankarankoil	42.9	8.7	17.6	16.6	48.8	70.1	
Satyanangalam	69.0	9.5	33.3	26.2	5.3	34.9	
Bhir	65.0	..	60.0	5.0	48.0	5.0	
Morsi	34.9	30.8	1.2	2.9	96.2	96.2	
Sorab	75.0	..	..	75.0	..	8.6
Bhadson	2.1	..	2.1	..	38.2	51.9	
Sumterpur	82.5	32.5	37.5	12.5	..	..
ALA BLOCKS	24.3	6.2	12.4	5.7	19.0	18.6	

APPENDIX TABLE 6.22 : Proportion of Cultivator Households Adopting Improved Methods of Cultivation and the Triple Combination of the Three Practices Improved Seed, Fertilisers and Methods at the B.M.S.(R) and Post-stage II Surveys

Block	Percentage adopting improved methods of cultivation during B.M.S. (I)	Index of change B.M.S. (I)=100		Percentage of households adopting the triple combination of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers and improved methods of cultivation	
		B.M.S. (R)	P. S. II	B.M.S. (R)	Post-stage II
1	2	3	4	5	6
Group I					
Banswada . . .	35.2	20	117	3.1	31.3
Lakhipur . . .	0.6	0	483	0.0	2.2
Pusa . . .	34.4	208	266	41.0	39.5
Chalakudy . . .	4.2	140	124	0.0	4.3
Ashta . . .	31.1	4	314	0.4	25.1
Satyamangalam . . .	12.0	13	157	1.5	18.1
Kerveer . . .	22.0	217	375	37.8	57.5
Malavalli . . .	0.6	2,053	9,067	9.4	46.5
Bhadrak . . .	1.1	43	545	0.5	3.7
Ladpura . . .	0.0	4	..	3.5	11.0
Bhathat . . .	89.6	90	100	54.4	76.7
Group II					
Manavadar . . .	5.4	1,497	1,841	9.4	48.1
Pounta . . .	46.7	174	212	24.6	41.2
Rajpur . . .	45.4	1	219	0.5	24.2
Morsi . . .	22.4	12	105	0.0	4.5
Batala . . .	14.4	663	688	88.3	74.8
Bhadson . . .	91.0	103	110	61.3	71.5
Mohd. Bazar . . .	44.6	5	8	0.6	3.5
ALL BLOCKS . . .	26.8	101	190	15.8	29.9

APPENDIX TABLE 6.23 : Total Funds Spent and Percentage of Total on Establishment, Supplies and Equipment in Block at Different Stages of Development

Block	First year			Last year of Stage I		
	Percentage on		Total funds spent	Percentage on		Total funds spent
	Establishment charges	Supplies & equipment		Establishment charges	Supplies & equipment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Banswada	49,195	47.8	52.2	152,745	27.5	27.5
Nandyal	7,163	32.6	67.4	7,524	53.5	46.5
Pithapuram	17,521	24.1	75.9	19,639	25.2	74.8
Bhurbhandha	11,382	35.2	39.8	14,004	59.3	40.5
Ekangar Sarai	65,000	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Ormanjhi	470	..	100.0	..	..	..
Pusa	4,854	95.5	4.5	3,691	94.0	6.0
Manavadar	2,588	44.3	55.7	12,386	77.7	22.3
Modasa	8,757	100.0	..	9,452	100.0	..
Pounta	12,556	45.2	54.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Badgam	7,889	63.7	36.3	19,649	72.5	27.5
Chalakudy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kollengode	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,156	81.6	18.4
Abhanpur	450	100.0	..	450	100.0	..
Ashta	60	100.0	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jatara	7,439	47.9	52.1	26,080	46.3	53.7
Rajpur	8,846	68.3	31.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sankarankoil	270	36.7	13.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Satyamangalam	20,500	68.7	31.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bhir	21,749	52.3	6.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Karveer	13,805	87.7	12.3	13,896	83.6	16.4
Morsi	1,718	..	79.0	1,332	..	26.8
Gulbarga	6,088	76.6	23.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

APPENDIX TABLE 6.23 : *Conid.*

Block	Last year of Stage II				Post-stage II (1963-64)			
	Total funds spent		Percentage on		Total funds spent		Percentage on	
	8	9	Establishment charges	Supplies & equipment	11	12	Establishment charges	Supplies & equipment
1	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Banswada	266,831	18.8	80.5	260,556	16.2	83.1		
Nandyal	123,055	26.5	62.3	135,416	47.7	52.3		
Pithapuram	38,410	30.6	69.4	36,610	47.6	52.4		
Bhurbhandha	27,690	57.5	37.9	46,054	40.2	56.2		
Ekangar Sarai	59,439	46.2	53.8	38,064	74.6	25.4		
Ormanjhi	25,122	56.2	43.8	29,688	54.8	45.2		
Pusa	20,698	53.4	6.2	25,868	30.7	18.6		
Manavadar	20,231	45.3	54.7	21,588	69.2	30.8		
Modasa	46,283	72.7	14.6	21,309	65.2	34.8		
pounta	111,249	37.6	27.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
Badgam	44,421	71.0	29.0	92,359	78.0	22.0		
Chalakudy	11,725	83.1	..	17,571	79.2	20.8		
Kollengode	16,049	95.1	1.2	33,133	42.0	54.7		
Abhanpur	87,370	84.4	12.2	110,240	59.0	36.1		
Ashta	93,292	54.7	29.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
Jatara	131,088	20.5	56.3	72,116	40.0	60.0		
Rajpur	42,485	71.4	28.6	86,480	47.1	42.8		
Sankaran Koil	97,719	17.6	32.4	112,278	16.4	31.1		
Satyamangalam	54,529	57.2	40.0	88,803	31.9	50.8		
Bhir	75,814	79.2	20.8	103,307	65.8	30.7		
Karveer	119,882	71.0	27.6	47,738	62.3	37.7		
Morsi	22,915	48.7	4.6	108,864	57.3	31.4		
Gulbarga	50,153	27.6	3.7	38,294	80.5	11.4		

APPENDIX TABLE 6.23 : *Contd.*

Block	First year			Last year of Stage I		
	Percentage on		Total funds spent	Percentage on		Total funds spent
	Establishment charges	Supplies & equipment		Establishment charges	Supplies & equipment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malavalli	27,246	66.5	15.1	44,906	50.1	47.3
Sorab	10,777	100.0	..	10,634	100.0	..
Bhadrak	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,445	53.7	14.3
Junagadh	11,323	91.2	8.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Batala	20,183	82.9	17.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bhadson	8,403	87.8	12.2	123,927	64.1	19.5
Hindaun	42,748	..	100.0	13,667	..	100.0
Ladpura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sumerpur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,513	100.0	N.A.
Akola	1,775	100.0	..	2,108	100.0	..
Bhathat	6,767	56.1	43.9	24,069	18.1	81.9
Gurur Baijnath	2,946	100.0	..	13,405	71.7	28.3
Mauranipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	648	100.0	..
Dinhata	12,900	53.5	34.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mohd. Bazar	28,046	40.5	6.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ALL BLOCKS	441,414	45.8	31.8	5,41,326	49.0	45.5

The balance, if any, was spent on Works.

APPENDIX TABLE 6.23 : Contd.

Block	Last year of Stage II				Post-stage II (1963-64)			
	Total funds spent		Percentage on		Total funds spent		Percentage on	
	8	9	Establishment charges	Supplies & equipment	11	12	Establishment charges	Supplies & equipment
1								
Malavalli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	237,479	41.1	41.1	55.0
Sorab	31,285	84.5	84.5	15.5	30,736	94.4	94.4	5.6
Bhadrak	41,013	63.9	63.9	36.1	46,953	59.4	59.4	40.6
Junagadh	14,651	43.0	43.0	33.1	19,014	94.0	94.0	5.7
Batala	81,673	70.8	70.8	29.2	93,832	76.0	76.0	24.0
Bhadson	138,158	81.6	81.6	17.0	150,472	79.2	79.2	5.7
Hindaun	163,272	15.7	15.7	84.3	90,575	26.1	26.1	72.6
Ladpura	331,282	5.8	5.8	85.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sumerpur	107,874	86.1	86.1	13.9	75,031	91.0	91.0	9.0
Akola	13,644	60.6	60.6	39.4	28,960	59.0	59.0	41.0
Bhathat	33,117	52.8	52.8	46.8	130,713	46.6	46.6	53.4
Garur Bainath	14,265	50.7	50.7	42.4	63,656	34.1	34.1	20.4
Mauranipur	20,533	91.7	91.7	8.3	39,787	93.2	93.2	6.8
Dinhata	36,452	40.4	40.4	52.1	50,638	23.7	23.7	71.3
Mohd Bazar	15,091	96.4	96.4	3.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ALL BLOCKS	2,628,760	43.8	43.8	46.4	2,584,182	50.3	50.3	42.4

The balance, if any, was spent on Works.

APPENDIX TABLE 6.24 : Percentage of Households to Total Cultivator Households Receiving Financial Assistance for Soil Conservation or Land Reclamation

Block	Small holding (Percentage of)				Medium holding (Percentage of)			
	households receiving financial assistance		financial assistance receiving from		households receiving financial assistance		financial assistance receiving from	
	Block	Deptt.	Block	Deptt.	Block	Deptt.	Block	Deptt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Nandyal	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	0.0		
Pithapuram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Ormanjhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Manavadar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Modasa	3.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	100.0	100.0		
Abhanpur	1.1	60.0	40.0	3.5	33.3	66.7		
Ashta	2.3	0.0	100.0	1.0	100.0	100.0		
Jatara	1.6	0.0	100.0	10.1	5.1	94.8		
Rajpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0		
Satyamangalam	2.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	0.0	100.0		
Bhir	1.4	0.0	100.0	5.1	0.0	100.0		
Morsi	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0		
Malavalli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Sorab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Bhadrak	2.2	100.0	0.0	10.2	100.0	0.0		
Junagadh	7.5	83.6	16.4	11.5	96.8	3.2		
Bhadson	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	0.0		
Sumerpur	1.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Bhathat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Garur Bajnath	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Mauranipur	8.6	100.0	0.0	27.5	100.0	0.0		
Mohd. Bazar	3.1	100.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	0.0		
ALL BLOCKS	0.9	33.2	66.8	2.6	54.9	45.1		

APPENDIX TABLE 6.24 : *Contd.*

Block	Large holding (Percentage of)				Total (Percentage of)			
	households receiving financial assistance	households receiving financial assistance from	Block	Deptt.	households receiving financial assistance	financial assistance receiving from	Block	Deptt.
1	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Nandyal	5.9	71.4	28.6	1.7	79.2	20.8		
Pithapuram	12.5	0.0	100.0	1.8	0.0	100.0		
Ormanjhi	1.6	0.0	100.0	0.3	0.0	100.0		
Manavadar	3.1	0.0	100.0	0.6	0.0	100.0		
Modasa	1.9	50.0	50.0	2.6	12.0	88.0		
Abhanpur	6.8	33.3	66.7	2.8	35.9	64.1		
Ashia	10.0	2.5	97.4	2.7	1.9	98.1		
Jatara	9.3	20.0	80.0	4.7	11.3	88.7		
Rajpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0		
Satyamangalam	5.3	0.0	100.0	2.7	0.0	100.0		
Bhir	8.3	40.0	60.0	3.7	22.4	77.5		
Morsi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0		
Malavalli	9.4	34.5	65.5	3.1	34.5	65.6		
Sorab	2.8	100.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.0		
Bhadrak	20.0	94.6	5.4	6.5	96.7	3.3		
Junagadh	10.9	50.5	49.5	9.8	76.6	23.4		
Bhadson	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	0.0		
Sumerpur	13.3	100.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	0.0		
Bhathat	2.7	100.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.0		
Garur Baijnath	1.3	100.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.0		
Mauranipur	54.2	100.0	0.0	18.8	100.0	0.0		
Mohd. Bazar	14.3	100.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	0.0		
ALL BLOCKS	3.9	43.9	56.2	2.0	46.4	53.6		

APPENDIX TABLE 7.1 : *Total Development Fund Spent for Village and Small Industries in the Selected Blocks for the Years 1959-60 to 1963-64*

Block	Total development fund spent during					Rupees
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Per-centage to total 1963-64
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Banswada .	1,548	30,169	18,300	3,206	3,487	0.45
Nandyal .	45,663	31,034	17,215	17,477	14,997	1.95
Pithapuram .	578	2,871	2,512	5,082	3,141	0.41
Bhurbhandha .	21,993	22,008	24,421	54,256	49,295	6.40
Lakhipur .	1,850	6,850	2,200	2,600	750	0.10
Ekangar Sarai .	28,300	6,430	4,279	5,849	8,197	1.06
Pusa .	38,000	28,212	7,322	865	26,950	3.50
Modasa .	21,670	19,653	1,000	2,000	5,850	0.76
Pounta .	188,997	185,889	253,000	189,317	162,026	21.00
Kollengode .	28,467	37,540	51,532	40,449	21,006	2.73
Abhanpur .	10,160	2,565	49,418	39,550	13,270	1.72
Rajpur .	5,228	5,852	10,131	7,374	8,343	1.08
Sankarankoil .	64,813	33,302	16,741	47,021	53,206	6.91
Satyamangalam .	69,447	65,411	78,734	70,560	80,787	10.50
Bhir .	47,422	21,860	13,394	6,226	42,648	5.54
Karveer .	20,327	81,617	694	3,649	5,177	0.67
Morsi .	2,622	21,433	32,404	16,317	7,303	0.95
Malavalli .	39,903	32,359	34,633	59,607	62,414	8.11
Sorab .	1,838	1,838	7,803	5,306	4,388	0.57
Junagadh .	5,000	9,042	218	4,624	2,825	0.37
Batala .	23,545	22,954	11,420	11,416	9,772	1.27
Bhandson .	20,152	11,044	16,340	11,788	7,984	1.04
Hindaun .	37,585	36,915	38,179	20,987	29,958	3.89
Ladpura .	2,842	10,556	13,299	5,900	1,353	0.18
Sumerpur .	17,520	17,508	9,683	35,523	14,615	1.90
Akola .	6,084	7,300	20,196	23,811	20,200	0.62
Bhathat .	13,941	14,052	27,145	41,644	34,060	4.42
Garur Baijnath	4,066	10,216	7,512	7,378	8,142	1.06
Mauranipur .	9,539	9,984	10,057	27,764	37,974	4.93
Dinhata .	2,000	6,835	5,391	6,628	5,795	0.75
Mohd. Bazar .	14,268	17,000	22,000	17,200	23,666	3.08
ALL BLOCKS	795,367	820,299	807,172	791,374	769,579	100.00

APPENDIX TABLE 7.2 : Percentage of Households with Artisanry as Principal Occupation of the Head of Household in 1954-55, 1959-60 and 1964-65 in the B. M. S. Blocks

Block	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65
1	2	3	4
Banswada	7.5	5.9	8.4
Lakhipur	7.2	4.9	2.8
Pusa	3.6	1.3	1.7
Manavadar	8.0	7.4	5.9
Pounta	9.7	5.6	12.2
Chalakudy	6.8	6.8	12.8
Ashta	6.1	9.5	6.4
Rajpur	2.7	2.1	4.3
Satyamangalam	5.2	5.2	5.2
Karveer	5.1	6.2	6.7
Morsi	2.1	2.3	4.0
Malavalli	4.9	6.6	8.7
Bhadrak	1.4	4.1	3.3
Batala	3.5	6.5	4.8
Bhadson	11.2	7.1	7.1
Ladpura	2.7	2.9	4.0
Bhathat	1.5	7.7	6.0
Mohd. Bazar	4.1	3.9	3.1
ALL B.M.S. BLOCKS	5.2	5.9	6.6

APPENDIX TABLE 7.3 : Percentage of Gainfully Occupied Population with Artisanship as Principal Occupation for Different Years

Block	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65
1	2	3	4
Banswada	3.6	3.2	6.6
Nandyal . . . . .	..	..	7.5
Pithapuram . . . . .	..	..	14.8
Bhurbhandha . . . . .	..	..	1.2
Lakhipur	8.3	6.5	5.4
Ekangar Sarai . . . . .	..	..	6.1
Ormanjhi . . . . .	..	..	12.2
Pusa	1.1	1.1	2.2
Manavadar	2.3	1.8	4.0
Modasa . . . . .	..	..	2.0
Pounta	2.8	0.8	11.1
Badgam . . . . .	..	..	3.5
Chalakudy	2.9	2.9	13.0
Kollengode . . . . .	..	..	21.6
Abhanpur . . . . .	..	..	3.8
Ashta	2.1	2.3	5.3
Jatara . . . . .	..	..	3.5
Rajpur	0.6	0.7	2.1
Sankarankoil . . . . .	..	..	9.0
Satyamangalam	1.7	1.8	4.4
Bhir . . . . .	..	..	2.7
Karveer	2.0	2.2	4.5
Morsi . . . . .	..	..	1.9
Gulbarga	3.6	3.0	2.9
Malavalli . . . . .	..	..	8.1
Sorab . . . . .	..	..	2.1
Bhadrak	0.8	1.9	8.6
Junagadh . . . . .	..	..	7.4
Batala	0.9	1.2	3.4
Bhadson . . . . .	..	..	5.6
Hindaun . . . . .	..	..	4.4
Ladpura	1.2	1.1	4.0
Sumerpur . . . . .	..	..	12.4
Akola . . . . .	..	..	9.8
Bhathat	1.0	3.2	4.5
Garur Baijnath . . . . .	..	..	1.0
Mauranipur . . . . .	..	..	5.9
Dinhata . . . . .	..	..	3.7
Mohd. Bazar	1.4	2.5	4.2
ALL BLOCKS . . . . .	..	..	5.9
B.M.S. BLOCKS	2.5	2.5	5.4

APPENDIX TABLE 7.4 : Percentage of Artisans (i) Having Artisan-ship as Principal Occupation and (ii) Having Artisan-ship as Subsidiary Occupation

Block	Percentage with principal occupation	Percentage with subsidiary occupation	No. of artisans in the sample
1	2	3	4
Banswada	70.5	29.5	61
Nandyal	85.1	13.4	67
Pithapuram	86.2	13.8	116
Bhurbhandha	36.7	63.3	30
Lakhipur	66.7	33.3	27
Ekangar Sarai	85.7	14.3	63
Ormanjhi	89.0	11.0	136
Pusa	57.1	42.9	14
Manavadar	71.0	29.0	38
Modasa	31.8	68.2	63
Pounta	88.5	11.5	96
Badgam	78.3	21.7	46
Chalakudy	98.3	1.7	59
Kollengode	91.4	8.6	175
Abhanpur	53.4	46.6	58
Ashta	62.3	37.7	69
Jatara	37.9	62.1	95
Rajpur	86.7	13.3	15
Sankarankoil	94.9	5.1	78
Satyamangalam	44.7	55.3	47
Bhir	53.6	44.6	56
Karveer	70.6	29.4	34
Morsi	42.3	57.7	26
Gulbarga	66.7	33.3	39
Malavalli	81.2	18.8	48
Sorab	52.9	47.1	34
Bhadrak	51.5	48.5	66
Junagadh	73.8	26.2	80
Batala	68.4	31.6	19
Bhadson	77.1	22.9	48
Hindaun	74.5	25.5	51
Ladpura	48.2	48.2	27
Sumerpur	93.8	6.2	65
Akola	85.1	14.9	67
Bhathat	48.2	51.8	54
Garur Baijnath	13.0	87.0	69
Mauranipur	72.9	27.1	48
Dinhata	77.8	22.2	27
Mohd. Bazar	43.9	56.1	57
B.M.S. BLOCKS	68.4	31.5	805
ALL BLOCKS	68.6	31.3	2,268

APPENDIX TABLE 7.5 : Percentage Distribution of Artisans by Production Status in 1964-65

Block	Production Status			
	Own ac- count only	Service function only	Own ac- count & Service functions	Employee
1	2	3	4	5
Banswada	39.3	39.3	14.8	6.6
Nandyal	20.9	76.1	3.0	0.0
Pithapuram	63.8	19.8	11.2	5.2
Bhurbhandha	43.3	20.0	36.7	0.0
Lakhipur	25.9	70.4	0.0	3.7
Ekangar Sarai	61.9	15.9	22.2	0.0
Ormanjhi	80.2	17.6	1.4	0.7
Pusa	35.7	21.4	42.9	0.0
Manavadar	21.0	57.9	21.0	0.0
Modasa	28.6	47.6	23.8	0.0
Pounta	9.4	82.3	3.1	5.2
Badgam	34.8	52.2	0.0	13.0
Chalakudy	11.9	23.7	20.3	44.1
Kollengode	58.9	12.0	1.7	27.4
Abhanpur	29.3	34.5	36.2	0.0
Ashta	30.4	43.5	26.1	0.0
Jatara	70.5	22.1	6.3	1.0
Rajpur	0.0	93.3	6.7	0.0
Sankarankoil	37.2	35.9	5.1	21.8
Satyamangalam	27.7	68.1	2.1	2.1
Bhir	10.7	42.9	46.4	0.0
Karveer	14.7	29.4	52.9	2.9
Morsi	3.8	80.8	15.4	0.0
Gu'barga	20.5	59.0	7.7	12.8
Malavalli	72.9	18.8	2.1	6.2
Sorab	20.6	61.8	17.6	0.0
Bhadrak	43.9	27.3	25.8	3.0
Junagadh	73.8	8.8	16.2	1.2
Batala	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Bhadson	18.8	52.1	25.0	4.2
Hindaun	62.8	21.6	7.8	7.8
Ladpura	14.8	74.1	11.1	0.0
Sumerpur	3.1	55.4	24.6	16.9
Akola	41.8	43.3	3.0	11.9
Bhathat	25.9	59.3	13.0	1.8
Garur Baijnath	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mauranipur	68.8	20.8	10.4	0.0
Dinhata	18.5	59.3	14.8	7.4
Mohd. Bazar	61.4	21.0	3.5	14.0
ALL BLOCKS	26.1	47.2	15.2	11.6

APPENDIX TABLE 7.6 : *Membership in Non-Industrial, Industrial and Both Types of Cooperatives*

Block	No of house- holds	Non-Industrial		Industrial		Both Types	
		No. of house- holds	No. of members	No. of house- holds	No. of members	No. of house- holds	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Banswada . . .	31	..	..	3	3	1	1
Nandyal . . .	48	2	3	..	..	..	..
Pithapuram . . .	60	3	3	18	30	..	..
Bhurbhadha . . .	24	1	1	1	1	..	..
Lakhipur . . .	19	1	1	1	1	..	..
Ormanjhi . . .	66	..	..	17	32	3	3
Pusa . . .	10	..	..	4	4	..	..
Manavadar . . .	25	7	7	..	..	..	..
Modasa . . .	40	16	16	..	..	..	..
Pounta . . .	63	4	4	1	1	1	1
Badgam . . .	38	1	1	..	..	..	..
Chalakudy . . .	40	7	7	..	..	..	..
Kollengode . . .	90	10	10	10	17	4	4
Abhanpur . . .	37	6	6	5	5	2	2
Ashta . . .	46	2	2	..	..	..	..
Sankarankoil . . .	49	1	1	1	2	..	..
Satyamangalam . . .	42	..	..	5	6	..	..
Bhir . . .	38	5	5	..	..	..	..
Karveer . . .	22	8	8	..	..	..	..
Morsi . . .	23	4	4	..	..	..	..
Malavalli . . .	31	..	..	2	2	1	1
Sorab . . .	26	1	1	4	4	2	2
Bhadrak . . .	37	11	13	..	..	..	..
Junagadh . . .	40	3	3	5	5	..	..
Bhadson . . .	33	16	17	..	..	..	..
Hindaun . . .	37	11	11	..	..	..	..
Ladpura . . .	22	4	4	..	..	..	..
Sumerpur . . .	54	12	12	1	1	1	1
Akola . . .	44	2	2	..	..	..	..
Bhathat . . .	34	13	13	..	..	..	..
Garur Baijnath . . .	59	21	21	..	..	..	..
Mauranipur . . .	34	4	4	..	..	..	..
Dinhata . . .	24	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mohd. Bazar . . .	44	3	3	..	..	..	..
ALL BLOCKS . . .	1,462	180	184	78	114	15	15

APPENDIX TABLE 7.6 : *Contd.*

Block	No of house- holds	All types			
		No. of house- holds	% of col. 3	No. of members per house- holds	Member per house- holds
1	2	9	10	11	12
Banswada	31	4	12.9	4	1.0
Nandyal	48	2	4.2	3	1.5
Pithapuram	60	21	35.0	33	1.6
Bhurbhandha	24	2	8.3	2	1.0
Lakhipur	19	2	10.5	2	1.0
Ormanjhi	66	20	30.3	35	1.8
Pusa	10	4	40.0	4	1.0
Manavadar	25	7	28.0	7	1.0
Modasa	40	16	40.0	16	1.0
Pounta	63	6	9.5	6	1.0
Badgam	38	1	2.6	1	1.0
Chalakudy	40	7	17.5	7	1.0
Kollengode	90	24	26.7	31	1.3
Abhanpur	37	13	35.1	13	1.0
Ashta	46	2	4.3	2	1.0
Sankarankoil	49	2	4.1	3	1.5
Satyamangalam	42	5	11.9	6	1.2
Bhir	38	5	13.2	5	1.0
Karveer	22	8	36.4	8	1.0
Morsi	23	4	17.4	4	1.0
Malavalli	31	3	9.7	3	1.0
Sorab	26	7	26.9	7	1.0
Bhadrak	37	11	29.7	13	1.2
Junagadh	40	8	20.0	8	1.0
Bhadson	33	16	48.5	17	1.1
Hindaun	37	11	29.7	11	1.0
Ladpura	22	4	18.2	4	1.0
Sumerpur	54	14	25.9	14	1.0
Akola	44	2	4.5	2	1.0
Bhathat	34	13	38.2	13	1.0
Garur Baijnath	59	21	35.6	21	1.0
Mauranipur	34	4	11.8	4	1.0
Dinhatta	24	1	4.2	1	1.0
Mohd. Bazar	44	3	6.8	3	1.0
ALL BLOCKS	1,462	273	18.7	313	1.1

APPENDIX TABLE 7.7 : Average Number of Employed and Average Annual Wage—Industry Wise

Industry	1963-64										
	1	2	Average No. of persons engaged per household reporting industry			Households reporting wage earnings		Wage amount per		Household reporting hired labour	
			Family	Hired	Total	No.	Col. 6 as percent- age of col. 2	Household report- ing wage earning	Family member	No.	Col. 10 as percent- age of col. 2
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Processing Industries		83	1.48	0.33	1.81	43	51.81	519.8	456.1	18	21.69
Khadi and Handloom Weaving		203	2.04	0.14	2.18	73	35.96	441.2	290.2	15	7.39
Blacksmithy		109	1.44	0.02	1.46	69	63.30	410.7	280.6	1	0.92
Carpentry		193	1.27	0.10	1.37	163	84.46	627.9	506.6	10	5.18
Blacksmithy-cum-Carpentry		46	1.52	0.11	1.63	35	76.09	564.7	359.3	4	8.70
Tailoring		134	1.23	0.05	1.28	88	65.67	567.6	471.2	6	4.48
Tanning and Cobbler		166	1.17	0.10	1.27	102	61.45	292.9	259.8	5	3.01
Oil Pressing		35	1.77	0.03	1.80	20	57.14	343.6	245.4	1	2.86
Pottery		138	2.04	0.10	2.14	17	12.32	315.6	214.6	4	2.90
Basket Making		48	1.88	..	1.88	5	10.42	103.0	85.8	..	..
Other Crafts		308	1.18	0.12	1.30	210	68.18	515.7	536.2	12	3.90
ALL CRAFTS/INDUSTRIES		1,463	1.48	0.11	1.59	825	56.39	492.0	405.9	76	5.19

APPENDIX TABLE 7.7 : *Contd.*

Industry	Last year of Stage II										
	Total No. of house- hold reporting industry	Average No. of persons engaged per household reporting industry			Households reporting wage earnings		Wage amount per household reporting wage earning			Household reporting hired labour	
		Family	Hired	Total	No.	Col. 16 as per- cent of col. 12	household report- ing wage earning	Family member	No.	Col. 20 as per- cent of col. 12	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Processing Industries	72	1.60	0.15	1.75	37	51.39	497.4	375.6	11	15.27	
Khadi and Handloom Weaving.	191	1.53	0.16	1.69	69	36.13	407.3	289.7	15	7.85	
Blacksmithy.	109	1.39	0.02	1.41	68	62.39	337.9	241.9	1	0.92	
Carpentry	186	1.25	0.09	1.34	167	89.78	531.9	455.5	9	4.84	
Blacksmithy-cum Carpen- try.	46	1.48	0.06	1.54	35	76.09	515.3	334.0	3	6.52	
Tailoring	115	1.30	0.08	1.38	73	63.47	580.6	510.7	7	6.09	
Tanning and Cobblery	159	1.13	0.12	1.25	93	58.49	280.4	258.2	5	3.14	
Oil Pressing	33	1.58	0.03	1.61	16	48.48	397.6	374.2	1	3.03	
Pottery	134	1.87	0.06	1.93	17	12.69	276.8	204.6	4	2.9	
Basket Making	47	1.87	..	1.87	6	12.77	97.0	64.7	..	..
Other Crafts	283	1.14	0.09	1.23	201	71.02	475.5	519.4	12	4.24	
ALL CRAFTS/INDUSTRIES.	1,375	1.39	0.09	1.48	782	56.87	450.2	388.1	68	4.95	

APPENDIX TABLE 7.7 : *Contd.*

Industry	Last year of Stage I									
	Total No. of households reporting industry	Average no. of persons engaged per household reporting industry			Households reporting wage earning			Wage amount per household reporting hired labour		
		Family	Hired	Total	No. as percentage of col. 22	Household reporting wage earning	Family member	No. as percentage of col. 22	Household reporting wage earning	No. as percentage of col. 22
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Processing Industries	51	1.55	0.08	1.63	24	47.06	281.7	281.7	4	7.84
Khadi and Handloom Weaving	150	1.41	0.23	1.64	38	25.33	556.3	377.5	14	9.33
Blacksmithy	94	1.30	0.02	1.32	60	63.83	280.1	215.4	1	1.10
Carpentry	152	1.32	0.19	1.51	127	83.55	432.9	359.4	7	4.60
Blacksmithy-cum-Carpentry	43	1.33	0.09	1.42	31	72.09	479.9	346.0	4	9.30
Tailoring	88	1.26	0.16	1.42	50	56.82	490.8	472.0	5	5.68
Tanning and Cobblery	131	1.13	0.03	1.16	76	58.02	248.9	230.7	2	1.53
Oil pressing	26	1.62	..	1.62	11	42.31	355.0	300.4	..	..
Pottery	119	1.83	0.04	1.87	16	13.45	209.9	168.0	4	3.36
Basket making	35	1.91	..	1.91	3	8.57	111.0	55.5	..	..
Other Crafts	220	1.09	0.06	1.15	148	67.27	421.4	468.9	6	2.73
ALL CRAFTS/INDUSTRIES	1,109	1.35	0.10	1.45	584	52.66	390.4	345.4	47	4.24

APPENDIX TABLE 7.8 : *Percentage Distribution of Wage-earners by Trend of Employment Between Last Year of Stage I and 1963-64*

Block	Trend of Employment		
	Increase	Decrease	Same
1	2	3	4
Banswada	83.2	0.9	15.9
Nandyal	29.3	4.6	66.1
Pithapuram	30.4	12.6	57.0
Bhurbhandha	42.5	9.4	48.1
Modasa	41.7	5.0	53.3
Lakhipur	71.8	11.8	16.4
Ekangar Sarai	2.2	0.5	97.3
Ormanjhi	6.8	2.1	91.1
Pusa	2.0	4.0	94.0
Manavadar	85.0	4.4	10.6
Pounta	34.3	9.7	56.0
Badgam	4.6	31.8	63.6
Chalakudy	21.0	36.4	42.6
Kollengode	29.4	31.2	39.4
Abhanpur	42.7	0.7	56.6
Ashta	23.2	6.0	70.8
Jatara	53.8	23.3	22.9
Rajpur	24.5	50.6	24.9
Sankarankoil	30.2	61.9	7.9
Satyamangalam	69.1	11.1	19.8
Bhir	67.7	2.6	29.7
Karveer	75.5	2.9	21.6
Morsi	47.4	6.3	46.3
Gulbarga	41.4	25.7	32.9
Malavalli	12.8	13.8	73.4
Sorab	15.3	43.8	40.9
Bhadrak	34.6	25.0	40.4
Junagadh	12.8	11.3	75.9
Batala	64.4	9.2	26.4
Bhadson	12.6	10.8	76.6
Hindaun	55.5	6.4	38.1
Ladpura	27.3	20.2	52.5
Sumerpur	19.7	7.1	73.2
Akola	22.9	0.9	76.2
Bhathat	77.4	9.5	13.1
Garur Baijnath	84.6	2.6	12.8
Mauranipur	14.8	2.4	82.8
Dinhata	38.6	8.9	52.5
Mohd. Bazar	27.2	12.0	60.8
ALL BLOCKS	42.3	14.6	43.1

APPENDIX TABLE 7.9 : *Percentage of Wage Earners Engaged in Agricultural & Non-Agricultural Operations in 1963-64 and East Year of Stage I*

Block	Agricultural Operations												
	Ploughing		Sowing		Transplanting		Weeding		Harvesting		Others		
	1963-64	Last year of Stage I	1963-64	Last year of Stage I	1963-64	Last year of Stage I	1963-64	Last year of Stage I	1963-64	Last year of Stage I	1963-64	Last year of Stage I	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Banswada .	24.5	20.3	7.2	1.6	83.1	64.1	83.7	83.5	85.8	76.5	12.7	6.7	
Nandyal .	29.9	28.0	13.0	14.0	33.0	33.6	88.2	88.9	86.5	87.4	56.4	54.3	
Pithapuram .	37.4	37.6	5.5	5.7	61.6	61.4	76.5	73.5	85.0	81.2	54.7	52.3	
Bhurbhandha .	41.9	43.4	46.2	44.0	56.2	55.3	84.4	83.0	81.2	74.2	45.6	40.2	
Lakhipur .	29.4	26.2	14.1	15.5	40.0	34.5	9.4	14.3	40.0	35.7	7.0	15.5	
Ekangar Sarai .	28.2	29.4	49.6	50.3	96.5	96.4	70.7	70.6	96.7	97.2	0.5	0.3	
Ormanjhi .	26.4	26.4	9.7	10.3	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.6	56.6	57.4	13.0	12.4	
Pusa .	74.7	74.0	87.3	86.0	92.7	91.3	96.0	95.3	82.7	82.7	1.3	1.3	
Manavadar .	14.5	14.6	10.0	8.4	3.4	2.8	86.0	88.2	95.5	96.1	3.9	3.4	
Modasa .	26.7	26.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	96.7	96.7	98.3	96.7	36.7	36.7	
Pounta .	16.5	16.7	18.0	16.7	8.3	7.9	30.8	32.5	45.9	46.8	0.0	0.8	
Badgam .	31.8	36.4	31.8	36.4	31.8	36.4	31.8	36.4	27.3	36.4	0.0	4.5	
Chalakudy .	39.5	39.7	4.1	4.1	8.2	8.2	30.8	30.9	28.2	27.3	45.1	44.8	
Kollengode .	35.5	34.0	30.6	28.7	35.8	36.1	47.7	48.8	78.9	78.7	8.0	9.2	
Abhanpur .	18.8	19.3	4.2	3.9	1.6	1.0	97.6	98.4	93.5	94.1	51.2	51.5	
Ashta .	30.5	28.4	46.8	45.2	1.4	1.8	95.6	94.7	92.2	91.5	76.2	76.2	
Jatara .	36.5	36.5	18.2	18.2	17.9	17.6	89.3	89.6	95.0	95.3	73.9	73.6	
Rajpur .	49.8	49.6	38.9	38.2	1.1	1.1	62.6	63.7	32.4	29.4	3.0	3.0	
Sankarankoil .	40.0	39.1	20.3	20.6	49.6	49.2	47.1	48.5	53.6	54.3	44.2	42.9	

APPENDIX TABLE 7.9 : *Contd.*

		Non-Agricultural Operations									
Block		Earth work		Load carrying work		Coolie work on road & building		Others			
		1963-64	Last year of Stage I	1963-64	Last year of Stage I	1963-64	Last year of Stage I	1963-64	Last year of Stage I		
1		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Banswada	.	4.8	7.3	0.6	0.0	3.3	2.3	42.6	37.5		
Nandyal	.	8.9	8.4	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	11.3	8.9		
Pithapuram	.	24.1	22.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	5.7		
Bhurbandha	.	5.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.2	1.2	0.6		
Lakhipur	.	52.9	44.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.4	51.8	51.2		
Ekangar Sarai	.	13.6	13.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1		
Ormanjhi	.	6.5	6.3	0.0	0.3	3.9	4.0	32.4	31.5		
Pusa	.	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0		
Manavadar	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.7	5.0	3.4		
Modasa	.	10.0	5.0	1.7	1.7	5.0	5.0	1.7	1.7		
Pounta	.	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.8	49.6	48.4	25.6	19.8		
Badgam	.	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	13.6	13.6	54.5	45.4		
Chalakudy	.	3.6	3.1	7.7	6.7	3.6	4.1	13.3	11.8		
Kollengode	.	8.9	8.0	7.3	4.6	2.8	2.2	17.4	15.4		
Abhanpur	.	43.6	42.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.3		
Ashra	.	6.4	5.9	0.3	0.3	10.2	10.3	0.6	0.6		
Jatara	.	7.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	5.0	19.8	19.2		
Rajpur	.	0.4	0.4	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.7	0.8	0.4		
Sanakankoil	.	2.7	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	6.4	2.8		

STATISTICAL TABLE 1951-52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Satyamangalam	34.6	35.5	3.3	3.3	38.3	40.1	66.7	65.7	6.9	62.0	30.9	32.6
Bhir . . .	27.7	27.5	23.8	23.3	0.0	0.0	79.7	80.0	84.0	84.0	2.7	2.4
Karveer . . .	2.9	2.6	15.4	15.6	18.3	18.2	60.1	57.8	32.2	31.2	72.1	75.0
Morsi . . .	35.5	36.3	43.5	43.3	1.7	1.7	81.2	87.2	62.8	63.1	44.6	42.7
Gulbarga . . .	32.0	32.1	50.8	53.1	7.5	6.9	85.8	84.9	83.0	83.7	50.5	51.3
Malavalli . . .	60.4	60.3	58.3	58.2	38.5	38.6	39.0	37.5	62.0	63.0	17.6	14.1
Sorab . . .	33.4	40.6	19.2	22.9	6.6	7.3	91.6	95.5	95.1	95.8	27.2	30.6
Bhadrak . . .	79.4	79.2	78.7	80.0	52.9	53.3	91.9	91.1	90.4	91.8	12.5	11.8
Junagadh . . .	42.9	42.9	6.9	7.6	92.1	91.2	93.0	92.1	78.5	77.6	9.5	10.1
Batala . . .	19.5	23.2	19.5	22.1	69.0	75.6	62.1	66.3	67.8	75.6	17.2	18.6
Bhadson . . .	54.4	44.8	57.0	53.9	41.8	38.3	77.2	73.4	81.0	77.3	55.7	57.1
Hindaun . . .	42.2	45.1	4.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	88.4	92.5	86.7	91.9	49.7	52.0
Ladpura . . .	29.0	28.4	32.2	33.3	13.7	14.2	53.6	51.4	65.0	65.6	25.1	24.6
Sumerpur . . .	31.5	34.4	18.9	20.0	10.2	13.6	18.1	20.8	63.8	66.4	1.6	2.4
Akola . . .	65.1	64.2	67.0	66.0	0.0	0.0	78.9	79.8	78.0	78.0	11.0	11.0
Bhathat . . .	40.7	42.7	0.5	0.0	73.9	75.9	93.0	95.5	87.9	91.0	56.3	54.8
Garur Baijnath . . .	27.6	27.6	39.4	39.4	22.9	22.9	35.6	35.6	31.4	31.9	1.6	1.6
Mauranipur . . .	28.7	28.3	46.4	46.3	0.0	0.0	31.1	32.7	96.6	96.6	1.9	1.5
Dinhata . . .	93.1	92.9	82.2	82.8	92.1	91.9	90.1	89.9	95.0	94.9	91.1	89.9
Mohd. Bazar . . .	19.0	20.0	13.7	12.4	69.3	71.0	17.6	17.9	73.2	73.4	6.5	10.3
ALL BLOCKS . . .	34.8	35.1	22.9	22.9	35.4	34.9	73.9	74.3	75.7	75.8	35.4	35.4

APPENDIX TABLE 7.9 Contd.

1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Satyamangalam	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.8	2.9	2.1
Bhir	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
Karveer	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.3	4.7	0.5	0.0
Morsi	4.5	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.3
Gulbarga	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.3
Malavalli	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Sorab	6.3	6.6	6.3	5.9	4.9	4.5	1.4	1.4
Bhadrak	18.4	9.6	0.0	0.7	9.6	11.1	28.7	28.9
Junagadh	39.1	37.5	0.6	0.3	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.8
Batala	8.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	23.2	19.5	15.1
Bhadson	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	18.8	7.6	9.1
Hindaun	8.1	9.2	11.6	11.6	16.8	16.8	9.8	5.2
Ladpura	7.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.6	19.7	15.8
Sumerpur	38.6	32.0	3.9	2.4	25.2	20.8	2.4	2.4
Akola	58.7	58.7	0.0	0.0	13.8	12.8	17.4	16.5
Bhatat	4.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5
Garur Bajinath	31.9	31.9	21.3	19.7	23.9	23.9	18.6	18.6
Mauranipur	29.7	28.8	1.0	1.0	43.1	41.5	19.6	18.5
Dinhata	3.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	8.9	8.1
Mohd. Bazar	22.2	22.1	2.0	0.7	28.8	22.1	4.6	5.5
ALL BLOCKS	9.6	9.0	1.8	1.5	4.8	4.4	7.9	6.8

APPENDIX TABLE 7.10 : *Distribution of Wage-Rates on All Agricultural Operations by Percentage-Group of Increase*

Block	Below 25	25—50	50—75	75 and above
1	2	3	4	5
Banswada	38.6	41.0	14.1	6.3
Nandyal	19.3	20.2	37.8	22.7
Pithapuram	29.4	40.1	23.1	7.4
Bhurbhandha	24.6	52.2	19.1	4.1
Lakhipur . . . . .	..	100.0	..	..
Ekangar Sarai	12.7	75.9	10.7	0.7
Ormanjhi	14.9	27.9	6.4	50.8
Pusa	15.7	61.6	6.1	16.6
Manavadar	11.4	15.1	23.7	49.8
Modasa	1.7	51.7	..	46.6
Pounta	4.4	47.8	30.4	17.4
Badgam . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Chalakudy	6.1	27.6	25.2	41.1
Kolengode	13.4	46.4	39.1	1.1
Abhanpur	3.5	93.0	1.9	1.6
Ashta	39.7	35.1	11.2	14.0
Jatara	1.7	13.1	28.4	56.8
Rajpur	7.1	29.6	37.4	25.9
Sankarankoil	5.5	16.3	41.7	36.5
Satyamangalam	9.1	6.9	29.2	54.8
Bhir	30.5	34.6	29.6	5.3
Karveer	29.1	37.5	19.7	13.7
Morsi	14.5	18.5	39.9	27.1
Gulbarga	64.7	12.3	6.3	16.7
Malayalli	45.1	35.7	19.0	0.2
Sorab	57.6	17.2	22.3	2.9
Bhadrak	35.8	31.8	15.7	16.7
Junagadh	2.8	15.8	13.6	67.8
Batala	16.6	64.6	14.6	4.2
Bhadson	46.0	37.0	11.1	5.9
Hindaun	1.8	1.5	16.4	80.3
Ladpura	12.2	41.9	33.7	12.2
Sumerpur	9.5	7.9	82.6	..
Akola	26.5	40.0	28.5	5.0
Bhathat	12.7	2.6	84.7	..
Garur Baijnath	6.8	30.3	27.3	35.6
Mauranipur	21.2	64.9	9.8	4.1
Dinhata	56.1	32.3	2.0	9.6
Mohd. Bazar	95.1	2.0	0.9	2.0
ALL BLOCKS	21.9	30.3	27.7	20.1

APPENDIX TABLE 7.11 : *Distribution of Wage Rates on Harvesting by Percentage-Group of Income*

Block	Below 25	25—50	50—75	75 and above
1	2	3	4	5
Banswada	27.2	51.2	8.0	13.6
Nandyal	15.1	18.8	32.8	33.6
Pithapuram	17.6	47.6	28.3	6.5
Bhurbhandha	20.3	57.4	18.5	3.7
Lakhipur . . . . .	..	100.0	..	..
Ekangar Sarai	11.5	78.2	8.8	1.5
Ormanjhi	8.5	36.6	6.5	48.4
Pusa	12.0	65.2	6.5	16.3
Manavadar	11.9	6.8	28.8	52.5
Modasa	4.5	50.0	..	45.5
Pounta	14.3	45.7	14.3	25.7
Badgam . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Chalakudy	14.3	45.7	14.3	25.7
Kollengode	17.9	53.0	29.1	..
Abhanpur	0.8	95.7	1.9	1.6
Ashta	21.1	58.2	3.4	17.3
Jatara	1.9	17.5	51.8	28.8
Rajpur	7.0	21.1	26.8	45.1
Sankarankoil	23.2	29.8	31.3	15.7
Satyamangalam	25.3	6.2	30.8	37.7
Bhir	19.0	39.1	35.5	6.4
Karveer	39.1	41.3	19.6	..
Morsi	9.2	31.3	35.0	24.5
Gulbarga	60.7	11.2	8.4	19.7
Malavalli	28.6	41.1	30.3	0.0
Sorab	58.8	15.7	23.5	2.0
Bhadrak	41.4	24.2	5.7	28.7
Junagadh	4.4	18.4	10.3	66.9
Batala	28.6	57.1	0.0	14.3
Bhadson	29.2	56.2	14.6	0.0
Hindaun	2.0	2.0	24.5	71.5
Ladpura	11.0	40.4	32.4	16.2
Sumerpur	8.6	11.4	80.0	0.0
Akola	21.3	45.9	27.9	4.9
Bhathat	8.8	2.7	88.5	0.0
Garur Baijnath	8.8	38.2	26.5	26.5
Mauranipur	10.0	80.7	5.3	4.0
Dinhata	56.6	35.8	1.9	5.7
Mohd. Bazar	94.9	1.3	1.3	2.5
ALL BLOCKS	19.1	34.7	28.0	18.2

APPENDIX TABLE 8.1 : Enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in Schools in the Relevant Sample Villages

Item	Type of schools		
	Primary	Middle	Higher Secondary/ High School
1	2	3	4
No. of schools in the villages with Scheduled Caste 1952—53	176	21	6
1963—64	313	60	12
No. of schools in the villages with Scheduled Tribe 1952—53	60	5	1
1963—64	96	16	1
Percentage of schools reporting enrolment of Scheduled Caste students 1952—53	75	91	100
1963—64	53	75	100

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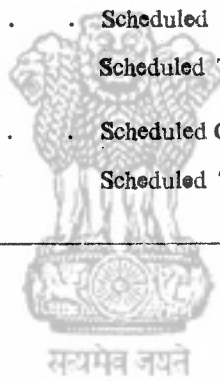
APPENDIX TABLE 8.2 : Total Enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in the Sample Schools

Type of school	Category of students	Total enrolment			
		1952-53	1963-64	Increase	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	Scheduled Caste	2,246	5,531	3,285	146.3
	Scheduled Tribe	127	878	751	591.3
Middle	Scheduled Caste	187	1,457	1,270	679.1
	Scheduled Tribe	98	436	338	344.9
Higher Secondary/High School	Scheduled Caste	113	385	272	240.7
	Scheduled Tribe	..	34	34	...



APPENDIX TABLE 8.3 : Average Enrolment per School of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

Type of school	Category of students	Average enrolment per school	
		1952-53	1963-64
1	2	3	4
Primary	Scheduled Caste	83.5	115.2
	Scheduled Tribe	45.5	133.2
Middle	Scheduled Caste	100.7	185.3
	Scheduled Tribe	98.0	204.0
Higher Secondary/High School	Scheduled Caste	423.5	374.0
	Scheduled Tribe	851.0	1,732.0



APPENDIX TABLE 8.4 : Facilities Given and Free Mixing of Scheduled Caste Students in the Relevant Sample Villages

Item	Type of Schools					
	Primary		Middle		Higher High	Secondary School
	No.	Per- centage	No.	Per- centages	No.	Per- centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. (a) Schools providing stipends/scholarships in 1963-64.	43	16.2	25	42.4	9	75.0
(b) Students benefited	601	19.9	355	24.4	131	34.0
2. (a) Schools reporting supply of free books in 1963-64.	69	3.0	15	25.4		8.3
(b) Students benefited	749	13.5	174	11.9	8	2.3
3. (a) Schools providing mid-day meals in 1963-64	84	32.0	13	22.0	1	8.3
(b) Students benefited	1,886	34.0	389	26.7	6	1.6
4. Schools providing separate sitting accommodation in.						
(i) 1952-53	9	7.0	1	5.3		..
(ii) 1963-64	20	8.0	2	3.4	..	..
5. Schools providing for free mixing in games						
(i) 1952-53	130	98.0	19	100.0	6	100.0
(ii) 1963-64	251	94.4	59	100.0	12	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 8.5 : Facilities Given and Free Mixing of Scheduled Tribe Students in the Relevant Sample Villages

Item	Type of schools					
	Primary		Middle		Higher	Second-
	No.	Per-centage*	No.	Per-centage*	ary/High	School
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. (a) Schools providing stipends/scholarships in 1963-64.	6	12.5	5	14.6	..	..
(b) Students benefited	25	2.8	100	22.9	34	100.0
2. (a) No. of schools reporting supply of free books in 1963-64.	10	2.8	2	6.6	..	..
(b) Students benefited	96	1.9	11	2.5	..	..
3. (a) Schools providing mid-day meals in 1963-64.	3	6.2	3	25.0	..	..
(b) Students benefited	63	7.2	N.A.	..	..	..
4. Schools providing separate sitting accommodation in						
(i) 1952-53	3	13.6	..	..	..	..
(ii) 1963-64	7	14.6	3	25.0	..	..
5. Schools providing free mixing in games.						
(i) 1952-53	22	45.8	3	100.0	..	..
(ii) 1963-64	47	5.3	12	100.0	1	100.00

*Percentage to relevant number of schools.

APPENDIX TABLE 8.6 : Number and Percentage of Respondents Reporting Changes in Specific Situation

Item	All respondents			Scheduled Caste		
	No. of relevant respondents	No. reporting Yes-Change	Percentage	No. of relevant respondents	No. reporting Yes-Change	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Entry of Harijans in village temples	10,129	4,265	42	2,117	972	46
2. Entry of Harijans in village chaupal/community centres	9,783	6,800	69	1,968	1,564	79
3. Drawing of water by Harijans from public wells	7,993	4,894	61	1,714	1,104	64
4. Seating of Harijan children along with other children in the village school	11,213	10,130	90	226	212	94
5. Free mixing of Harijans and Non-Harijan children in school	11,252	10,064	89	2,425	2,252	93
6. Traditional occupations given up by Harijans	11,671	6,204	53	2,488	1,425	57

APPENDIX TABLE 8.7 : *Percentage of Respondents Desiring Consumer Durables by Broad Occupation Groups*

Item	Occupation groups			
	All groups	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Others
1	2	3	4	5
1. Torch	28.7	29.0	23.7	26.7
2. Bicycle	17.4	21.7	13.3	19.7
3. Chair	17.1	16.1	12.0	17.3
4. Table	13.7	13.4	7.9	13.9
5. Radio/Transistor	8.4	11.0	3.3	13.1
6. Kerosene Stove	5.5	9.5	3.9	8.8
7. Crockery	8.0	7.9	6.6	8.3
8. Almirah	6.5	7.4	4.2	7.6
9. Stainless Steel Utensils	6.3	6.6	7.3	8.0
10. Watch	5.9	4.5	2.2	8.1
11. Clock	5.3	6.5	0.9	5.3
12. Sewing Machine	3.5	4.1	2.6	7.8
13. Fountain Pen	3.8	3.9	1.8	3.5
14. Motor Cycle/Scooter	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.5
15. Gramophone	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.7
16. Couch/Sofa	1.0	0.8	0.4	2.2

APPENDIX TABLE 8.8 : *Percentage Distribution of Heads of Household and Male Members of the Household in the Age Group 20-30 years Desiring Consumer Durables by Order of Priority*

Item	First priority			Second priority			Third priority			Given priority above three		
	A		B	A		B	A		B	A		B
	2	3	25.0	26.0	31.6	19.6	16.7	25.7	26.7	34.7	38.8	39.4
1	28.6	20.0	1.7	35.9	38.4	43.7	20.2	8.5	19.3	21.8	19.7	25.0
1. Crockery
2. Fountain Pen
3. Torch
4. Bicycle
5. Chair
6. Almirah
7. Table
8. Watch
9. Stainless Steel Utensils
10. Clock
11. Kerosene Stove
12. Sewing Machine
13. Radio/Transistor
14. Couch/Sofa
15. Gramophone
16. Motor Cycle

A—Head of the household.

B—Male member of the household.

PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

Planning Commission

List of Publications

1. Group Dynamics in a North Indian Village (1954).
- 2.* Evaluation Report on First Years' Working of Community Projects (May, 1954).
- 3.* Community Projects—First Reactions, (August, 1954).
4. Training of Village Leaders in Bhopal (September, 1954).
5. Cotton Extension in P.E.P.S.U.—A case study (1955).
- 6.* Evaluation Report on Second Years' Working of Community Projects (Vol. I & II) (April, 1955).
7. Evaluation Report on Second Years' Working of Community Projects (Summary) (April, 1955).
- 8.* Training of Village Artisans in Bihar (May, 1955).
9. Leadership and Groups in a South Indian Village (June, 1955).
10. Evaluation Report on Working of Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks (April, 1956).
11. Evaluation Report on Working of Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks (Summary). (April, 1956).
- 12.* Bench Mark Survey Report—Batala (Punjab) (February, 1956).
- 13.* Bench Mark Survey Report—Bhadrak (Orissa) (1956).
- 14.* Three Years of Community Projects (August, 1956).
15. Study of Village Artisans (August, 1956).
- 16.* Bench Mark Survey Report—Kolhapur (Bombay) (July, 1956).
- 17.* Bench Mark Survey Report—Morsi (Madhya Pradesh) (November, 1956).
- 18.* Studies in Cooperative Farming (December, 1957).
19. Fourth Evaluation Report on Working of Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks—Vol. I (includes studies on, 1. Achievements and Problems of the Community Development Programme, 2. Some aspects of the Community Development Programme) (April, 1957).
- 20.* Fourth Evaluation Report on Working of Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks—Vol II (includes studies on, 1. Some Aspects of Social change, 2. Enquiry into coverage by Project Programme) (May, 1957).
21. Bench Mark Survey Reports—Malavalli (Mysore) and Chalakudy (Kerala) (July, 1957).
22. Bench Mark Survey Reports—Banwada (Andhra Pradesh), Samalkot (Andhra Pradesh) and Erode (Madras) (July, 1957).
- 23.* Bench Mark Survey Reports—Pusa (Bihar), Mohd. Bazar (West Bengal) and Arunachal (Assam) (July, 1957).
- 24.* Bench Mark Survey Reports—Pounta (Himachal Pradesh), Bhadson (Punjab) and Bhathat, (Uttar Pradesh) (October, 1957).
- 25.* Bench Mark Survey Reports—Manavadar (Bombay), Nowgoan (Madhya Pradesh) and Rajpur (Madhya Pradesh) (October, 1957).
26. Fifth Evaluation Report on Working of Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks (includes studies on 1. Current Evaluation Study, 2. Acceptance of Practices, 3. Study of Panchayats, 4. Block Records) (May, 1958).

*Out of stock.

27. Fifth Evaluation Report on Working of Community Development and N.E.S Blocks—Summary and Conclusions (May, 1958).
28. A study of Panchayats (May, 1958).
29. Evaluation Report on the Working of the Welfare Extension Projects of the Central Social Welfare Board (April, 1959).
30. Evaluation Report on the Working of the Large and Small Size Cooperative Societies (April, 1959).
31. The Sixth Evaluation Report on Working of Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks (includes studies on, 1. Planning Process, 2. Cottage Industries, 3. Social Education, 4. Study of Cooperative—Large and Small) (June, 1959).
32. The Seventh Evaluation Report on C.D. & Some Allied Fields (1960) (includes studies on, 1. Current Evaluation Study of 18 selected blocks, 2. Evaluation of the 1958-59 Rabi Crop Campaign in selected areas in Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, 3. Case Studies—Panchayats and Co-operatives, 4. Some Aspects of Rural Unemployment) (1960).
33. Evaluation of 1958-59 Rabi Crop Campaign in Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (1960).
34. Some Successful Panchayats—Case Studies (1960).
35. Some Successful Cooperatives—Case Studies (1960).
36. A Study of the Lok Karya Kshetras of the Bharat Sevak Samaj (1960).
37. Summary of Evaluation Studies (1960-61), (1961).
38. Evaluation of the Gram Sahayak Programme (1961).
39. Study of the Multiplication and Distribution Programme for Improved Seed (1961).
40. Study of the Problems of Minor Irrigation (1961).
41. Soil Conservation Programme for Agricultural Land (1962).
42. Case Studies of the Role of Bullock Carts and Trucks in Rural Transport (1963).
43. Problems of extension of Primary Education in rural areas (1965).
44. Current Evaluation of the Applied Nutrition Programme (1964-65) 1965.
45. Report on Evaluation of the Rural Electrification Programme (1965.)
46. Problems of Coordination in Agricultural Programme (1965).
47. Re-survey of 18 C.D. Blocks—Notes & Tables (Cyclostyled) (1965).
48. Interim Report on Evaluation on Consumer Cooperatives (Cyclostyled) (1965).
49. Study of Utilisation of Cooperative loans (1965).
50. Evaluation of Major Irrigation Projects—Some case studies (1965).
51. B.M.S. of 34 C.D. Blocks—Notes & Tables (Cyclostyled) (1966).
52. Regional Variations in Social Development and Levels of living—A study of the Impact of Plan Programme Vol. I (1967).
53. Report on Evaluation of Consumer Cooperatives (1967).
54. Evaluation of the Working of Lok Karya Kshetras (1967).
55. Study of Handloom Development Programme (1967).
56. Study on the use of Fertilisers and Manures in Agricultural Production (1968).
57. Case Studies of selected Youth Clubs (1967).
58. Report on Evaluation on Rural Manpower Projects (1967).
59. Regional Variations in Social Development and Levels of Living—A study of the impact of Plan Programme Vol. II (1968).
60. Study of the Extension of P.P. Measures in Agricultural Production (1968).

61. Study of Resettlement Programmes for Landless Agricultural Labourers (1968).
62. Evaluation Study of the High Yielding Varieties Programme—Report for the Kharif—1967 (1968).
63. Report on Evaluation of Rural Industries Projects (1968).
64. Study of Training for Junior Cooperative Personnel and Member Education (1968).
65. Evaluation Study of the High Yielding Varieties Programme Rabi (Vol. I and II) 1968.
66. Study of the Development Staff at the District and Lower Levels (1968).
67. Evaluation Study of the High Yielding Varieties Programme Report for Kharif—1968 (1969).
68. Evaluation Study of the High Yielding Varieties Programme Report for Rabi—1968-69 (1969).
69. Report on Evaluation of Consolidation of Holdings Programmes (under print) (1969).

